The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5450.—VOL. XXXV. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854. PRICE SIXPENCE.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WASHINGTON Steamtug is now ready to remove vessels, of any tonnage, to any part of the harbour, to or from sea. Terms moderate.
Apply to MITCHELL and CO.
October 27th, 1854.

TWO O'CLOCK TRIP TO WATSON'S BAY.—STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—The WASHINGTON (during repairs to the Victoria), from Campbell's Wharf, at 10.2, 2, and 4; from Watson's Bay at 10.30, 2.30, and 5. Saloon, 2s. 6d.; fore cabin, 1s. 6d.; children half-price.

EXCURSION TO WATSON'S BAY.—On SUNDAY the new and powerful steamer PLANET will leave Balmain Old Wharf, at 10 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.; the Gas Wharf, Sydney, at 10.30 a.m., and 3 p.m.; returning from Watson's Bay at 1.30 and 6 p.m. Fares to and fro, 3s. Children half price. 2.3 As ordinary at the Hotel, at 2 o'clock, 3s. each.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—From Sydney, at 10 a.m., and half-past 4 p.m. From Parramatta, at 8 a.m., and 2 p.m. On SUNDAYS, from Sydney, at 9 a.m., leaving Parramatta at 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 21st November.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The ILLALONG, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 p.m.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf, December 2.

STEAMER to WOLLONGONG.—The new iron steamer ILLAWARRA, 154 tons, of 84 horse power, built expressly for the trade between Sydney and Wollongong, will make her trips as follows:—
From Sydney every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
From Wollongong, on the alternate days, at 12 at noon.
Phœnix Wharf, August 24.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with the NORTHERN DISTRICTS.—The steamer WILLIAM MISKIN, hourly expected, will leave Sydney for the Northern Districts, three days after arrival. Her dates of departure from the respective ports of Moreton Bay, Wide Bay, and Port Curtis, will be named in a future advertisement.
For passage or freight, apply at the Phœnix Wharf, foot of Erskine-street; Messrs G. and W. RAFF, Brisbane, Moreton Bay; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 199, George-street.
Goods sent down previous to the steamer's departure will be stored free of expense.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with PORT CURTIS and WIDE BAY.—Parties interested in the above districts are informed that on the return of the BOOMERANG from Moreton Bay, arrangements will be made by the directors of the A. S. N. Company for running the screw steamer CITY OF MELBOURNE between Brisbane, Wide Bay, and Port Curtis. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—Saloon, £10 10s.; Fore Cabin £4 10.; inclusive of provisions, tax and fees. The A. S. N. Company's iron steamship WARATAH, WILLIAM SEEL, Commander, will be despatched as above, THIS DAY, Saturday, the 2nd December, leaving the Company's wharf at 11 a.m.
A. S. N. Company's Wharf, 2nd December, 1854.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
Passengers' luggage and cargo must be on board before 11 o'clock A.M. THIS DAY.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, THIS DAY.—Fares—Saloon, £10 10s.; intermediate, £7; steerage, £4 10s. Passengers and cargo landed on the wharf free of any other charge.—The S. and M. S. P. Co.'s steamship GOVERNOR-GENERAL, R. F. POCKLEY, commander, will leave the wharf THIS DAY, punctually at 3 p.m.
JOHN BRIDGES, Secretary.
Campbell's Wharf, 2nd December.
Receipt of cargo terminates at 11 a.m.

STEAM TO ENGLAND via CAPE HORN.—The G. S. S. S. Company's Royal Mail Steamship ARGO, 1850 tons, 300 horse power, GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Commander, will be despatched hence for Southampton, via Melbourne and Cape Horn, on the 1st January next, leaving Melbourne on the 7th of the same month. The above dates, having been fixed by the Government for the dispatch of this vessel, the public may rely upon the punctuality of her departure. In terms of the Company's contract with H. M. Postmaster-General in England, a boat will be despatched from Southampton for Melbourne and Sydney on the 4th of every alternate month; and on the return voyage, from Sydney on the 1st, and Melbourne on the 7th of each alternate month.
Intending passengers from the country are informed that all conveniences being found, little or no preparation is required for the journey. DONALDSON and CO., 3, Pitt-street.

STEAM from BRITAIN to NEW ZEALAND.—The Sydney and Auckland Royal Mail Steamship WILLIAM DENNY, ROBERT MAILLER, Esq., commander, being despatched upon the arrival of the mails from England every month, affords a monthly steam communication from Great Britain to New Zealand. The alternate month in from the continent of Europe and India as well.
Owing to a thorough overhaul at New Zealand, her next day of sailing will necessarily be the 23rd instant.
For freight or passage apply at the office of WILLIAM LOCHHEAD, 215, George-street (who begs to acquaint his friends that he resumed business in Sydney.)

STEAM COMMUNICATION with FRANCE and ENGLAND via ALEXANDRIA.—French National Mail Steam Packet Company, under contract with the French Government.—The steamers belonging to the above Company ply regularly between Marseilles and the various ports of the Mediterranean, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and Egypt. These vessels, well-known for their speed and superior accommodations, leave Alexandria bi-monthly on the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails, at the same time as the Austrian Boats going to Trieste and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Boats to Southampton. They complete the run from Alexandria to Marseilles via Malta in less than seven days. Passengers for England will find this an eligible route, inasmuch as the Peninsular and Oriental Company's boats entail a sea passage of fourteen days to Southampton. It is further desirable as it permits passengers visiting Italy to stop at Malta, where, after remaining only 24 hours, in quarantine, they can take passages on board the Company's boats, leaving Malta the 2nd, 12th, and 22nd of every month, calling at Messina, Naples, Civita-Vecchia, Livorno, and Genoa, and arriving at Marseilles the 8th, 18th, and 28th. A steamer also leaves, every month, Marseilles, for the various ports of Spain and Portugal. Passengers desirous of proceeding by these vessels embark at Alexandria in the steamers belonging to the Company. All the Company's vessels are commanded by officers selected from the Imperial Navy, carry surgeons specially appointed by the French Government, and all possible comforts and luxuries are provided for passengers.
The rates of passage-money, including victuals for the first and second classes are as follows:—

	1st class. francs.	2d class. francs.	3d class. francs.	4th class francs.
Alexandria to Malta ...	280	180	110	70
Messina	326	204	128	77
Naples	372	228	140	85
Civita-Vecchia ...	418	262	155	95
Livorno	454	286	170	100
Genoa	480	305	180	105
Marseilles	498	312	190	120
Syra	458	300	182	115
Barcelona	548	350	3d & 4th class.	142
Valencia	592	383		161
Carthagena	634	414		180
Malaga	684	452		202
Gibraltar	730	464		209
Cadiz	719	478		217
Lisbon	798	538		202

Passengers can stop at any of the intermediate ports, and await the arrival of the ensuing steamer. Families taking passages will be entitled to 20 per cent. discount on amount of passage money, as the single passengers taking return tickets, and families taking return tickets, will be entitled to an additional discount of 10 per cent.
For further particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO. Sydney, November 24.

FOR MORPETH (calling at Newcastle).—A1 brigantine GRAFTON, 100 tons, Captain RUSSELL, THIS EVENING, should the wind prove fair.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE WILLIAM for PORT MACQUARIE.—This safe and well fitted vessel will be continued as a regular trader to the above port. She has every accommodation for passengers, and is provided with family berths three feet wide; no expense is spared in provisions and bedding for the comfort of passengers and invalids; and a boat has been specially built for landing the passengers, when necessary, free of any extra charge. Freights reduced from 40s. to 20s. per ton to regular shippers, and no charge for wharfage.
HORATIO TOZER, Owner.
N.B. The William will remain at the Flour Company's Wharf, in Sydney, three days after advertising to receive cargo, and will always take her passengers on board without waiting for fair wind.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner CHIEFTAIN, 110 tons, Captain JONES, will sail for the Richmond River on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Cuthbert's Wharf, next the Gas Works; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 174, George-street.

FOR MORETON BAY.—A1 brigantine RAVEN, 150 tons, Captain BROWN, fast loading.
Apply to MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

FOR MORETON BAY, to follow the Sporting Lass.—The first-class barque BELLA VISTA, JOHN MURPHY, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will sail on SUNDAY, the 3rd of December.
For freight or passage apply to HARRIS and BARLOW, Kelloch's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The well known schooner COMET, 120 tons, ALEXANDER GOLD, Commander, will commence loading, on Monday next, and have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, foot of Erskine-street.

FOR WIDE BAY direct.—A regular trader.—The first class schooner HERCULEAN, 120 tons burthen, T. PRINGLE, master, having been detained by contrary winds, will continue to receive cargo and passengers until first fair wind.
For freight or passage apply to THOMAS CROFT and SON, Commercial Wharf.
N.B.—All freight and passage money to be paid in Sydney.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The fine A1 barque NEW FOREST, 158 tons register, RICHARD ATLER, commander, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO. (successors to Sheppard and Alger), Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF direct.—The clipper packet brig DART, 154 tons, GEORGE BENNETT, commander, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage, having accommodations unrivalled by any vessel in the trade, wines, spirits, beer, bedding, &c., found free of extra charge, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger,
Packet Office, 199, George-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR [stamp]HAVEN.—The ECHO will sail in a few days. Apply to F. L. SEAGER and CO., Bathurst-street Wharf (late Miller's).

IMPERIAL for GEELONG.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room only for about ten tons light freight, for which immediate application be made. This vessel presents a favourable opportunity for passengers wishing to proceed to Geelong direct.
For freight or passage apply, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to GEORGE THORNE and CO., 8, York-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—At Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.—The fine fast-sailing brigantine HELEN, Captain KING, having the greater part of her cargo engaged will have immediate despatch.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or WILLIAM WRIGHT, 12, Lower Fort-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.—Clears on MONDAY MORNING, and will positively sail in the AFTERNOON of that day.—The packet-brig WILD IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, W. R. TODD, Commander. This vessel has room for ten tons freight, which can be taken at once. Three cabin and four steerage passengers can also be taken. Shippers will please pass entries THIS DAY.
For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS to LAUNCESTON.—[illegible] JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, will have all her dead weight on board by Monday evening, and shippers of light freight are requested to commence sending down their goods on Tuesday morning, the greatest portion of her cargo being engaged, early application is necessary for the remainder.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, ladies' saloon comfortably furnished, beds, bedding, wines, spirits, and beer, of the best quality found; terms, £10 10s. cabin; £5 5s. steerage; apply to Captain M'KINLAY, on board; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Packet Office, 25, Lower George-street.
25th November, 1854.

SEA NYMPH, for ADELAIDE.—Will clear at the Customs THIS DAY. Has room for a few tons of light freight if sent down at once; for which or passage, having very superior accommodation, early application should be made on board, at Fuzey and Gritton's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., successors to Sheppard and Alger, 199, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—A1 Baltimore clipper EMILY JANE, 200 tons, Captain WATTS, clears at the Customs on TUESDAY, and sail the first fair wind after. N.B.—Has superb accommodations for passengers.
MORRIS and CO., Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.
*** Our Mr. Slee proceeds by this vessel, and will take charge of consignments and transact any business entrusted to him.

ALGERINE, for AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs on MONDAY.—Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, pass Customs' entries, and send in bills of lading at once. Has room for a few passenger s if immediate application be made.
Apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Successors to Sheppard and Alger, Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The A 1 English brig KESTREL will sail for the above port on or about the 10th December.
For freight or passage apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON.—The regular trader, WILLIAM ALFRED.
For freight or passage immediate application is necessary. Apply to Captain TINLEY, on board; or, to M. E. MURNIN, Esq., Harrington-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A regular trader. The fine schooner CHEETAH, 160 tons register, Captain JOYCE, will sail for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—To sail 7th December.—The fine first-class barque SELMA, M. H. PIKE, Commander. This vessel has all her dead weight on board, and has room for only a few tons light freight. The cabin and intermediate accommodations are very superior.
For freight or passage apply to CHURCH and MOLISON, 6, Bridge-street.

FOR TAHITI, HONOLULU, and SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper-barque DUMONT D'URVILLE, Captain LEMORTILLER, having the greatest part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above ports in a few days.
For freight or cabin passage only apply to D. N. JOUBERT, 132, George-street.

HORSES, FREIGHT, and PASSENGERS.—For MADRAS direct.—To sail positively on the 15th December. The fine first-class British-built ship PALMYRA, 1000 tons, J. R. HOMAN, commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; from her lofty 'tween decks, is well fitted for conveying horses; and freight will be taken on reasonable terms.
For further particulars apply to Captain HOMAN, on board; or, to R. TOWNS.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing and favourite passenger ship MAID OF JUDAH, ISAAC MERCHANT, master, is expected to arrive early in January, and will be despatched about the 1st March next.
For freight or passage, apply to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 76, Sussex-street.

FOR LONDON.—The first ship, to sail on the 10th December.—The A1 ship HANNAH, 549 tons register, R. H. BROWN, Commander, has room for a few bales wool, and a few intermediate passengers can be taken, for which early application is necessary to Captain BROWN; or SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place.

TO PASSENGERS.—KATE, for LONDON.—This well-known and favourite passenger ship, A1, 904 tons register, has only two poop cabins disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary. Room for a few intermediate and steerage passengers in enclosed cabins. Carries a Surgeon.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Exchange-buildings.

WHITE STAR LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—Persons desirous of sending for their friends in England can obtain certificates of passage, cabin, second cabin, or steerage, by any of the clippers belonging to this celebrated line, by applying at this office.
The advantages offered to emigrants are, the remarkable short trips made by the ships of this line, moderate rates of passage, and punctuality in sailing. As a proof of this, we mention the performances of three of these liners that have just left this port:—
The Golden Era, 1635 tons register, 84 days out; 532 passengers; was discharged, loaded, and despatched for sea within thirty days.
The Red Jacket, 2460 tons register, with 470 passengers, made the run in 67½ days under canvas (the shortest ever known), and discharged and loaded about 1800 tons of cargo, &c, and sailed again 15 days after arrival; and
The Mermaid, 1300 tons register, with 410 passengers, arrived in 74 days, and sailed again in four weeks' time. Making a total of 1412 passengers, all of whom were landed in good health. Thus showing an average passage of 75 days, and average time in port of 24 days, which despatch has not been equalled by any passenger ships to this country.
These packets are all first class; have been built by their enterprising owners, Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, expressly for the Australian passenger trade; are commanded by men of experience; and have unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. A liberal dietary scale is provided, of the best quality of provisions, and a qualified surgeon is appointed to each ship. Their cabin accommodations are superb, being fitted up with rich cabinet wood; and the second-class berths offer every inducement to the immigrant. The 'tween decks are spacious and most conveniently arranged; and we believe we shall not be contradicted by saying that parties sending for their friends cannot procure a more desirable conveyance.
The most extensive arrangements have been made to issue certificates from any part of Great Britain to any of the Australian colonies.
Several new clippers have been contracted for, among which are the White Star, the Blue Jacket, and the Antipodes, all of which are of the largest size, and of the Red Jacket's model.
For plans of cabin passage, certificates, bills of exchange, and every information relative to the White Star line of packets, apply to GEORGE F. TRAIN and CO., 7, Queen-street, Melbourne, or to WILKINSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Macquarie-place.

LIVERPOOL BLACK BALL LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The new clipper ship OLIVER LANG, 1224 tons register, HENRY MANNING, commander, will be despatched punctually in all December. This splendid ship, now on her first voyage, is fitted expressly for passengers, cabin and steerage, and carries an experienced surgeon.
Wool intended for London will be forwarded from Liverpool by railway. A saving in landing and warehousing charges on wool, equivalent to one-eighth of a penny per lb. will be gained by shipping vid Liverpool.
This ship is now loading off the Circular Wharf, is fast filling up, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. All wool intended for her will be received in the Shed, and receipts given for same.
For passage, and freight of specie and produce, immediate application is requested to Captain MANNING, to CHURCH and MOLLISON, or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Bott's Wharf.

STEAM-SHIP PHOENIX.—All parties having claims upon this vessel are requested to send them in duplicate, enclosed, to Captain R. F. POCKLEY, steam-ship Governor-General.

BRIG ADOLPH, from Hamburg.—All accounts and claims towards this vessel to be handed in, in duplicate, no later than MONDAY NOON, the 4th December, unless disregarded. Sydney, 2nd December, 1854.
FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

ALL accounts against the ALICE AND RAYMOND, from Bordeaux, to be forwarded in duplicate to the undersigned by noon THIS DAY.
Spring-street, December 2. RAWACK, BROTHERS, and CO.

YACHT MIDGE, for SALE.—This well-known commodious, safe, and fast-sailing decked pleasure boat coppered and copper-fastened, having been thoroughly re-fitted and painted from truck to keel, is well worth the attention of amateurs. She has two suits of sails in excellent condition, square sail, yard and gear, with iron ballast and ground tackle; in short, she is complete in every respect. Apply to E. VINSEN, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOR SALE, the tug steamer METEOR, just arrived at Melbourne from the Clyde, where she was built in 1849 by Messrs. Caird and Co.; is well adapted for both river and deep sea towing, has two holds capable of carrying from 70 to 80 tons of goods, and does not draw more than 5½ feet of water at any time. Has two side-lever engines of 60 horse power, collectively, tubular boiler, and a donkey engine. Her dimensions are
Length over all...... 105 feet
Breadth .... 18 feet
Depth of hold....... 8 feet 9 inches
The Meteor was well known as the swiftest tug on the Clyde, and before leaving had a thorough overhaul in every respect.
For further particulars apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner SARAH ANN, FRANCIS, master, will sail on WEDNESDAY next.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Packet Office, 199, George-street.

FOR SALE, the fine powerful steamer HUNTRESS, one year old, well found, and in complete working order. Will be on view in Sydney on Monday, 20th instant. Terms liberal. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM, Exchange-buildings.

VESSELS WANTED.—Vessels wanted to proceed from this to Calcutta, and from there to a safe port in the United Kingdom. Apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO. Queen's-place. Sydney, November 13.

WANTED to charter, a vessel to load sandal wood at the island of Erromanga, for China.
THACKER and CO.

WANTED, Vessels for the Chincha Islands, and thence with guano to London, Liverpool, or a safe port in the United Kingdom. Ships of large tonnage preferred.
CRAWLEY and SMITH.

QUAY BERTHS vacant at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. Apply to MORRIS and CO.

LIGHTERAGE! LIGHTERAGE!! LIGHTERAGE!!!—Large and small contracts undertaken by [illegible]

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.—BOXING DAY, 26th December, 1854.
President:—
The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, Speaker of the Legislative Council.
Managing Committee:—
Messrs. Richard Underwood .... Chairman
Messrs. Archibald Little, Richard Harnett, Charles Tibby | Messrs. Richard Brownlow, Robert Broughton, Charles Artlett
(With power to add to their number.)
Mr. Richard Brownlow.................Treasurer.
A Special General Meeting of the Provisional and Managing Committee of this Regatta will be held at Shipman's Hotel, Dowling street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 8 o'clock in the evening, on business of importance.—Parties in Sydney who are interested in this regatta are respectfully invited to attend.
Subscription Lists are now lying at the various Banks.
By order,
A. FAIRWEATHER, Honorary Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Dowling-street, 1st December, 1854.

DIVING! DIVING!!—Cargo recovered, anchors and chains raised, ship's bottoms examined and cleaned, sheathing repaired, obstructions to harbours removed, foundations laid, and submarine works in general undertaken, in any of the colonies, by TIZARD, STOREY, and CO., Mining Engineers and Contractors. Communications for the above addressed to BARNARD, BEDDOME, and CO., Macquarie-place, Sydney, will have prompt attention.

PILE DRIVING BY STEAM.—Economy and expedition.—Soundings taken, and contracts of any description entered into by TIZARD, STOREY, and CO., Divers, Mining Engineers, and Contractors. Office at Barnard, Beddome, and Co.'s, Macquarie-place.

LIVERPOOL TOLLS.—Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Road Trust at their office until 12 o'clock of the 8th of December next, from persons willing to lease the Toll at Lansdowne Bridge, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1855, in accordance with the Act of Council known as the "Public Roads Act." Liverpool, November 29.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—North Shore Steam Ferry Company.—Tenders are invited for the building of one, two, or three suitable vessels for the above Company. Plans, specifications, and all particulars, may be obtained, on and after Wednesday, 29th November instant, on application to Mr. MAGUIRE, Estate Agent, 55, Pitt-street, opposite Mr. C. Newton's Auction-room.

BALMAIN ESTATE.—The undersigned, attorneys for the trustees of the estate, hereby give notice that they are ready to receive applications for the purchase of all or any of the same.
ARTHUR C. DANIELL,
HENRY MOORE.
Sydney, 5th September, 1853.

NOTICE.—Morehead's Bonded Warehouse, Bon Accord Wharf.—ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO. having received permission from the Customs to alter the name of the above bonded stores, in future all goods will require to be entered for ANDERSON'S BONDED WAREHOUSE. Room for cases and hogsheads, which will be stored on reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—If THOMAS MARKS, carpenter, does not pay the money due to me, within fourteen days from this date, his property will be sold. WILLIAM BATMAN, Liverpool Arms, Lower George-street. November 29.

NOTICE.—If JAMES WILKINSON does not pay the money due to me within fourteen days from this date, his property will be sold. WILLIAM BATMAN, Liverpool Arms, Lower George-street. November 29.

NOTICE.—If Mr. James Wallack, of Queen's-place, does not, within four days from this date, dispose of his twelve bags of beans, ex Meteor from Hamburgh, against the amount of his dishonoured cheque of £26 12s. 11., for expenses on his goods by said vessel, they shall be sold at auction at his peril and risk. A. DREUTLER and CO., Agent.
November 30th, 1854.

CAUTION.—Stolen, on Monday, 16th October, 1854, from the Ballaarat Branch of the Bank of Victoria, the following £10 Notes—Nos. 18501 to 18900.
Signed J. BUCKLEY, Pro Manager.
F. MARSHALL, Pro Accountant.
The above Notes are of the circulation of the Melbourne Branch of the Bank of Victoria.

LOST, a Promissory Note, of E. Row, in favour of W. E. Ellis, for £275 8s. 6d. The finder is requested to bring the same to the Herald Office. Sydney, 25th November.

LOST, yesterday, between the Exchange and Miller's Point, a black cloth Paletot, marked inside Nichol's Paletot. Whoever has found the same and will bring it to the Exchange, or to the residence of the undersigned, Jones's Buildings, Miller's Point shall receive ten shillings reward. WILLIAM DAWES, Sydney, December 1.

HORSE Stolen or Strayed, on Sunday, the 19th November; colour, bay; points, black; brand SA on shoulder; condition, good; height, 16 hands. If stolen £10 reward will be paid to any party giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief; if strayed £2 reward will be paid on the return of the horse to JOHN AGLAND, Richmond Road, Prospect.

STRAYED from Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street, on the 24th instant, a white Bulldog; answers to the name of Captain. Any person bringing him to the Wharfinger at the wharf will be rewarded.

STOLEN or strayed, from Terry's Meadows, Illawarra, a thoroughbred Durham Heifer, 3 years old, supposed to be in calf; colour, white spotted red, deeper red on neck and head; branded RF on the rump near side and on ribs near side. Five pounds reward will be paid, if stolen, on receipt of evidence which shall lead to the conviction of the thief, and one pound reward if strayed, by return to GEORGE BROWN, Dapto.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Mr. Cordeaux's station, at Bullue, between Berrima and Goulburn, a Black Mare, about 13½ hands high, branded 52 under saddle near side, white star on forehead, one hind fetlock white, a cut off the near side eyelid, one of the hoofs of the fore feet split, very small head, age about 5 years, and switch tail. Any person giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the mare will receive £2 reward; and Ten Pounds will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders by applying to Mr. James Sheppard, Chief Constable, Berrima.
his
JAMES x TURNER.
mark.
Witness—E. MORIARTY.
Berrima, November 28.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen from Mr. ROBERT BEST, Wagga Wagga, about July last, a Brown Horse, switch tail, branded O over TF with reversed R conjoined with B under, JD and JD under the main. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse, by applying to Mrs. BEST, Wagga Wagga; or Mr. JOHN BRIEN, Seven Hills, near Parramatta. November 28.

£10 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, on the 28th November, from Mr Johnson's farm on the Windsor Road, a dark roan Horse, branded on the near side shoulder IS. If stolen, £10 will be paid on conviction of the thief; if strayed, £5 will be paid on delivering up the horse to Mr. JOHNSON, on the Windsor Road, or Mr. STRACHAN, publican on the same road, sign of the Bee Hive.

PARRAMATTA.—FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person delivering to Mr. A. PAYTEN, Australian Arms, Parramatta, a Black Colt, with star in forehead, and one hind foot white, branded IS near shoulder, and SI off shoulder; strayed with a halter and long rope attached. Or a reward of two pounds to any person securing the horse and giving information to Mr. A. PAYTEN.

FOUND, in the yard of the Brisbane Sugar House, a Good Overcoat, supposed to have been thrown over the wall from Parramatta-street. The owner can have it by describing it and paying for this advertisement.

JOHN HUDSON, Carpenter.—JOHN HEPWORTH, from Milnsbridge, is at Hinchcliff's and Walker's, Contractors, Geelong, and wants your address.

KENT.—Should this meet the eye of Mr. THOS. GOLDING, or Mr. W. MILES, Wm. Golding, late of Rochester, Kent, would be happy to hear from them. Address, Maryborough Arms Hotel, Maryborough, Victoria.

TO WILLIAM BARTLET (or any of his friends), who is supposed to be a resident of Port Phillip. If either will communicate with Mr. MAURICE CASTLE, of Pitt-street, Sydney, they will much oblige M. C., and will enable him to forward letters from Thomas Bartlet to their proper destination. November 22.

HART, Daguerrean Artist, requires Rooms for gallery in Sydney. Address Rouse's Hotel, Newcastle.

J. G. McKEAN, Landscape Gardener and Contractor, &c., 148, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

MR. J. VAN DE POLDER, Embroiderer and Gold and Silver Laceman, removed from 136, Cumberland-street, to Elizabeth-street South, No. 111.

MR. CASPARINO KRIEGSMANN, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing. Classes for the above at his residence, No. 9, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

TRAVELLERS' HOME! Dr. SALTER, 58, Elizabeth-street. Consultations from 8 till 10 a.m.

TUITION.—The Rev. E. K. YEATMAN, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, will open his Grammar School immediately after the Christmas vacation, but is anxious at once to increase the number of his Day Pupils, to be instructed in the classics, mathematics, French, and general literature; in the Lecture Room, opposite College-buildings.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—On MONDAY EVENING, December 4th, will be exhibited one of the grandest Dissolving Panoramas yet seen, consisting of a tour through ENGLAND and WALES, embracing the METROPOLIS, and including the stupendous CRYSTAL PALACE at Sydenham, and the wonder of the age, the TUBULAR BRIDGE over the Menai Straits in Wales, and other entirely new views; the tableau presenting an actual surface of 800 square feet, accompanied by the most efficient choir ever got together for a similar purpose, under the superintendence of Mr. Nathan. The vocal performances embracing some of the most beautiful Glees and Choruses. Concluding with the splendid new CHROMATROPES. Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Admission, 2s.; children, half-price; reserved seats, 3s. Come early!

HATCHING EGGS by the Cantelonian system of Incubation, will be exhibited on MONDAY EVENING, between the parts, at the Royal Polytechnic.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—SATURDAY, December 2nd, 1854.—MISKA HAUSER'S LAST GRAND CONCERT!!—Mr. A. TORNING begs to inform the public generally that the Last Grand Concert will be given on the above evening, when the celebrated Hungarian violinist will perform some of his most celebrated *morceaux*.
The performances of the above celebrated Artiste have created the most unparalleled astonishment, enthusiasm, and delight of all the musical cognoscenti in the principal cities of Europe and North and South America. The wonderful effects produced upon the violin, by Miska Hauser, are, hitherto, totally novel to a Sydney audience, therefore a great musical treat is now offered to their notice.
Sara Flower, Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. H. T. Craven, and Messrs. F. and J. Howson.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Overture—Orchestra
Trio—"Darthula" (John P. Knight)—Madame Sarah Flower, Messrs. J. and F. Howson
Ballad—"Love on" (Blockley)—Mrs. Guerin
Grand Scena—"She comes in all her loveliness," (Matilda of Hungary)—Mr. F. Howson
Grand Fantasia—On airs from "Lucrezia Borgia," "Allegro Maestos," (Thema and Variations), composed and executed by MISKA HAUSER
Scena—"Ah! faint my heart" (Der Freischütz)—Mr. J. Howson
Aria—"The hour is come that we must part" (Faust)—Mrs. H. T. Craven
Romanza—"Thy shadowy form is near me" (composed expressly for the occasion by MISKA HAUSER)—Madame Sara Flower
Adagio Cantabile et Rondo Pastorale (Ole Bull)—executed by MISKA HAUSER.
PART II.
Overture—Orchestra
Australia's National Song—"Hail, Australia!"—composed by MISKA HAUSER, sung by Mr. F. Howson
Duet—"Tell me where is Fancy bred" (Bishop)—Mrs. Guerin and Madame Sara Flower
The Dying Scene from the opera of Lucia de Lammermoor, composed and executed by MISKA HAUSER
Ballad—"Tell him I love him yet," composed by W. Stanley for Madame Sara Flower
Ballad—"There's a path by the river"—Mrs. H. T. Craven
Ballad—Mr. J. Howson
Ballad—"The Morning Dream"—Mrs. Guerin
Duet—"Mighty Jove" (Rossini)—Messrs. F. and J. Howson
By general request—"The Bird on the Tree" (capriccio burlesque) composed and executed by MISKA HAUSER.
Explanation of the above.—A bird is supposed to have escaped from its cage, and flies into an adjacent tree, where it warbles the different airs played by its mistress on the pianoforte.
Finale—GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
In the course of the evening, MISKA HAUSER will introduce several IRISH and SCOTCH AIRS, purposely arranged for the occasion.
Leader, Mr. John Gibbs. Conductor, Mr. W. Stanley.
Doors open at half-past seven, commences at eight o'clock precisely.
Boxes and parquette seats may be procured at the Office, in the front of the Theatre; and at Messrs. W. J. Johnson and Co.'s, musicsellers, Pitt-street; and at Messrs. Woolcott and Clarke's, publishers, George-street.

OURANG OUTANG, or Wild Man of the Woods, Dog-faced Baboon, Boa Constrictor, and a large collection of Australian Birds, to be seen alive, at Mr. WILCOX'S, 30, Hunter-street.

MR. W. CLARKE, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—The pupils and friends (about 120) of this gentleman gave him, at his academy, Sussex-street, a magnificent entertainment on the 27th instant. The object, we understand, was to testify in the most unqualified manner how much they (the pupils) appreciated his style and talent as a teacher, and his worth as a gentleman. The ball passed off in the most brilliant and satisfactory manner, each highly delighted with the night's amusement. It must have gratified much the feelings of Mr. Clarke, to be surrounded by so many accomplished friends, whose good opinion he seems to enjoy

WINDSOR.—MEDICAL GALVANISM.—Mr. J. R. BYRAM may be consulted at the residence of the late Dr. White, Windsor, on and after MONDAY, December 3rd. As his stay in Windsor will be limited, sufferers from rheumatism, nervous affections, paralysis, debility, jaundice, and liver complaints, indigestion, headache, tic doloreux, dropsy, aneurosis, cataract, and other diseases of the eye, mental depression, &c., &c., &c., should lose no time in having recourse to this safe, pleasant, and painless remedy. Fee (including one week's treatment), £1 1s.; advice gratis.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A widow of respectability, would be found useful in a family where children require maternal care, or in a house of business. Has no objection to the country. Respectable references can be given. P. P., Herald Office.

COALS WANTED.—Wanted, a small cargo of Coal. Apply to F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

DRAPERS.—Efficient hands immediately required; also a young Lady and a Youth. COOK and CO., George-street.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, two active Salesmen. Apply at P. FITZGERALD'S, Commercial House, Brickfield Hill.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a Smart Junior Hand. GEORGE ETHEREDGE, Warwick House, Haymarket.

FIRST-HAND Milliners wanted, at W. ROBSON'S, Regent House, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

FAMILY WASHING taken in. Enquire at Mrs. Coleflax's, 48, Kensington-st., Chippendale. References given.

HOUSE and STORES.—Wanted, a House or Cottage, of about five rooms, with or without stores, in the vicinity of Elizabeth, York, or Market streets. Apply to B. E., Herald Office.

MORNING GOVERNESS required at Woolloomooloo to instruct two children under 11 years of age, in English, French, and Music. Apply, by letter, stating name and address, to W. H. W., Herald Office.

SLOP HANDS wanted, at E. JONES' Clothing Manufactory, 62, Market-street, opposite the Market.

STORE BULLOCKS.—Wanted, well-bred store bullocks, from three to six years old, deliverable on a station in Gipps Land. Parties wishing to supply the same will please state price, number, and when they can deliver them THOMAS S. MORT and CO.

STORE wanted, in a business part of the city. J. C. and G. DIBBS, 177 (late 489), George-street.

STORE and OFFICES.—Wanted, from the 1st of January next, in the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay, Offices, with moderate sized Store attached. Apply to J. S. SPARKES. P. and O. Co.'s Offices, 212, George-street.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Wanted, by the undersigned, an active Lad, from fourteen to fifteen years of age, able to read and write, to take charge of an office. An honest and willing youth will find this a first-rate opportunity. Independent of being taught a respectable business, will receive a salary.—Application to be made, between 9 and 10 o'clock A.M., to JOHN BARNETT, Wine and Spirit Stores, York-street.

TO ROUGH CARPENTERS.—Tenders required in the erection of two Cottages—labour only. Apply at the Office of York-street Horse Bazaar, opposite Masonic Hall, late Entwistle's.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted two experienced hands. Apply to FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a respectable Young Man, as junior assistant. Apply to GOLDSMITH and ROW, 244, George-street.

TO DRUGGISTS' ASSISTANTS.—The undersigned requires an assistant thoroughly conversant with the trade. G. R. ELLIOTT (late Penny), George-street, near Bridge-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for a country store, a young man fully acquainted with his business. One having a knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply to J. LAZARUS and CO., George-street.

TO LET, a House and Shop, situated Kent-street North. Apply to Miss WAINWRIGHT, on the premises.

TO LET, a large Sitting-room, furnished, with one or two Bedrooms. Also a large Lodge or Ball-room, with good ventilation. Apply to W. JOHNSON, Light House Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Sussex streets.

TO LET, Maryfield Cottage, No. 17, Goulburn-street East, second door from Elizabeth-street. Apply on the premises.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Gentleman, of practical experience, wishes for an engagement as Clerk of Works or General Foreman. Address W. D., Herald Office.

WANTED TO RENT, a House containing about six rooms, suitable for a family, in the neighbourhood of the Racecourse or Macquarie-street. Occupation will be required about the end of present month. Address, stating particulars and terms, to Mr. FREDERICK TERRY, A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a first-rate Female Cook; also, a Housemaid. None but those fully competent to fill the above situations need apply. The highest wages given. Characters required. Apply to G. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, a Cap Milliner, at BRANDON'S, London House, Pitt-street.

WANTED—a Groom to look after a pair of horses. Apply at 10 a.m. at the Colonial Architect's office.

WANTED, a Barmaid. Apply at the Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Violinist. Apply to Mr. BENYON, Vine Tavern, next door to the Herald Office.

WANTED, an Office Boy. Apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom-house agent, Macquarie-place.

WANTED (four miles from town), a Man to dig a garden, and make himself generally useful. Apply at Star Hotel, Macquarie-place, from 2 to 4 THIS DAY.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply 118, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED by a Clerk, a Bedroom in the eastern environs of Sydney. Address, Zeno, Herald Office.

WANTED good Slop Hands. Apply at H. J. HUMPHREY, No. 101, Liverpool-street East.

WANTED, a small Shop and House, in a good situation. Address, A. D. Herald Office.

WANTS a Situation, as Wet Nurse, a young woman, with a baby of three months old, and whose husband is dead. Apply at Mr. J. M'MAHON, grocer, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, immediately, good Farming Men, for the country. ROWLEY and M'LEAN, 15, Bridge-st.

WANTED, an active Girl, 14 or 16 years of age, as Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. HORDERN, Charlotte-place.

WANTED, 3 or 4 Painters and Glaziers. Apply to WILLIAM CURTIS, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Lad, about 16 years of age. Apply to WILLIAM BALDICK, butcher, Newtown-road.

WANTED, a Shop Salesman of first rate abilities [illegible]

WANTED, a respectable young woman as Housemaid; to a good servant liberal wages will be given. Apply to Mrs. PAGE, Steam Engine Inn, 516, George-street.

WANTED, a Lad, as Light Porter. Apply to G. H. CURTIS, family grocer, 119, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Town Horse; for one quiet, and free from vice, a liberal price will be given. Apply by letter to E. M. L., Herald Office.

WANTED, in a Counting House, a Young Man who can write a good hand, and has a thorough knowledge of all parts of the city; references required. Address letters to A. S. N., Herald Office.

WANTED, to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, a Lady, in the capacity of Governess, to educate three young ladies, from the age of 14 years to 9 inclusive. She will be required to possess a knowledge of drawing, music, and the French language. Of course she will be qualified to teach the usual elements of an English education. Application to be made to Mr. LAIDLEY, 199, George-street; or to Mrs. INNES, Newtown.

WANTED, a Working Gardener and Wife: the wife to do the washing. Apply to A. MITCHELL, G. Chisholm and Co.'s, 130, Pitt-street; or at his own house, any morning before 8 o'clock. Newtown, November 25.

WANTED, by a respectable Person, a situation, as STEWARDESS, to proceed to England. No objection to the coast. For particulars apply at No. 2, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED for the Country, a competent Milliner. Apply to Messrs. JOHN DAWSON and CO., Windsor; or to Messrs. DAWSON and THOMPSON, Sydney.

A LADY and Gentleman, or a gentleman, can be accommodated with board and residence in a family where no other lodgers will be taken. Letters addressed to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street, will be attended to.

APARTMENTS TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Also, a detached office, with storage for any quantity of goods; at a low rate, in the vicinity of Lower George-street. Direct, Y. C., Herald Office.

A DRAWING-ROOM and two BED-ROOMS to let furnished, at Mrs. PIDDING'S, 44, Kent-st. North.

A DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom to LET. Apply to J. NOWLAN, 147, Pitt-street.

BOARD and Residence, or private Lodgings, at Mrs. PROCTER'S, George-street, Redfern. References given and required.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two respectable tradesmen can be accommodated, where there are no other lodgers. 107, Prince-street South.

COTTAGE to LET, rent 14s. per week. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, schoolmaster, opposite the Cemetery, Newtown.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, 127, Cumberland-street.—Board and Residence, at Mrs. NESBITT'S.

FARMS to Let, on Ash Island, Hunter River.—Farms may be obtained on the above fertile island, noted for its luxuriant crops, under clearing leases; or compact fenced-in farms, already under cultivation, with slab houses erected.
Apply to A. W. SCOTT, Esq., on the Island; or to Mr. WM. BRIGGS, Solicitor and Notary Public, West Maitland.
October 3, 1854.

HOUSE, HOUSE.—To be LET, an excellent family house, with stable and coach house, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Harbour and Domain, and Situated near Hyde Park. Further particulars may be learnt by applying to Mr. JOHNSON, Bedding and Furniture Warehouse, 6, Barrack-street.

OFFICES TO LET, entrance from George-street. Apply at 193, George-street.

OFFICES.—To LET, the New Buildings, 216, George-street.

ONE or two Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Residence in a private family, at Mrs. GREENWALL'S, 132, Liverpool-street, three doors from Pitt-street. Terms, 30s. per week.

PARTIAL BOARD for two gentlemen, in a private family. Apply No. 5, Burdekin-terrace.

PYRMONT.—TO LET, in Bowman-street, facing Jones's Bay, an iron-built Cottage, lined and papered, containing five rooms and kitchen, with verandah in front, a large enclosed yard, and plenty of first-rate water. To view, &c., apply at the adjoining house.

STORES to LET.—To Let, those large and commodious premises situate at the corner of George and Bathurst streets. For terms and particulars apply to RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

THREE Vacancies at Miss ONGE'S, Wentworth House, opposite St. Philip's Church.

TO LET.—The undersigned will let, for such term as may be agreed upon, the House and Grounds (within two miles of Wollongong) known as "Mount Keira," which consists of 80 acres of land, about 75 acres of which are cleared. There are about 10 acres of garden closely paled with a 5-foot paling, gardener's cottage and labourer's hut within the garden; dwelling-house, containing 10 rooms and pantry, verandah front and rear, the front verandah being 9 feet wide, commands a view of the sea; with detached kitchen, stone flagged dairy, stable, 5-stalled, and coach-house, left running the whole length, barn 80 feet by 22, with other useful buildings, forming a compact homestead; a well of water in the rear, supplied by spouting from the house, besides a stream of water running through the land a quarter of a mile. The present tenant's lease expires on the 20th proximo, and possession could be given about the 1st of January. References will be required. J. SHOOBERT, Wollongong.

TO LET, in William-street, Riley Estate, two respectable houses, newly-finished, containing five rooms and kitchen, verandah, and balcony, commanding a beautiful view of Woolloomooloo Bay. Apply to J. GREER, corner of Crown and William streets.

TO LET.—The upper part of the house occupied by the undersigned, consisting of two floors, each containing suites of rooms suitable for offices. SMITH, CROFT, and Co.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To Let, a two-room Hut, with one or more acres of good Garden Ground, half-a-mile from Canterbury. Plenty of wood and water. Apply to W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street.

TO LET, a House—six rooms, lobby, and kitchen. Enquire at No. 7, Short-street, Surry-hills.

TO LET, a first-rate Store and Dwelling-house in George-street, close to Bridge-street. Apply to MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

TO LET, a neat House, of 4 rooms and kitchen, finished in a superior manner, 20 minutes' walk from the Post Office, water, and every convenience. Rent extremely moderate. Apply to W. H. CHAMBERS, at the New Buildings, Bay-street, Parramatta-street.

TO BE SOLD or LET, a most eligible plot of Building Land, having a frontage of 84 feet 4 inches to Macquarie-street South, and of 58 feet to Goulbourne-street. Terms and credit liberal to approved purchasers. Apply to CHARLES LOWE, Solicitor, George-street.

TO LET, a large House, No. 8, Dixon-street, Sydney. Apply to W. SCURR, 416, Brickfield-hill.

TWO ROOMS TO LET, 105, Elizabeth-street South, opposite Goulburn-street.

TO LET, those newly-erected, commodious, and substantially-built Stores in Wynyard-lane, containing three floors and cellar. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. P. HART, George-street.

TO LET, a House, containing four rooms, kitchen and water; no taxes. Apply to Mr. ALDWELL, at Messrs. Want, Roxburgh, and Want's, solicitors, Pitt-street.

TO LET, a large two-story Store, 80 x 22, in New Pitt-street. For particulars apply to J. DRANSFIELD, Queen's-place; or THOMAS UNDERWOOD, Paddington.

TO LET, in Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, a comfortable House, containing four rooms, &c. Apply to W. TAYLOR, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

TO BE LET, together or separately, Offices, Cellars, Stores, and Residence, in the most central part of George-street, suitable for any wholesale business; water laid on. Apply at 132, George-street, opposite the Herald Office.

TO LET, a Shop and Dwelling-house, No. 238, George-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Renwick, Bate, and Co., drapers, and next to Messrs. Thomas Garton and Co.'s from the 1st of January. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO AGRICULTURISTS, GARDENERS, DAIRYMEN, &c.—To LET, on very advantageous terms, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Berrima, in the county of Camden, 63 FIRST-RATE FARMS. Several of these farms are bounded on one side by the Great South Road, and are within a mile and a half of Berrima; others have been laid out on the rich flats on the Wingeecarribbee River; and many of them cannot be surpassed for richness by the celebrated dairy farms at Illawarra.
For further particulars apply either by letter or personally of Mr. H. M. OXLEY, Berrima; Mr. J. N. OXLEY, Kirkham, Camden.

VALUABLE, PRACTICAL, and SCIENTIFIC WORKS, worthy the attention of all engaged in the mechanical arts, now on sale, by WAUGH and COX, opposite the Bank of Australasia.
Barlow, on Materials and on Construction
Freeman's History of Architecture
Hodgkinson on the Strength and other Properties of Cast-iron
Tredgold on the Strength of Cast-iron and other Metals
Matthews on the Mode of Supplying London with Water
Haviland's Tables of Specific Gravities
Suggestions in Design for the use of Artists and Art Workmen, containing nearly 600 Hints, &c.
Observations on Kentish Ragstone, as a Building Material
Rules for Ranging Railway Curves, by R. Brodie
The Stones of Venice, by John Ruskin
Lectures on Architecture and Painting, by ditto
Barry's Travellers' Club Houses
Buchanan on Machinery, 2 vols., upwards of 70 folio plates
Pugin's Ornamental Gables
Remains of Ecclesiastical Woodwork, by Talbot Bury
Hand-book for Plain and Ornamental Mapping and Engineering Drawing, as used by Surveyors and Mechanical Engineers by B. P. Wilme
The Cabinet Makers' Assistant, a series of Original Designs for Modern Furniture, with Descriptions and Details of Construction
Engineers' and Machinists' Assistant, 2 vols.
Hakewell's Elizabethan Architecture
Rudimentary Treatise on Masonry and Stonecutting
On Handrails and Staircases, by Arthur Ashphitel
Lithology, or Observations on Stone used for Building, by C. H. Smith
Jebb on the Construction and Ventilation of Prisons
Examples and Designs of Verandahs, by F. Arundell
Jackson's Papier Mache Ornaments
The Artisan, 1853
Theory, Practice, and Architecture of Bridges of Stone, Iron Timber, and Wire, 4 vols., bound in three, 230 engravings.
House Painter, or Decorator's Companion; being a complete treatise on the origin of colour, harmonious colouring, manufacture of pigments, oils, and varnishes
Tredgold's Elementary Principles of Carpentry, edited by Barlow
Dempsey's Practical Railway Engineer, 50 plates
Couts' Tailors' Guide
Minster's Complete Guide to Practical Cutting
Reid on Clock and Watchmaking
Farm Engineer, by Robert Ritchie
Practical Mechanics' Journal
Simms' on Levelling and Railway Curves
Leithart on Mineral Veins
Pambour on Locomotive Engines
Students' Practical Guide to Designing, Measuring, and Valuing Artificer's Work
Hints on Glass Painting, 2 vols.
Scott's Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer
Partington's Mechanics' Library
Tate's Mechanical Philosophy
Dodd's Curiosities of Industry
Day on the Formation of Railways
Operative Mechanics' Workshop Companion
Colonists' and Emigrants Hand-book of the Mechanical Arts.
WAUGH and COX, 111, George-street,
Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

Just Published, duodecimo, cloth, gilt title, price 7s. 6d.,
DIARY OF A VISIT TO ENGLAND IN 1775. By an IRISHMAN (the Reverend Dr. Thomas Campbell) and other Papers by the same hand, with Notes by SAMUEL RAYMOND, Esq., M.A., Prothonotary of the Supreme Court.
WAUGH and COX, Publishers, 11, George-street.

TO BANKERS, MERCHANTS, &c.—SMITH and GARDINER beg to announce that they have just received from their London house a quantity of Whatman's and Green's hard-sized hand-made ACCOUNT BOOK PAPERS which are the finest to write upon, and may be written over after an erasure, which is not always the case with the machine-made papers, such as Monier's, Cowan's, &c., &c. S. and G., in introducing these expensive papers, trust they will meet with the artisfaction of the public, who have so long had inferior papers palmed upon them, simply because they left a greater profit, as the following example will show:—

Whatman's hand-made paper.		Machine-made paper.	
Assumed cost of a 10-quire super royal ledger	£6 0 0	Assumed cost of a 10-quire super royal ledger	£6 0 0
Value of paper as above	2 15 0	Value of paper as above	2 0
Left for ruling, paging, binding, and profit...	3 5 0	Left for ruling, paging, binding, and profit	4 0 0

Difference, 22 per cent, and paging.
In giving an order, it would be advisable to forward a sheet of the book in use; or, in giving the copy of ruling, that the length and width of the page be stated, together with the thickness of the whole, without the covers; to state as well whether an alphabet, with one letter or more, be required; to specify the style of binding, and mention particulars for lettering.
SMITH and GARDINER,
Manufacturing Stationers, Pitt-street.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS are informed that the best profits may be got out of SMITH and GARDINER'S Almanacks for 1855, as a very liberal discount is allowed.
Smith and Gardiner's Sheet Almanack ... 0s. 6d.
The Useful Almanack .... 0s. 9d.
Paragon Sheet Almanack .... 1s. 0d.
Australian Diary .... 2s. 0d.
Paragon Diary .... 4s. 6d.
SMITH and GARDINER, Printers and Publishers, Pitt-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The Masters and Servants Acts, as in force to the close of 1856; the New Postage Regulations, arranged so as to be understood; Cab Fares, as authorised by the City Commissioners' by-laws; Coloured Signals with Explanations; A Vegetable and Fruit Gardener's Calendar, compiled expressly for this work by a Practical Gardener of twenty-five years' colonial experience; The Supreme Court Sittings, Circuit Courts, Quarter Sessions, and Court of Requests; Tide Table; Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, &c., price 1s., as published this day in Moffitt's Australian Almanac for 1855. N.B. The most useful publication of the season.—Also, The Australian Diary, Almanac, Daily Remembrancer, and Bills Due Book for 1855, containing the Law arrangements, Sittings of Circuit Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions and Requests, the Masters' and Servants' Act, New Cab Fares, New Postage Regulations, Fruit Gardeners' Calendar, &c., &c.; price 5s.
WILLIAM MOFFITT.

THE BALLAARAT MURDER.—*BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY*, of SATURDAY, will contain the only full Report of the Trial of Bentley, wife, and others, for the murder of Scobie, at Ballaarat.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—KYEZOR, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer Maker to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 145, George-street, between Bridge and Hunter streets, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, &c.
Watch cleaning .... 3s. 0d.
Main spring .... 3s. 0d.
Watch dials .... 3s. 6d.
Watch keys .... 0s. 3d.
Watch hands, per pair .... 2s. 0d.
And every article in the trade as cheap in proportion. Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the person who brings it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made.
KYEZOR'S £3 5s. silver watches are warranted to keep correct time; they are jewelled in 4 holes, with maintaining power to keep going while being wound up, in elegant double bottomed engine turned and engraved cases, combining an instrument of mathematical truth with an ornament of taste.

GLASS TUBING.—Steam, water, gas, and every description of Glass Guage Tubing, just landed. Vacuum and Marine Barometers made and repaired; china and glass ditto, &c. Sympiesometers made only by J. SHEPPARD, glassblower, silverer, &c., 41, Kent-street North, opposite the Gas Hotel.

CONTRACTS for sinking a well, or moving a rock, taken by J. BARTLEY, 50, Clarence-street.

PIANOFORTES.—Rosewood Cottage Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

HARMONIUMS.—The best assortment in the colony, in elegant rosewood cases, with percussion action, from 1 to 12 stops, by Alexandre; also, some really handsome instruments for drawing-rooms. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

MUSICAL BOXES.—Just received, ex Calcutta, the largest Musical Boxes in the colony, with drum, bells, and castanets, playing the most celebrated and popular airs, from 8 to 35 guineas. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES and FLUTINAS tuned, repaired, or removed. D. BUIST and SONS, Bridge-street.

PIANOFORTES, the best of every description, by Broadwood and Sons, at W. KING'S, 89, George-street.

LAMBERT and CO.'S Prize Pianofortes. H. MARSH and CO.

COLLARD and COLLARD'S Cottage and Grand Square Pianofortes. H. MARSH and CO.

PIANOFORTES.—Largest stock in the colony. Pianos lent on hire. H. MARSH and CO.

SUPERFINE black cloth Rochefort and Oxonian Coats, £1 5s., at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

SUPERFINE black cloth Trousers, well made; seventeen shillings, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

RICH silk moire antique Vests, 11s. 6d., at J. B TICKLE'S, Park-street, one door from Pitt-street.

BEST white and brown Linen Drill Trousers, eleven shillings, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

MEN'S, youths', and boys' summer Clothing, of every description, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

THOMAS TOWNSEND'S BEST BLACK SATIN NAP HATS, one pound each, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

THOMAS TOWNSEND'S Best Drab Merino Hats; fifteen shillings, at J. B. TICKLE'S, Park-street.

J. B. TICKLE, Ladies' Riding Habit Maker, professed Coat and Trouser Maker, Park-street.

KENT HOPS.—On Sale, prime Kent Hops. GEORGE REES, Spring-street.

BASS' ALE.—On Sale, by the undersigned, 75 hogsheads Bass' Ale, No. 3, just landed per Kinderdyk, in prime condition. MACKINTOSH and HIRST, Queen's-place.

LADIES' SADDLES, assorted
Gentlemen's saddles
Stock saddles
Bridles, martingales, &c.
Whips, spurs
Carriage and gig harness
Saddlers' ironmongery.
The above goods are now landed, and on sale wholesale or retail.
W. BOWEN and SON, 294, George-street.

TO SHOE-DEALERS.—THOMAS HOLME, general importer of all descriptions of boots and shoes, is now prepared to supply the trade only with any particular kind of goods wanted from any given invoice. Warehouse, Jamison-lane, George-street North.

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AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and Endowments.
Directors.
Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., Chairman.
M. E. Murnin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | Dr. James Mitchell
M. Metcalfe, Esq. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.
Solicitor—M. C. Stephen, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Offices—Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Premiums to Assure £100 payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	1 17 6	35	2 15 4	20	4 14 ,	35	6 5 0
25	2 2 8	45	3 16 0	25	5 ! 4	45	7 7 6
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	5 .2 1	55	9 6 5

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION into the Society's affairs as at February 28th, 1854, has enabled the Directors to declare a BONUS ADDITION AVERAGING 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED by the first 100 policies, a result not surpassed in the most successful British Offices.

Thus, a Policy which was effected on
February 9th, 1849, for £300, is increased to £345 5s. 0d.
January 31st, 1850, £500, £560 18s. 10d.
January 13th, 1851, £300, £325 6s. 0d.

SHORT PERIOD ASSURANCES, Assurances on Joint Lives and Survivorships will be effected on equally favourable terms.

THE ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT BRANCHES have proved very beneficial, and merit the attention of all classes, having in this Society a peculiar feature—the division of the whole profits of each among the Assured in the same.

LOANS ON POLICIES made to the extent of half the premium paid.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to *Voyaging, Residence Abroad, Assurance of every Class of Risk*, &c., will be found equal to those of any Proprietary Company. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at any of the Agencies, or, from 9 till 4 daily, at the Head Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

ROBERT THOMSON, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY S[illegible] with Coal from the Miller's Point Wharf, or from cargoes afloat, as may be most convenient to intending purchasers.
MARCUS F. BROWNRIGG, General Superintendent.
A. A. Company's Office, Stroud, November 1.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.
BANK POST BILLS.
This Bank will issue its Bills payable in Sydney at 3, 6, and 12 months date, for such even sums as may be required, to which interest will be added, according to their currency, at the rates of 3, 4, and 5 per cent. per annum, such drafts to be payable to "bearer," or "order," and, when required, instantly discounted at the current rates. Customers of the Bank will be allowed to draw against them on deposit.
By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK are Buyers and Sellers of Drafts on London at the current rates. The £5 Sola Drafts on London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, &c., payable on demand, may be obtained at the Bank on application.—EDWARD WRENCH, Manager.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have been appointed agents for the above Company, and have received instructions to issue Policies on specie, produce, or freights, not exceeding in any one vessel £20,000 on specie, and £15,000 on produce and freight from Sydney or Melbourne to Great Britain, India, and China, and also to take intercolonial risks.

The Policies will be made payable, in case of loss, at the option of the assured, as under:—
In China, by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co.
„ London, by Messrs. Matheson and Co.
„ Calcutta, by Messrs Jardine, Skinner, and Co.
„ Bombay, by Messrs. Remington and Co.
„ Manilla, by Messrs. B. A. Barretto and Co.
„ Singapore, by Messrs. John Purvis and Co.
And in Sydney by the undersigned.

Rates of premium per cent. by first-class vessels (free from average, unless general).

FROM SYDNEY.

To Great Britain ...	2 per cent.	To Java ...	2 per cent.
China ...	2½ „	„ Ceylon ...	2 „
Singapore ...	2 „	„ Mauritius ...	2 „
Manila ...	2¼ „	„ California ...	2 „
India ...	2½ „	„ South America	2 „

To the Cape of Good Hope, 2 per cent.

TO OR FROM SYDNEY.

To Port Philip ...	1¼ per cent.	To Auckland ...	1¼ per cent.
„ Do. per steamer	1 „	„ Port Nicholson	2 „
„ Adelaide ...	1½ „	„ Nelson ...	2¼ „
„ Swan River ...	2½ „	„ Port Cooper ...	3 „
„ Launceston ...	1½ „	„ Port Otago ...	2½ „
„ Hobart Town ...	1 „		

N.B.—Goods insured with particular average, from ¼ to ½ per cent. extra. THACKER AND CO., Agents, 541, George-street.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Bartholomew Lane, London. Established by Act of Parliament, 1824; Capital £5,000,000 sterling.

PRESIDENTS:
Samuel Gurney, Esq. | Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
DIRECTORS
George H. Barnett, Esq. | Samuel Gurney, jun., Esq.
Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart., M.P. | John Irving, Esq.
Sir R. Campbell, Bart. | Louis Lucas, Esq.
Sir George Carroll. | Thomas Masterman, Esq.
The Right Hon. G. R. Dawson | Baron L. D. Rothschild, M.P.
James Fletcher, Esq. | Sir A. N. De Rothschild, Bart.
Charles Gibbes, Esq. | Oswald Smith, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq. | Melvil Wilson, Esq.

The undersigned hold a power of Attorney from the Presidents and Directors of this Company, and will effect assurances on approved lives to the extent of £2000 sterling. Claims are settled in the Colony. Agents are is instructed to notify that in future the Government Stamp Duty payable on life policies shall in all cases be borne by the Company.
WERE AND PRITCHARD.
N.B.—The personal attendance of applicants is necessary.
Offices, Circular Wharf, Sydney.

MELBOURNE (AND WILLIAMSTOWN) MOUNT ALEXANDER AND MURRAY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.
Incorporated (with limited liability) by the Legislative Council of Victoria.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000,
In Shares of £25 each. Deposit, 50s. per share.
The Government guarantee interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum upon all sums paid; and the Directors allow 3 per cent. in addition upon the stock paid up in full and in excess of the calls. The interest is payable either in Sydney, Melbourne, or London at the option of the Shareholders.
Forms of application for shares and further information may be obtained from
W. BARTON, Agent for Sydney,
George-street, opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

MONARCH FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, of London. Established 1835. Subscribed Capital, £300,000.—The undersigned, Agents for all the Australian Colonies, are authorized, by special Power of Attorney, to issue Policies binding the Company, and to adjust and pay all claims in Sydney, and for this purpose have a credit to any extent required.
Sydney Medical Referee—Alfred Roberts, Esq.
Surveyor—Mr. Wm. Wallis.
PREMIUMS AGAINST FIRE.

	Per annum per £100
First class buildings, stone or brick, with slate, tile, or metal roofs	from 3s. to 8s.
Second class ditto ditto, with shingled roofs	„ 5s. „ 12s. 6d.
Third class ditto inferior buildings	„ 10s. „ 25s.

Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are deposited.
Hazardous risks taken by special agreement.
The rates for Life Assurance are the most liberal, tables of which, and every other information, may be obtained at the office, Macquarie-place.
BEIT AND SONS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Sydney, 25th October, 1854.
The Corporation's present drawing rates of exchange are as follows:—

On London ...	30 days' sight	4 per cent. premium
the Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and Provincial Bank of Ireland ...	30 „ „	4 „ „
On Ceylon, Colombo ...	30 „ „	3¾ „ „
China, Hong Kong ...	30 „ „	5s. 2d. per dollar
Canton ...	30 „ „	5s. 2d. „ [dollar
Mauritius, Port Louis...	30 „ „	4s. 2½d. per currency
Bombay ...	30 „ „	2s. 0¼d. per rupee
Calcutta ...	30 „ „	2s. 1d. „
Madras ...	30 „ „	2s. 1d. „ [dollar
Singapore ...	30 „ „	5s. 1d. per Mexican
Melbourne ...	15 „ „	1 per cent. premium.
Circular Notes, payable in all the most important cities in Europe, in Egypt, Syria, the United States of America, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. ...	1 „ „	4 „ „

Drafts on England, Scotland, and Ireland, for any sum under £100, are drawn on demand, and an additional one-half per cent. is charged.
The Corporation issues credits payable at those places where its Branches or Agencies are established, authorising drafts on this Agency against shipments to Sydney or Melbourne, hypothecated to the Corporation.
Approved bills payable in England, India, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, Singapore and Melbourne, are purchased, or remitted for collection.
The following rates of interest will be allowed until further notice:—
On the daily balance at credit, of a floating Deposit ... 2 per cent.
(On the above class of account no interest is calculated when the balance is below £100, or on any sum in excess of £10,000.)
On Fixed Deposits requiring 3 months' notice of withdrawal ... 3 per cent.
Ditto ditto, 6 months ... 3½ „
Ditto ditto, 12 months ... 5 „
(Notice of withdrawal can be given when the lodgment is made, or at any subsequent period.) Interest on the twelve months notice. Deposits can be drawn quarterly.
Bills for discount left before 12 o'clock are passed to account the following morning.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

THE UNITED GUARANTEE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £100,000, fully subscribed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PROFITS.—Those assured on the participating scale will be entitled to their portion of three-fifths of the profits arising out of the Guarantee, as well as the Life Department.
PREMIUMS may be paid either quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, at the option of the assured.
POLICIES ARE INDISPUTABLE, except in cases of palpable fraud, and one-fourth of the sum assured is payable Ten days after the production of satisfactory proof of death.
RATES for all ages, and full particulars can be obtained on application.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned is now empowered to issue the Company's Guarantee, either separate, or in conjunction with a Life Policy, to parties desirous of procuring security for Fidelity of Trust.
GUARANTEE POLICIES are granted independently of Life Assurance, on a graduated reduction of premium.
The advantages thus presented offer great inducement to clerks in banks, railways, mercantile firms, and public institutions, to select this Office, where a Guarantee of Fidelity is required.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and other information may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 1, Church Hill.
LOUIS BARBER, Agent.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—ANNUAL CONTRACTS for SUPPLIES.—TENDERS for the supply of the undermentioned articles, for twelve months, from 1st January to 1st December, 1855, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of December next; viz.:—
BEST SCREENED STEAM COALS.—Tenders to state the price per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered at either of the undermentioned places, viz., Sydney, Morpeth, Hobson's Bay, Twofold Bay, Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, and Adelaide, S. A.
NEATSFOOT OIL.—Deliverable at the Company's Wharf, Sydney. Tenders to state the price per gallon.
BEEF TALLOW.—Ditto ditto ditto. Tenders to state price per cwt.
Tenders to be endorsed—"Tenders for Coal, Oil, or Tallow," as the case may be; and to be addressed to the undersigned, from whom all necessary information as to the terms of contract, probable quantity required, &c., &c., can, on personal application, be obtained.
Persons tendering will be required to furnish the names of two responsible parties willing to become security for the due performance of the contract.
The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any, tender.
By order of the Board.
FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager.
A. S. N. Company's Office, Sussex-street, 27th October.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A Branch of this Bank will be opened in the beginning of October, at ALBURY, under the management of Mr. DAVID MORISON, Agent at the Ovens establishment. ALEX. STUART, Inspector of Colonial Branches.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—DERWENT AND TAMAR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, HOBART TOWN.
(Established in the year 1837.)
Capital £100,000, in 2000 Shares.
DIRECTORS:
Samuel Moses, Esq. | Thomas Boot, Esq.
Thomas Brown, Esq. | John Hiddleston, Esq.
William Ivey, Esq.
DIRECTORS OF LAUNCESTON:
J. Gibson, Esq. | Wm. Gunn, Esq.
TRUSTEES:
R. J. Manley, Esq. | H. Tonkin, Esq.
MANAGER—Thomas Hewitt, Esq.
ACCOUNTANT—Alfred Garrat, Esq.
Agents for effecting Marine Insurance at—
Launceston ... C. J. Weedon, Esq.
Melbourne ... James Healy and Co.
Sydney ... Towns and Darley.
Geelong ... James Simson, Esq.
Agents for the payment of claims in London, Messrs. Richardson, Brothers, St. Helen's-place.
Marine risks are taken by this Company, and claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate on application to
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.
Patent Slip, 13th October, 1854.

SYDNEY BRANCH.—ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—The undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.
THACKER and CO., 541, George-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S SOCIETY.—A General Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 4th December next, at the Freemason's Hall, York-street, Sydney, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the rules, electing officers for the ensuing year, and for other general business.
By order of the Committee,
W. MAGUIRE, Hon. Sec.

THE AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASON'S ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDRENS' SOCIETY.—This Society has been founded upon the expansive principle of Masonic Charity, for the purpose of receiving under its fostering care the children or orphans of indigent brethren, to provide them with decent clothing, and an education adapted to the situation in life which they are likely to fill, and finally to apprentice them to suitable trades; thus to rescue them from the dangers of vice and immorality to which the condition of poor and neglected children is peculiarly incident, and carefully to train them to respectability and self-reliance, that they may ultimately become useful members of society, and creditable recipients of the bounty to which they will have owed their protection and advancement.
It is proposed that children shall be eligible for admission between the age of seven and twelve years.
The committee is composed of ten members, two being nominated by each of the five lodges at present meeting at the Freemason's Hall, York-street, Sydney; and they express a hope that the lodges in the colony and the fraternity generally, will liberally contribute towards this noble object; and that a design which covers so large a field of pure and practical charity, including within its range all religious denominations, will also be assisted by general public benevolence.
Full particulars may be ascertained on application to
WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Hon. Sec.
55 (late 316), Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Established 1836, empowered by Acts of Parliament.
DIRECTORS IN SYDNEY.
The Hon. Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C., Chairman.
John Gilchrist, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. K. Holden, Esq. | William Walker, Esq.
Edward Knox, Esq. | Jos. Scaife Willis, Esq.
Swinton Boult, Esq., Secretary to the Company.
MEDICAL REFEREES.
John MacFarlane, Esq., M.D. | Arthur M. A'Beckett, Esq.
BANKERS.—The Bank of Australasia.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker.
Surveyor.—Francis H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Resident Secretary.—A. Stanger Leathes.
OFFICES, 3, BRIDGE-STREET.
CAPITAL AND RESOURCES—The Amount of CAPITAL subscribed exceeds £1,500,000.
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid-up:
In 1853. £596,225 14s. 9d. | In 1854. £666,724 18s. 3d.
The liability of the Proprietors is declared by the Company's Acts of Parliament to be unlimited.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUMS.
1st Class.—Buildings occupied as dwelling houses and counting houses only, from 3s. to 7s. 6d. per cent.
2nd Class.—Buildings occupied as stores, or for purposes of trade, as well as of residence, from 5s. to 10s. 6d. per cent.
Floating Policies, 15s. per cent.
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates as the buildings in which they are contained. Additional rates charged for hazardous goods, trades, and stocks.
Special risks taken by agreement.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PREMIUMS TO INSURE £100, PAYABLE AT DEATH.

Age.	Without Bonus.	With guaranteed bonus.	Within 1 year.	Within 7 years.	Premiums to cease in 5 years.	Premiums to cease in 10 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 13 7	1 19 0	1 0 3	1 2 6	7 12 11	4 5 0
30	2 2 6	2 9 5	1 6 6	1 7 6	8 18 3	5 0 0
40	2 16 3	3 5 5	1 11 5	1 14 2	10 10 2	5 18 11
50	3 19 8	4 12 7	2 3 8	2 10 1	12 8 11	7 1 8
60	6 0 6	7 1 3	3 13 9	4 9 5	15 5 3	9 2 10

The rates for other ages and other scales, and every information, may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company.
AGENTS AT MORETON BAY (for both departments) R. Towns, and Co.—Agents for the fire department, at Maitland, Jeremiah Ledsam. Newcastle, Bingle and Son. Goulburn, William Chatfield. Bathurst, James Stirling Home.
In cases where parties are urgent for immediate insurance against fire, this Company will accept a deposit on account of the premium to be fixed by the Directors, which deposit will hold the applicant insured for 48 hours after notice of the decision of the Board shall have been posted or delivered; after that time the balance of the premium, if any, must be paid to sustain the insurance.
In case the premium fixed by the Board should be objected to by the applicant, the deposit will be returned.
A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

TRAFALGAR ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
CAPITAL, £250,000.
OFFICE, 40, PALL MALL, LONDON.
This Association has been established for the purpose of providing Annuities to the Share and Policy holders, in the event of pecuniary misfortune, incapacity, or old age; which are not liable to forfeiture in cases of bankruptcy, insolvency, or failure of any description; and also securing *Education, Apprenticeship Fees*, or *Endowments* to their children.
Combination Policies payable in the event of casualties of any kind totally disabling the assured, or death, are issued at moderate rates.
This important addition to the principle of Assurance deserves the serious consideration of persons in all positions of life.
All policies are indisputable, whereby the power on the part of the Office in resisting a claim, under any circumstances whatever, is removed.
The general business of this Association embraces:—
Granting policies from £50 upwards.
Loans in connection with Life Assurance.
Immediate and Deferred Annuities, on favourable terms.
Endowments, and every risk contingent on life.
Independently of the premiums arising from policies, the transactions of the Association are guaranteed by a subscribed capital of £250,000, by nearly 1100 shareholders, whose names and addresses are published with prospectus, assuring thereby most perfect responsibility.
Detailed prospectuses, containing the rates of premium, explanation of the system, &c., &c., may be had on application to Agents for the Australasian Colonies,
RICHARD WALTON and CO., Wynyard-street.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Melbourne, 7th November, 1854.
TENDERS will be received until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855, for the undermentioned works at Geelong, viz.—
New Post Office
New Custom House, and
Supreme Court House.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Colonial Engineer's Office, Melbourne; or at the Clerk of Works' Office, Geelong.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for New Post Office, Geelong," "Tender for New Custom House, Geelong," "Tender for Supreme Court House, Geelong," as the case may be, and addressed, prepaid, to the Chairman of the Tender Board, Melbourne.
No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by the names of two responsible parties willing to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.
The decision of the Government will be made known in the *Victoria Gazette*, on 23d January, 1855.
By his Excellency's command,
JOHN FOSTER.

SEWERAGE AND WATER COMMISSION, Melbourne.—Tenders, addressed to the President of this Commission, will be received at this office until eleven o'clock of FRIDAY, 5th January, 1855, for the construction of about 25 chains lineal of the main sewer of Melbourne, according to plans and specification, which may be seen at the office of the Commissioners' Engineer, at the Town Hall, Melbourne.
This contract will comprise upwards of 100,000 cubic feet of masonry, and is No. 1 contract of a series which will extend to about 85 chains in length.
Town Hall, Melbourne, 3rd November, 1854.

NEWTOWN and COOK'S RIVER ROAD TRUST.—To Toll-gate Keepers.—TENDERS will be received by the Trustees of the Newtown and Cook's Road for the Lease for one year, from the 1st January next, of the Tolls of the said Trust.
The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to pay one month's rent in advance, and to pay monthly in advance to the end of his lease. He will also be required to find two sufficient sureties for the fulfilment of the lease. The tenders to be sealed and endorsed and left at the office of Messrs. GURNER and THOMPSON, Solicitors, Lower George-street, on or before 11 o'clock of the forenoon of MONDAY, the 4th December next. Parties tendering are to be in attendance on that day.
Sydney, 25th November, 1854.

£1000 REWARD, for the DISCOVERY of a PAYING GOLD FIELD.
The following are the Resolutions accepted at a Public Meeting held in Goulburn, on Tuesday last, the 24th instant, for the disposal of the fund to be awarded to the discoverers of a paying Gold Field, as per conditions annexed, in the county of Argyle, and such part of Georgiana as is within the police district of Goulburn.
First.—The Committee will consider a Gold Field to be found when 100 men are working thereon, and earning on an average 12s. 6d. each per day, and to which Government considers it necessary to appoint a resident Commissioner.
Second.—The discoverers of a Gold Field within fifteen miles of the boundary line of the town of Goulburn, situated due west, north-west, or south-west of town, shall receive the whole of the reward. The discoverers of a Gold Field beyond that distance, but in the same directions, and within the limits of the county of Argyle, or such part of Georgiana as is within the police district of Goulburn, shall receive three-fourths of the reward.
Third.—The discoverer of a Gold Field within ten miles due south, due east, north-east, or south-east of the boundary line of the town of Goulburn, shall receive one-half of the reward; and the discoverer of a Gold Field in any other point in the same direction, and within the limits of the county of Argyle, shall receive one-third of the reward.
Fourth.—In the event of a party finding what he considers a Gold Field, he shall give immediate information of same to the Treasurer at Goulburn, who will give him a certificate as to his being first claimant of the reward.
Fifth.—In the event of more than one claimant appearing simultaneously for the reward on the discovery of a gold field or fields within the defined limits, their respective claims shall be submitted to the Committee, who shall decide thereon, and whose decision shall be final.
Sixth.—The period for which this reward shall be open shall be for six months, from the 1st day of November next ensuing.
I, SAMUEL DAVIS, of the Australian Store, Goulburn, having been appointed Treasurer of the above Fund, hereby guarantee to the first discoverer or discoverers of a paying Gold Field, according to the above regulations, such reward as their discovery may thereby entitle them to.
S. DAVIS,
Australian Store, Goulburn, October 27, 1854.

ACADEMY, WINDSOR.—MR. BROWN, has pleasure in announcing to the parents and guardians of youths, that he has a few vacancies for boarders.
Mr. B.'s course of education includes the Latin and French languages, drawing, mensuration, arithmetic, the mathematics, book-keeping, [illegible]
School Fee.

Boarders	......	£40 0 0	per annum
Washing extra	......	5 0 0	„
Music	......	6 0 0	„
Day pupils	......	10 0 0	„

A quarter's notice is required previous to the removal of any pupil.
The moral and religious instruction of the pupils is carefully attended to.

AUX FRERES PROVENCAUX.—CAFE RESTAURANT DE PARIS, 220, George-street North, 220. ERNEST BUDIN has the honour to inform the parties wishing to have a good and fashionable refreshment to come and inspect his well-furnished house, known under the name of Aux Frere Provençaux, 220, George-street North.
The cookery and attendance will be made by the first and competent men in the colony.
E. B. will do everything in his power to please and render every one as if they were in their own homes.
The prices will be found very moderate according to the arrangements.
Orders executed upon very reasonable terms, and attended with exactness.
Meat pies, gelantines, and pastry always ready for picnics, luncheons, and suppers,
ERNEST BUDIN, 220, George-street, 220.

FAMILY HOTEL, Goulburn.—LAZARUS COHEN begs to announce to his friends and the public that, having become landlord of THE CHEQUERS INN, formerly kept by Mr. Simons, it is his intention to spare neither trouble nor expense to render it one of the first in the Southern districts. The culinary department will receive such attention as will enable all classes, on the shortest notice, to obtain good and substantial viands.
The wines and spirits have been selected from the bonded stores in Sydney, and will be supplied to his customers in quality equal to any that could be obtained in London.
The CHEQUERS INN being on a scale equal in dimensions to any in New South Wales, enables L. C. to intimate that private families will find, in his establishment, a degree of comfort, convenience, and accommodation equal to that of the domestic hearth.
PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN, witnesses, and others attending the Sessions and Assizes, will receive such attention as will conduce to their comforts and render their sojourn agreeable.
Parties proceeding to the Southern gold fields are invited to visit the CHEQUERS, where every accommodation will be found adapted to nearly all classes. The increasing character of the Southern gold fields for richness promises a great influx of enterprising miners to Goulburn, and convinced that such will be the case, L. C. has made every preparation to meet their wants.
The capacious rooms of the "Chequers" are adapted for
Ball-room parties,
Wedding parties,
and every description of entertainment, added to which the charges will be found of such a character as to give satisfaction to all, being reduced to a mere remunerative scale.
The bedrooms are fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort seldom to be met with.
The domestic economy of the establishment, particularly as regards servants, is such as must secure the approval of the most fastidious.
The stabling accommodation is equal to that of any inn in the metropolis, and gentlemen will find every accommodation bestowed by the grooms in attendance.
N.B.—English bottled ale and porter of the very finest quality, and equal to any in the world.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Zoological Gardens, Botany Bay.—The patrons of this establishment, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the proprietor has now completed his arrangements for the summer season (which may be now said to have fairly set in), and that the gardens and grounds present an appearance unequalled in the colony; the menagerie and aviaries have also been extended and increased. The attendance in the Hotel will be found all that can be desired; and the cook is a French artist, who perfectly understands every branch of his profession. In fact, every thing which careful thought can suggest, and liberal expenditure procure in the colony, has been added to the former unrivalled attractions of the establishment.
Ladies and Gentlemen who, during the season, have, in former years, brought their families for change of air to Botany, are informed that the accommodation has been increased, and apartments are now vacant.
Orders for dinners, luncheons, &c., &c., and communications of what kind soever intended for the Hotel, if left at the Office of BEAUMONT and WALLER, Builders, Castlereagh-street, will be promptly forwarded.

THE CRAVEN HOTEL, Craven-street, Strand, by Trafalgar-square, London.—The above Hotel will be found centrally situated, and well adapted to the comfort of families and gentlemen returning to England. It partakes of the conveniences of the great thoroughfares, combined with the quiet of a private street, and presents an equal facility of access to the city, the west end, and to all the railways.—N.B. The Australian papers will be found on the tables.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
To Merchants, Settlers, Storekeepers, Agents, and others.
NEW PRODUCE STORES.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers and Agents, take leave to notify to their numerous Town and Country Friends, Settlers, Merchants, Shippers, Importers, Agents, and others, that for the more complete and effective prosecution of their business, they have secured those Two Spacious and conveniently situated
FIRE PROOF NEW IRON STORES,
recently erected in PITT-STREET North, adjoining the continuation of the CIRCULAR WHARF, one of which is intended to be appropriated exclusively for
COLONIAL PRODUCE SALES.
Mr. BARNES will be constantly on the premises, and attend, as heretofore, to all instructions connected with this branch of their business, and is now prepared to receive WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, OIL, SKINS, GRAIN, and all other kinds of COLONIAL PRODUCE,—for sale by private contract, or by public auction.
A weekly AUCTION SALE OF PRODUCE will be held at these New Stores every TUESDAY, and W. D. and Co. confidently trust that their long experience, and most intimate acquaintance with every description of COLONIAL PRODUCE, combined with watchful attention and punctuality, will secure an extension of this branch of their business.
Yielding to the concurrent suggestions of many of their friends and supporters, Messrs. W. DEAN and CO. have determined to reserve the other new IRON STORE for the reception of all heavy and bulky articles of merchandise intended for immediate sale or requiring storage—and to hold an AUCTION SALE of general MERCHANDISE once a week on the premises.
LAND, STATIONS, AND STOCK.
Having received frequent applications from their numerous constituents to negotiate exchanges of properties,
MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.
Have been induced to enlarge their present sphere of operations, by entering still more comprehensively into the business of Agents for the public and private disposition of Land, Houses, Stations, and stock. They have, therefore, engaged the services of a most efficient Land Surveyor and Draughtsman, and have every other facility for undertaking the Sale of Town and Country Landed Properties, Houses, Stations, Stock, &c., and from their personal knowledge of almost every locality, they feel confident of obtaining the extreme market value for all properties placed in their hands.
A day in each week will be set apart for the public sale of
SHIPS, SHARES, LAND, STATIONS, and STOCK,
at their head establishment, 288, George-street.
Having thus intimated their intention, and extended means of operation, they would not be unmindful gratefully to acknowledge the unprecedented success which has hitherto attended the prosecution of their mercantile business; and as their invariable rule is to act as Agents only—and not to speculate—their constituents may rely on the observance of the strictest fidelity in all their transactions.
Punctuality in rendering account sales and prompt payment of proceeds, being also leading features in their business, to these they will strictly adhere.
With the view to prevent misunderstanding, Messrs. W. DEAN and CO., beg to append their list of charges, namely—
Upon sales effected of LANDED PROPERTIES, STATIONS, SHEEP OR OTHER STOCK, and VESSELS, if under £1000 in value, a commission of 2½ per cent. Exceeding £1000 and under £3000, the commission will be 1½ per cent.; and exceeding £3000, 1 per cent.
SHARES of every description, 1 per cent.
WOOL, TALLOW, OIL, and HIDES, 1 per cent.
In all cases where properties have been placed in their hands for sale, and afterwards withdrawn, they will be subject to the following charges only, viz.—If valued at £1000 or under, a fee of £2 2s.; exceeding £1000, £5 5s.
The above terms are exclusive of advertisements and labour; but no storage will be charged for goods intended for immediate sale.

MESSRS. ADAMS and CO., draw Bills of Exchange to any amount on the undermentioned places, payable at sight.

New York	Philadelphia
Baltimore	Boston
Washington	Pittsburg
Cincinnati	St. Louis
New Orleans	Louisville
San Francisco	

Also payable at the following Banks:—Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albury; Utica City Bank, Utica; Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse; Bank of Auburn, Auburn; Bank of Attica, Buffalo; Rochester City Bank, Rochester; George Smith and Co., Chicago; Alexander Mitchell (Fire and Marine Insurance Company), Milwaukie; Michigan State Bank, Detroit; Commercial Branch Bank of State of Ohio, Cleveland; Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio.
Messrs. Adams and Co. receive and make advances on gold dust, on deposit, and forward the same fully insured if desired to any part of the United States or England.
F. W. CLARKE and CO., Agents,
6, Jamison-street.

BANK and other Shares may always be obtained on application to W. J. LENNON, Stock and Share Broker, 531, Pitt-street.

COMMISSIONS for GEELONG.—The undersigned will be happy to receive consignments of goods, colonial produce, and merchandise generally, for sale on commission, and to execute, with punctuality and despatch, any orders that may be entrusted to them in the above branch of business; or for the purchase of any goods that may be required by those who may wish to avail of their services.
References may be made as to respectability to Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., Sydney.
EDWARD WALTON and CO.,
Late C. J. Dennys and Co., Commission Merchants and Shipping Agents, Market-square, Geelong.

COLONIAL PRODUCE STORES.—SOARES, BROTHERS, Commission Agents, Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

DR. WILSON, Surgeon-Dentist (from London), No. 72, Elizabeth-street, near Market-street.

HACKNEY Carriage and Omnibus Proprietors and Drivers.—Applications for Licenses must be lodged at the Office of the City Commissioners before 15th of December. All the necessary forms prepared by Mr. DELOHERY, Bathurst-street.

JAMES MALCOLM, Ship-broker, Commission Merchant, and Coal Factor, Exchange Buildings.

DR. WIGAN, Clarence Town, William's River, receives into his house invalids, who in addition to medical treatment would derive the benefit of change of air, and all the comforts of a home. Address to the above, or to I. O. GLANHAM, Esq., 156, George-street, Sydney.

MEDICAL PUPILS.—DR. WIGAN wishes to receive one or two pupils. Their education, both medical and classical, would be carefully superintended. Address, Clarence Town, William's River, or I. O. GLANHAM, Esq., 156, George-street, Sydney.

DOCTOR SILVER resides at Miss Onge's, No. 3, Church-hill.

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street. Pier, Chimney, and Swing Glasses.

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street. Hair and Flax Mattresses, Beds, &c.

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street. London-made [illegible]

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street.—Furniture and Bedding Warehouse.

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street.—Importer of Iron Bedsteads, Cots, and Chairs.

E. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street.—Floorcloth and Matting Stores.

HENRY HOCKINGS, BROKER, Albion Wharf.

MR. HUGH PATERSON (of London), Surgeon-dentist, 25, Elizabeth-street, near Hunter-street.

MUSIC.—Miss HOBART has vacancies for three more music pupils. Newtown, opposite St. John's Tavern.

MR. JOHN A. MATHEWS, Merchant and Commission Agent. Office, Queen's-place.

HAIGH, W. B., General Labour Agent, Registry Office, 197, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have removed their store from Castlereagh-street to No. 154, Elizabeth-street, near Park-street. THOMAS HALL and Co.

ROBERT THOMSON, Accountant and Actuary, Secretary to the Australian Mutual Provident Society. Offices, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEP-SKINS.—BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., Sussex-street Sydney are purchasers.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue their Drafts on the following places:

London	Hamburgh
Liverpool	Amsterdam
Paris	Antwerp
Brussels	Frankfort
Vienna	Bremen, &c., &c.

Sydney, 8th March. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of WOOL and Sheepskins. SWAIN, WEBBS, and CO., Circular Quay.

THE undersigned, Agents for Messrs Jonas Brook and Brothers, of Meltham Mills, have always a supply of their Great Exhibition Prize Sewing and Crochet Cotton on hand.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.,
King-street.

T. W. SHEPHERD, Nurseryman, &c., Darling Nursery, Sydney.

W. EVELEIGH, pastrycook and confectioner, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel. All goods manufactured on the premises, 319, George-street.

WILLIAM HARMER, Fencer and Rough Carpenter, No. 1, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. All orders punctually attended to.

WOOL and SHEEPSKINS, washed and in grease. Parties living in the Southern District having any of the above-mentioned produce for disposal are invited to communicate with the undersigned. CHATFIELD and CO., Cowper-street Goulburn.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE, Nurseryman, Floristt and Seedsman, Ornamental and Landscape Gardener, Exotic Nursery, Double Bay, begs to remind parties desirous of procuring large or small quantities of PLANTS, that he has the most extensive collection of all sorts of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and also of Flowering Plants, of every description, which was ever offered to the public to select from since gardening was known in the colony. An inspection of the Nursery is especially invited. Prices strictly moderate, with the usual allowance to the trade. N.B.—Flower and Vegetable Seeds of every description. *,* Native Seeds, in great variety, always ready in collection.

MR. FRANCIS CLARKE, late City Surveyor, Architect, Surveyor, and Civil Engineer.
Designs for buildings and contracts entered into
Plans, specifications, and estimates of docks, bridges, quays, jetties, and water-works
Builders' measurements taken
Quantities supplied
Surveys, valuations, and arbitrations
Dilapidations surveyed
Street levels furnished to builders
Alignment Act and Building Act business attended to
Delivery taken of land or house purchases in town or country
Drainage and sewerage business attended to
Estates managed by commission.
Letters, for the present, addressed to Mr. FARRELLY, builder, corner of Pitt and Park-streets.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, JUN., is authorised to receive all accounts due to the *Sydney Morning Herald* up to 30th September.
Mr. E. MASON, Bookseller and Stationer, of George-street, Parramatta, has been appointed News and Advertising Agent, from the 1st October.
Mr. MASON will deliver the *Herald* daily, at the doors of subscribers, within an hour of their arrival from Sydney, at £1 per quarter, or £4 per annum. All new subscribers from Parramatta, and advertisements for insertion in the *Herald*, must be forwarded through Mr. MASON for the future.
October 26th 1854. JOHN FAIRFAX, Proprietor.

CASH ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the *SYDNEY MORNING HERALD* will be received by Mr. W. T. PINHEY, Chemist, Parramatta-street; and Messrs. MERRETT, Surrey House, South Head Road, until 6 o'clock in the evening.

ROYAL EXCHANGE EXHIBITION.—Palestine, Egypt, &c., &c.—This attractive collection is now open, at the old Exchange Room, Lyons'-corner. Admission, One Shilling.
Prospectuses of the Fine Art Distribution and catalogues of the Music are obtainable on application.
WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, next Bank of Australasia.

ROYAL EXCHANGE EXHIBITION.—Palestine, Egypt, Edom, by David Roberts; Tauromachia (the Spanish Bull Fight); the Destruction of Jerusalem; Pyne's English Lake Scenery; and many other splendid works of art. Admission, 1s. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, Old Exchange Rooms, Lyons-corner, George-street. Season Tickets to view the above can be stipulated for.

EXHIBITION, AUSTRAIAN MUSEUM, Hyde Park.—The display of colonial products intended for the Paris Exhibition, is open daily from 11 to half-past 5, except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the doors are not open till 1 o'clock. Season tickets, price 5s., and family season tickets, price 20s., to admit at any time while the exhibition is open, may be obtained at the Committee Rooms, of Messrs. Waugh and Cox, Woolcott and Clarke, Sands and Kenny, and of Mr. Moffitt, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sloper, and Mr. Pinhey. On Tuesdays none but season ticket holders are admitted. On Thursdays no charge is made. Admission on other days 1s., Children 6d. FREDERICK BOUSFIELD, Secretary.

FOR A SHORT TIME LONGER.—THE GRAND FINE ART DISTRIBUTION, at the Old Exchange Room, Lyon's Corner.—Purchasers of Engravings or Music will for every guinea expended be presented with a share in this Distribution of unrivalled Works of Art. The Exhibition is open daily from ten to six. An Illustrated Catalogue of the Engravings and Music supplied on application, or forwarded free by post if written for from the country. A guinea's worth of Music sent free by post for 22s. 6d. WOOLCOTT and CLARKE, George-street, Sydney.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS and COACHBUILDERS.
Received by late arrivals,
100 pairs cart springs, with scroll irons and bolts, complete
100 pairs male patent axletrees, from 1¼ to 2 inches
500 pairs Abbott's best axletree blocks
300 various sized axletrees for drays, fitted to boxes
1000 pairs Carron cart bushes
300,000 various sized screw bolts
2000 gig brass tips
2000 double breeching staples
50 dozen morocco and roan skins
200,000 unscrewed nuts
On hand, a number of box town drays, with springs to carry 25 cwt.
A few furniture vans, with male patent axletrees
Also, a few horse and pole drays
Just received 50 sets of bright steel springs for four-springed gigs, with the iron works, complete
Also, 50 sets for dog carts
50 sets Collins's patent axletrees
50 mail patent ditto, various sizes
100 pairs gig steps
100 ditto steps for spring carts
Axletree blocks, at 4d. per lb.
Ditto arms, fitted up ready for drays, at 5d. per lb.
Carron boxes, at 2½d. per lb.
EDWARD WALTON,
Two doors from the Jew's Harp, Brickfield Hill.

WHITE PLUMES! WHITE PLUMES!!—Messrs. W. and R. THOMAS, Undertakers, King-street West, in returning thanks for past favours, beg to inform the public that they have just received, ex Graaf Van Nassau, a magnificent set of white plumes complete, and are now able to perform funerals on a scale of grandeur hitherto unknown in Sydney.
Messrs. W. and R. THOMAS have been surprised to see white plumes advertised, when they were well aware that there were none imported to the colony previous to the arrival of theirs.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in the above business, and, through strict attention, he is determined to merit a continuance of the same.
RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, George-street South.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., have constantly on sale, at their stores, 76, Sussex-street—
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Smallwares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hats and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manila ditto.

FOR SALE by the undersigned,—
DRAPERY GOODS.
36 inch grey stouts
72 inch ditto ditto
Shirtings, white and black
Silesias, black, slate, straw, &c.
Twilled shirtings, ditto ditto
Moleskins, dark and light drab
6-4 circassians
Ditto silk poplins
Ditto black orleans, in different qualities
Ditto ditto alpacas, ditto ditto
Ditto fancy lustres
3-4 moreens, drab and white
Ditto silk warp coatings
Embroidered muslin dresses
Ditto ditto mantelets
Ditto petticoats
[illegible]
Black satin
Ditto taffeta and lustrine
Ditto satin de Ciune
Ditto gros du Rhin
Utrecht velvets, in different colours
Oilcloth table covers
Black and coloured broads
Ditto ditto doeskins
Fancy doeskins, chiefly plain grey mixtures and small checks.
HOSIERY.
Men's brown cotton half-hose
Ditto blue ditto ditto
Ditto white ditto ditto
Women's white cotton hose.
SLOPS.
Fancy doeskin trousers, of superior make
Black ditto ditto, ditto
Brown drill ditto, ditto
Tweed ditto, ditto
Cloth and doeskin shooting coats, black and coloured
Ditto ditto frock ditto, ditto
Brown drill coats
Black and coloured alpaca coats
Cloth and satin waistcoats
Fancy quilting ditto
Shirts, in different qualities
Slips and handkerchiefs.
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Gents' wellingtons
Ditto half ditto
Ditto dress ditto
Ditto patent alberts, elastic sides
Men's strong wellingtons
Ditto ditto bluchers
Ditto long water boots
Ditto sea boots
Boys' wellingtons
Ladies' cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto laces
WINE AND SPIRITS.
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Burgundy, ditto ditto
Brandy, pale and dark, ditto ditto
Old tom, ditto ditto
Cherry cordial, ditto ditto
Cherry brandy, ditto ditto
Assorted liqueurs, ditto ditto
Raspberry vinegar, ditto ditto
Bottle cellars, very complete
Eau de cologne, in superior quality
SUNDRIES.
Printing ink
Sperm candles
Iron safes, in different sizes, fire proof
Decimal scales
Pianofortes
Chests of drawers
Office writing tables
Matches, I. N. E. round boxes, 100, 200, and 500 in a box
Saloon matches
Chocolate
Writing paper
Perfumery
Toys
Brushware
Plated goods
Jewellery and watches
Fancy goods in great variety
Havannah cigars
German ditto
STERN, BAAR, and FRANC,
82, Pitt-street, between King and Market-streets.

NEW FRUITS, landing, ex Vimeira.—
Patras currants, in carotecls
Raisins, Eleme, in barrels and boxes
Figs, in drums
Muscatels, sultana raisins
Candied peel, orange and lemon
Almonds, soft shell
Almonds, Jordan
Nuts, Barcelona
Imperial prunes, in tins
Confectionary, assorted
Liquorice.
WILLIAM BARNETT, 6, Barrack-street,
Opposite the Savings' Bank.

ON SALE, by the invoice, or in quantities to suit buyers, ex late arrivals—
IRONMONGERY, &c.

Patent shot, BB to 4	Files
Double and single barrel guns	Bronze and brass door knockers
Cavalry swords	BY sickles
Britannia metal tea and coffee pots	Japanned hoes
Half-register grates	Spades and shovels
Gothic and boat stoves	Tinmen's fittings
Kent grates	Charcoal tin plates, IC, IX, IXX, DX
Cattle and sheep bells	Wrought and cut tacks
Sheet brass	Imitation carpenter's rim locks
Copper tea kettles	Best ditto ditto
Ditto spirit measures	Plate locks
Ditto furnaces	Hames, best cased
Brass curtain rings	Pocket and table cutlery
Ditto ditto bands	Iron wire
Ditto locks	Japanned trays
Cruet frames	Curled hair
Brass cocks	Registered tallow lamps
Gridirons	Portable forges
Machine wove wire	Japanned wire springs
Best warranted anvils	Mahogany pole rings
Cast steel circular saws	Zebra wood knobs
Registered camp ovens	Bedscrews
Grain tin	Bow saws, with frames
Ingot ditto	

Tin prospecting and milk pans, tea kettles, soup tureens, &c.
Rosewood and leather writing desks, work boxes, &c.
Winfield's patent 4 post bedsteads
Stump bedsteads and stretchers
Gilpins' superior edge tools, screw augurs, &c.
SADDLERY.
Stockmen's saddles, made to colonial pattern.
PAINTS AND OILS.
White paint, in 14 and 28 lb. kegs
Colored ditto, in 14 to 28 ditto
Spirits turpentine, in 5 gallon drums
BUILDING MATERIALS.
Corrugated and plain galvanised iron of the highest gauges
Sheet zinc, No. 10 and 11
Sheet lead, 4, 5, 6lbs.
Slates of superior quality, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, 18 x 9, 16 x 8.
ADOLPH FEEZ, and CO., 10, Macquarie place.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, No. 372, George-street South, Brickfield-hill, eight doors north of Liverpool-street.—JAMES VICKERY and CO. beg to inform their numerous wholesale and retail customers that they are now in receipt, ex Caroline, Patrician, Berhampore, and Cherusker, of extensive shipments of boots, shoes, and leather, direct from some of the best manufacturers in England, made expressly to their order; and having received advices of further shipments hourly expected to arrive, they are determined to clear off the above at the lowest remunerating prices. The goods are of the most varied and choice descriptions; in fact, one trial will prove that they are not to be surpassed in style or quality by any other goods in the colony. The following list comprises a few of the articles now on sale:—

GENTLEMEN'S.	LADIES'.
Best patent dress wellington boots	Registered Victoria boots, elastic tops
Ditto ditto ditto princes boots	Best cashmere boots, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto alberts ditto	Ditto kid boots, ditto
Ditto calf wellingtons ditto	Ditto cashmere adelaide boots
Ditto ditto princes ditto	Ditto coloured ditto ditto
Ditto ditto elastic side ditto	Ditto black cloth double sole ditto
Ditto cloth button ditto	Ditto cachmere ditto ditto
Ditto memel top ditto ditto	Ditto patent calf shoes ditto ditto
Ditto light and stout blucher ditto	Ditto patent line shoes
Ditto calf Oxford shoes	Ditto patent calf registered shoes
Ditto patent front button and elastic shoes	Ditto patent calf elastic mitre ditto
Gents' plush, Peter's wool	Ditto black and bronze morocco ditto
Ditto roan and patent albert buff	Ditto black and bronze kid shoes
Carpet and other morning slippers in great variety	Ditto lasting shoes
	Ladies' superb silk plush slippers; as well as morning slippers of all descriptions.
YOUTHS' AND BOYS'.	GIRLS' AND CHILDRENS'.
Best light calf blucher boots	Black and coloured Adelaide boots
Ditto nailed ditto	Double sole cloth boots
Ditto calf Oxford shoes	Ditto leather button boots
Ditto ditto button boots.	Ditto ditto lace in front
LEATHER, &c.	Patent strap shoes
Bordeaux calfskins	Ditto registered ditto
French patent calfskins	Coloured strap shoes
Best light and stout cordovan butts	Ditto registered shoes
Coloured roans	Ditto kid shoes
White sheepskins	Girls' patent calf shoes and sandals
Striped goat and sealskins	Ditto bronze ditto
Bordeaux long and short fronts and grafts	Ditto double sole patent strap shoes
	Ditto ditto leather ditto.

Also, men's long thigh boots, watertights, and heavy nailed boots of all descriptions.
Country Storekeepers and Settlers supplied with a single dozen or trunk of any article in the trade, at the lowest wholesale price. Orders accompanied by a cash remittance, or respectable reference in Sydney, punctually attended to.
, Observe the exact address—
JAMES VICKERY and CO.,
372, George-street South, Brickfield Hill, eight doors North of Liverpool-street.
N.B.—Every description of colonial made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand (quality guaranteed).

OVEN for SALE.—To Captains or Private Families. A first-rate Oven, made by Goodbehere, London. To be seen at the Post Office Store, Parramatta Road.

NEW FRUITS, ex BERHAMPORE.—Just landed in the finest condition.
10 carroteels currants
10 barrels ditto
100 boxes eleme raisins
200 quarter-drums figs
50 boxes Jordan almonds
10 barrels soft shell ditto
20 ditto Barcelona nuts
50 cases assorted jams
50 ditto bottled fruits
10 ditto muscatels and French plums.
JOHN HUGHES, Market House, George-street, opposite Market.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Caroteels of currants
Barrels of currants
Eleme raisins in barrels and boxes
Muscatel raisins, in quarter boxes
Imperial French plums
Mustard, in pounds and half pounds
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Champagne cyder in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Champagne cyder, in 6 dozen cases, pints
Cyder, in draught
Byass' bottled ale and porter
Bass's No. 3 ale in draught
Champion's vinegar, in quarter casks
Port wine, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Duff Gordon sherry wine, in 1 and 2 dozen cases
Sherry, in draught
Brandy, rum, and gin
Lowndes' old tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Also, invoices of drapery, gent's clothing, [illegible] clothing, &c.
DAVIS, COHEN, and CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, late arrivals—
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in hogsheads
Hennessy's pale ditto, in quarter-casks
Gregoire and Co.'s ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Gin, in cases of 2 and 4 gallons each
Munn's champagne, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sparkling hock, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Geisler's sherry, in octaves and quarter-casks
Reid's XX stout, in hogsheads
Abbott's E. I. pale ale, in ditto
Duckworth's bottled ale and porter, in quarts and pints
Manila cigars, Nos. 1 and 2
Manila and Java coffee
Plated and brass-mounted gig harness
Stuffed and plain flap saddles
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, &c., &c.
L. and S. SAMUEL, 355, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, by the Undersigned,
Iron tanks
Crab winches
Gin and purchase chains
Windlass palls and frills
Boat davits
Ships' caboose
Ditto cooking apparatus
Composition rudder, braces, and pintles
Ditto bolts and rings
Ditto nails
Copper sheathing
Muntz ditto metal
Copper boat nails
Steamers signal lanthorns
Massey's patent logs
Marryatt's signals and books
Bunting of all description
Passengers' cabin lamps
Brass rollocks, belaying pins
Brass cleats and fair leaders
LANE and CO.

PORTABLE AMERICAN FURNITURE.
Wood seated chairs, in one dozen cases
Cane ditto ditto, ditto ditto
Office chairs, ditto ditto
Office desks
Painted tubs, eight in a nest
Painted buckets
Pick handles
Colt's revolvers, in cases
Cooking stoves, ready packed
Wooden bowls, in nests
Sack trucks, water filters
Ploughs, suitable for farms and gardens
Clocks, the largest stock that was ever submitted for selection in teh colony, and at prices unprecedentedly low.
Orders from the country and adjoining colonies executed with despatch.
S. HEBBLEWHITE, 100, York-street.

TO SETTLERS, Storekeepers, and Shippers.—ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO. have on sale, at their stores, George-street and York-street, the usual extensive assortment of new goods for the season.
Hysonskin and congou teas, gunpowder and [illegible]
Mauritius, Java, and refined sugars
Pampanga, Taal, and Zebu sugar
Liverpool rock and dairy salt
English hams, cheese and bacon
Java, Manila, and roasted coffee, in tins
Raisins, in boxes and barrels
Currants, in butts, barrels, and caroteels
Bottled fruits, pickles, sauces
Salmon, lobsters, herrings, bloaters
Jams, jellies, and China preserves
Apples, figs, muscatels, nuts, almonds
Spices, salad oils, mustards, cocoa
Chocolate, Colman's starch and blue
Blacking, vinegar, bluestone, bath bricks
Castor oil, annatto, hops, canary seed
Biscuits, confections, wine and beer corks
Candle cotton, carbonate soda, cream tartar
Tartaric acid, sperm candles, English and colonial soap
Barratt's twist, keg tob. co., and cigars
With their usual stock of groceries.
Drawback is allowed on all export orders, and orders from the country are forwarded with despatch.
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a large assortment of goods for sale, at very low rates. The following [illegible] received:—
Salad oil, in pints and half-pints
Vinegar, in quarter-casks and cases
Worcester sauce, Whybrow's pickles
Fresh salmon, sardines
Maccaroni and vermicelli, Jamaica ginger
Carraway seeds, liquorice
Bath bricks, saltpetre, washing soda
Colman's mustard, starch, and blue
York hams, annatto
Tobacco pipes, blacking
Beer and wine corks
Sperm candles, biscuits, candied peel, &c., &c.
JOHN HUGHES, Market House, George-street, opposite Market.

THE CHEAPEST STORE in the City.—On SALE, 210, George-street, near Wynyard-street.
Fine congou teas, in chests and halves
Ditto hysonskin ditto, ditto ditto
Java sugar
Loaf ditto
Salad oil, one dozen cases
Pickles
Mustards
Bottled fruit
Jams
Jellies
Castor oil
Belmont sperm candles
Raspberry vinegar
Confectionary
Barcelona nuts
Capers
Anchovies
Dates, salmon, sardines, herrings in tins, barrels of [illegible] Manila coffee, preserved meats, preserved vegetables, [illegible] and sherry wines, bottled ale and porter, syrups, [illegible] brandy, brandy in cases, Martell's brandy, mixed [illegible] case gin, old tom, champagne, claret, sauterne, &c. &c.
S. H. [illegible]

GOUT! RHEUMATISM! GOUT! The [illegible] entirely removed in a few hours, by DR. SOUTH[illegible] GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, which require no [illegible] or alteration in the diet. Prepared only by G. BAXTER, [illegible]mist, 465, George-street South. In boxes at 1s., [illegible] 10s., and 20s. each.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—SARSAPARILLA.—Messrs. Nostrand and Bach, manufacturers, New York, of Dr. S. P. Townsend's compound extract of "Sarsaparilla," so esteemed throughout the United States, Europe, and [illegible] colony, as efficacious in rheumatism, dyspepsia, liver complaints, cutaneous, and all other diseases requiring purification of the blood, having appointed the undersigned their sole agents in New South Wales: Notice is hereby given, that this extract, the most economical made, may be had wholesale at [illegible] stores (and retail of most chemists throughout the colony), in [illegible] of two dozen quarts, carefully packed with show cards, certificates and testimonials, &c., &c.
It is to be observed that this is the original medicine, introduced by Dr. Townsend (the extensive sale of which has induced a spurious article to be manufactured and got up in a similar style and name), and each bottle is enclosed in a sealed wrapper with a certificate on green paper, signed by James R. Chilton, [illegible] the celebrated physician and chemist of New York, under whose direction this medicine is manufactured, that it is composed of ingredients purely vegetable.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

TO THE SUFFERING.—It is a pity, after the extraordinary influence on the system of mild streaming electricity has been discovered, that one single man should still be suffering under acute nervous pains, or drag on a life of misery and debility, when his pain may be relieved in an instant, and the disease cured in a few weeks, a few days, or even a few hours (see the records), by Dr. Pulvermacher's Patent Portable Hydro-Electric Chain, constructed to be worn on the body under the garments, supplying mild streaming electricity, or vital [illegible] energy to the system.
The records of this wonderful discovery of cures is a [illegible] variety of diseases (many of which were instantaneous, [illegible] after a few hours' application,) received from and signed by physicians of the highest standing, noblemen, clergymen, magistrates, naval and military authorities, &c. The chains may, as hitherto, be freely tested beforehand (their action being instantaneous and perceptible), and a full description, including extracts of the above named records, to be had gratis (by post for two stamps), complete, with directions.
The chains are recommended for the following diseases:—all forms of catarrhal, rheumatic, neuralgic, and nervous affections, gout, asthma, certain diseases of the chest, the liver and intestines, of the kidneys, the bladder and generative organs, spasms, and epileptic complaints, spinal diseases, paralysis, debility, and of the functions, hysteria, &c. The alterative electric influence shows itself generally from the moment the chain is applied.
A very large quantity of these chains have been received, of all sizes and powers, the price is also reduced.
J. S. NORRIE, Appointed Agent, 170, Pitt-street.

ESSENCE of GINGER and CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, for Indigestion, Flatulence, Heartburn, and Nervous Affections.—The peculiar aromatic properties of the Jamaica Ginger, in combination with the bitter and tonic principles of the Chamomile, unquestionably afford the most efficacious remedy that can be employed for the cure of the above distressing complaints. This essence, being also combined with an alkali, has the power of neutralising acidity in the stomach, and thus of removing the cause of flatulence, spasm, and heartburn. The bitter and aromatic qualities give tone to the stomach, and correct its secretions; hence headache, general debility, and all diseases originating in indigestion, are most effectually relieved by it. After too great an indulgence in the convivialities of the table, instant relief will be afforded by a dose of the Essence of Ginger and Chamomile. Prepared by HEATH and FREEMAN, Family and Dispensing Chemists, 187, George-street, Sydney (from Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen, London).

TO PERSONS IN DIFFICULTIES.—The undersigned are ready to advance money to any amount, for such term as may be agreed upon, at 5 per cent. interest, upon the security of plate, jewellery, and other portable property.
W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

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ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SYDNEY AND LONDON.

The laying down of the sub-marine telegraph from Spezzia to the Island of Corsica—an event of wide world importance—has just been most satisfactorily accomplished.—*Letter from Cape Corse, July 25th.*

We are glad to observe that the Electric Telegraph betwixt Bombay and Calcutta, is at present in good working order.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August 20th.*

Almost before we have learned to regard the idea of a magnetic intercourse betwixt England and India, as anything better than chimerical, there seems something like a probability of its being actually realized.—*Agra Messenger, August 26th.*

It is impossible to read the above quotations without coming to the conclusion that the time is not far distant when, by the aid of the Electric Telegraph, a few days may serve for communication between Sydney and the great cities of Europe. When, some two years ago, the views on this subject were laid before the public, and it was shewn that the establishment of a telegraphic intercourse between Sydney and London, was not only feasible but probable, that it might be looked upon as a thing to be, there was little prospect that such rapid advances would have been made in so short a time towards its accomplishment. Now, however, that the line between France and Africa has been partly laid down, its extension to Alexandria cannot be doubted, and then as the line between Bombay and Calcutta is already in action, it is unlikely that any obstacles whatever, will be permitted to interfere with the ultimate completion of the connection between Bombay and Alexandria. Already three eligible lines have been proposed by Mr. Adley, for connecting Bombay and Alexandria, and the expense of each calculated, so that the telegraphic intercourse between London and Calcutta, is a matter which all the English newspapers look upon as *au fait accompli*. Can it be doubted then that Singapore, which is becoming one of the most important cities of the world, will be left out of the magic line, when the means which it would afford of rapid communication with China and the Pacific Islands is considered, and as a matter of still greater importance, the means of communication with the great and growing Australian colonies. Whenever the telegraph reaches Singapore its extension to Sydney *must* follow. The chain of Islands from Sumatra to Timor offer sufficient facilities, the submarine arrangements required to connect the different Islands present very short distances—the greatest will be between Tomor and Port Essington—indeed this will be the longest submarine bit in the whole line of about 20,000 miles; from Port Essington through the Western interior of Australia the wires could be buried, and so require but little attention.

This project is again brought under notice because it is always desirable to keep in view all such great and prospective benefits, so that we may avail ourselves of every turn and advantage towards the accomplishment of that, which although inevitable may be more or less advanced in proportion to the enthusiasm with which it may be received and the agitation which is brought to bear upon it.

* * *

WHAT ARE WE TO DO WITH OUR CRIMINALS?

(From the Times, September 6.)

Those of our readers, and we trust there are many of them, who look with sensible solicitude to that great social problem involved in the treatment of crime will turn with feelings of unmixed satisfaction to an official address from the Recorder of Birmingham which we insert in our columns this morning. The very name of Mr. Hill will be a sufficient guarantee for all that true charity of feeling which philanthropy suggests, and that soundness of views to which nothing but experience can lead. His anticipations may possibly be too sanguine and his zeal occasionally too fervid, but he has seen too much to be easily deluded, and it is saying not a little for any measure connected with the administration of criminal justice that it obtains his cordial approval.

Heretofore the great question of philanthropists used to be phrased in this way,—"What is to be done with our criminals?" Time was when we sent them in batches to the gallows, or launched them by thousands upon the ocean, to be poured into the remote settlements of Australia. These usages certainly supplied a solution of the problem, but it was a solution intolerable to the awakening humanity of the nation. Accordingly, in due course we ceased to hang people for shoplifting and sheepstealing, and had begun to doubt the propriety even of penal colonies, when the latter point was settled for us by the colonists themselves. These sturdy and enterprising communities, as they waxed strong in wealth and importance, refused to receive our freights of crime, and resolutely closed their ports against the consignments of convicts despatched to their shores. And then indeed, when we could neither hang these offenders nor transport them, the great question rose up in terrible and extraordinary reality—"What is to be done with our criminals?"

If we could not put them to death we must keep them alive, and if we could no longer send them abroad we must keep them at home. These conclusions were plain enough, but what a prospect did they open! Were we to be reduced to the position of continental States, cursed incessantly with a huge criminal population either festering in bagnios or gathering to a head in every great city, and supplying an infallible element of destruction at every occurrence of difficulty or disorder? Were we to have our 50,000 or 100,000 desperadoes ready at any moment to take advantage of public embarrassment and convert commotion into riot or agitation into revolution? It was hard for a generation reared in old-fashioned habits to accept such conditions of social existence, but necessity had arrived, and for necessity there is no law. So forthwith, and almost despite of ourselves, we begin to cast about for some means of remedy or escape, and gradually the question before us took another form. Instead of thinking and debating what to do with our criminals, we asked ourselves whether these criminals need exist at all?—whether we could not stop the supply of crime—whether we could not, by some expedient or other, remove the sources of that evil with which, when once developed, we found it so difficult to deal?

It was in this spirit that those efforts originated which have at length found some expression in what is called the Youthful Offenders Act—the act so highly praised by Mr. Hill. The public discussion of the subject had opened new views of crime as it existed among us. It was shown that criminals to a great extent formed a class of their own, distinct and apart from other classes of society. Offenders were not, as a general rule, created by the lapse of well conducted persons into habits of vice, but by the operation of what may be termed regular institutions. There was a criminal caste in our society—a portion of the population who were nursed in crime, supported by crime familiarized to crime, and sure to return to crime even after they had been punished for it. Their haunts, their numbers, even their persons, were tolerably well known to all the officers of justice; and their ranks, if thinned by captures, were perpetually recruited from a large youthful population reared in the criminal school. Here, then, was the opportunity for action; here was the weak point of the enemy's stronghold. Once it was proposed by an irregular but dashing manœuvre to apprehend all known criminals who could not give some species of security for good conduct; but this scheme was overruled for more methodical tactics, and it is now designed to grapple with youthful offenders alone, and to strangle crime, if possible, in its infancy.

Hitherto our magistrates have been condemned to the distressing necessity of enjoining thankless and unprofitable suffering, or, as Mr. Hill expresses it, "of inflicting pain, to be followed, not by good but by evil." A young offender was apprehended, tried, and convicted, and sent to prison—a sentence which, in too many instances, implied simply such a course of treatment as would send him again into the world, after the lapse of a few months, with all his criminal propensities invigorated and matured. He had been put, in short, to so many weeks' criminal drill, and, though the exercise might not be absolutely agreeable, its result was that he approximated more and more to the character of a veteran in vice. Our laws provided for punishment, not for reform. When an offender happened to be detected he was condemned to a certain retribution; but, apart from this contingency, he was left to continue his offence throughout the term of his life. Unhappily, too, the punishment was perfectly inefficacious, even as an instrument of terror. We imagine it would be absolutely impossible to find an instance of a youthful offender who was deterred from the practice of crime by the punishment to which a first detection had brought him.

What, then, do we hope to do now? And in what respect is it proposed to amend institutions so vicious. The leading principle of the new Act is the recognition of the State's authority to supersede criminal or neglectful parents in the guardianship of their own children. Henceforth, a youthful offender may be taken by the hand, and may be lodged in an establishment devised for the purposes not of punishment, but of reformation, the charges for his maintenance during the process being recoverable from his parents. The reader will easily be disposed to think with Mr. Hill that this latter provision may be often found nugatory. In few cases, probably, will the law be able to reach delinquents of this description; but it was necessary, nevertheless, that the principle should be laid down, in order that no person might look for advantage accruing from their own misconduct. In too many instances parents actually trade with their children's crimes, sending them forth day by day to cheat and rob, and living themselves in sloth and drunkenness upon their gains. In this way they acquire a positive interest in the wickedness of their own offspring, and whereas it would cost them some pains and outlay to bring up their children decently they turn them into a source of immediate profit by consigning them to a life of crime.

How far the operation of the Act in question may answer all the expectations of its benevolent projectors we do not pretend to foretell, but much, as Mr. Hill observes, depends upon the zeal with which the provisions of the Legislature are seconded at the hands of the public. In aid of his eloquent exhortations we add only a single remark. The question is not simply one of charity—it is one of self-interest. We are all of us immediately and vitally concerned in the extirpation of crime. Not only does crime cost us infinite sums of money, but hereafter it may come to cost us something more. It is now to be kept at home among us. Instead of casting it out into the deep, we must henceforth lay our account with finding it at our very thresholds. We have, indeed, but two alternatives remaining. If we cannot extirpate, diminish, or mitigate crime, we must endure its consequences to a far greater extent than heretofore. If we choose to accept the latter obligation we may do so; if not, we can hardly do better than co-operate in the reformation of youthful offenders.

THE COMMERCIAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Nothing is more remarkable, and, so far as the generality of the public are concerned, nothing more unexpected in relation to the war, than the effect, or rather the absence of effect, produced by it upon the commerce of Europe, and particularly upon that of this country. Our readers will, however, do us the justice to remember that at the very outbreak of hostilities, while some of our contemporaries were indulging in the most gloomy apprehensions, and hazarding the most serious predictions of the consequences which would befal our trade, we ventured, for reasons into which we then went in great detail, to express a belief that in no other respect would the present war present a more decisive contrast with any past wars in our history than in the comparatively unimportant effect which it would exert over our trade. There were many reasons for the conclusion at which we arrived; some of them lay on the surface, others were less tangible, and therefore more the subjects of speculation and doubt. At the best, Russia was but a very small market for our manufacturers; little more than 2 per cent. of the whole amount going in that direction. Directly, therefore, any cessation of trade could but little influence us that way. And if the indirect supply of our manufactures through other channels be taken into account, it is probable that the reduction, even of our exports, has been extremely small. Then again, our hostilities against Russia merely caused the occupation of two seas, which led to nowhere else—mere corners of the ocean, which interfered with or interrupted no other channel. Notwithstanding the blockade of the whole Russian coast, north and south, the great paths of our commerce were as peaceful and free as if no hostilities existed in the civilized world.

But there was one point on which it was more difficult to show we ought not suffer. Mr. Cobden, when combating the notion of the unimportance of the trade of Russia, said, "Now, it may be your exports are not large; but look to your imports,—and imports, too, of articles to a country like England of the first class necessity—raw materials, upon which your manufacturers flourish and your artisans depend. If your exports are increased by £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, at least, your imports amount to £6,000,000, £7,000,000, or £8,000,000,—and of such articles as tallow, hemp, copper, grain, &c., without which you will hardly be able to rub on through the pressure of a war." We had already anticipated Mr. Cobden's objections, and had given our solution of an obvious and apparent difficulty of no little magnitude. The last arrivals from St. Petersburg serve to show which were the more accurate views. But at the time Mr. Cobden's notions were the most prevalent among speculators, and Russian produce was run up to an enormous price. A great reaction subsequently ensued, because the period of absolute scarcity was so long in arriving. Our view was, that, with all the modern appliances of internal traffic, which now cover the face of Europe, with the new systems of canals, internal river navigation by steam; and, above all, with the railways, which, after covering Belgium, Germany, Austria, and France, have thrust forward into Russia, it would be impossible for any state of things which could arise to deprive us of anything that Russia could give and which we required.

Now to the proof. The Russian ports in the north have been blockaded since last November. For some months they were ice-bound. Before the ice cleared away, the English fleet took its place as sentinel to prevent the escape of a single ship. But, notwithstanding all this, the official account of the exports of tallow over the land frontier shows that 26,000 casks had been exported in the present year, against 27,600 casks last year,—a difference that is quite immaterial. Through the other Baltic ports, our supplies promise to be quite adequate to our wants But, though this may be so, and though we shall suffer little or nothing from a scarcity of Russian produce, it would be a great mistake to conclude that Russia suffered nothing by the blockade. Upon articles of raw material, such as constitute the great bulk of the exports of Russia, the costly transport by land to the German frontier, and then its costly transport to a German port, must leave a very small portion of the price which it there commands to the lot of the Russian producer; so small a share, indeed, that when the maintenance of the serfs who raised it is deducted, it must leave absolutely nothing in the shape of revenue to the large and ennobled proprietors But here lies the rub of Russian difficulties. The nobles are all encumbered with debt, and, when the interest of their mortgages is paid, the margin left to themselves in the best of times is very trifling; but now, when a great deal more than that margin is cut off by the interruption of the ordinary and direct channels of trade leaving nothing open to them but long and costly land journeys, their condition must be most deplorable. All this is seriously felt at St. Petersburg; and it will do more to influence and dispirit the Muscovite party than any other circumstance. There is, therefore, no greater mistake than to suppose that, because we are not inconvenienced by the absence of Russian produce, the producers in Russia have all the advantages of their ordinary market, in the same proportion as we have an ordinary supply.

But there is one point of the greatest practical importance at the present moment in connexion with this subject. Our own harvest promises to be, we may say is, the best with which we have been blessed for many years. In breadth planted, in acreable quantity, and in probable quality, the cereal crops of the United Kingdom exceed those of any season for many years past. The crops on the continent are equally good; from the United States the accounts are excellent; and, even with respect to the stocks in hand among our own farmers, they are said to be much greater than is generally believed, or at least generally admitted. But, notwithstanding all these facts, the price of grain keeps very high. Why is this? We are told that the chief reason is, that holders and dealers anticipate a great effect upon the markets from the absence of the usual Odessa supplies. No doubt these have now become of great importance to our markets. We have, to a great extent, become dependent upon them. Our consumption has risen up to all the sources at our command. But then the question is, shall we be deprived of those supplies? We believe not. So far as the greater portion of them is concerned, if we do not receive them directly, they will come indirectly. At any time it is a question of doubtful calculation, with regard to some of the districts where the best Polish wheat is grown that is shipped at Odessa, whether that route or the one by the Vistula to Dantzic, is the cheapest conveyance to England—and the advantage has, in many cases, been given to Odessa, chiefly because it was open all the year, and not closed, as Dantzic is, for months together. But, however that may be, we may rely upon it, that what has happened in relation to tallow will equally happen in relation to wheat. The necessities of the growers will compel them more than ever to go to market, and to submit to so low a price as will enable the speculator to pay the extra cost of internal transit. And the internal difficulties and discontent which must soon be excited from these sacrifices, will, we may rely upon it, add in no small degree to the embarrassment of the humiliating reverses which attend the Russian arms, as well by sea as by land, and will, before long, exert no slight influence over the already desponding spirits of the Czar.

THE U. S. SQUADRON AT JAPAN.

(From China Mail, July 27.)

OUTLINE OF OCCURRENCES.

In our last Overland we said Commodore Perry was not expected in Hongkong for some time; but either our informant was mistaken, or the Commodore had altered his intention, for almost before this issue was printed off, his Excellency arrived in the Mississippi.

We have been favoured with the following authentic outline of occurrences at Japan:—

The Squadron having been ordered to rendezvous at Lew Chew, the sailing vessels, with the exception of the Plymouth and Saratoga, were already there on the arrival of the Commodore with the steamers in January.

There was evidently much more cordiality in their reception by the authorities on this occasion than had been experienced on any of their previous arrivals. Visits were exchanged by the Commodore and the Regent of the Island; the former being received and entertained at the Palace at Shine, and the latter on board the flagship.

All necessary preparations having been made for the contemplated return of the squadron to Japan, the sailing vessels were despatched on the first of February for the Bay of Yedo. The steamers leaving on the 6th, arrived at the mouth of the bay just in time to take them in tow, when the whole squadron proceeded up to the "American Anchorage," some ten miles above the city of Uraga.

As soon as they had anchored, a number of Japanese officers went on board the flag-ship to welcome the Commodore and officers back to Japan, and to inform him that preparations had been made to receive him at Uraga, where an answer to the President's letter from the Emperor would be delivered to him; and begged that he would move his squadron down to that place.

To this the Commodore, through the Captain of the Fleet, peremptorily refused to accede, on the ground that the anchorage there was too much exposed at that season of the year; and requested them to say to the Government that a suitable place for his interviews, with those appointed to confer with him, must be selected in the neighbourhood of the then anchorage of the squadron, otherwise, if he moved at all, it would be to ascend the bay in the direction of Yedo.

Several days passed in fruitless arguments and persuasions on their part to induce the Commodore to yield this point. In the meantime the surveying party had been actively employed, and as the Japanese began to assume an independent and intractable tone, a signal was thrown out, and the squadron moved up the bay to a position some ten or twelve miles above the "American anchorage," and in front of the city of Kanagawa. Boats were immediately despatched to make a further examination of the channel in the direction of the capital, but before they returned the officers from Uraga arrived, and forgetting their pertinacious obstinacy of a few hours previous, good humouredly begged that an officer might be sent with them to select a suitable anchorage and place of reception, somewhere in the vicinity of where the squadron then lay. The Commodore assenting to this, the village of Yoko Hama was chosen on account of the excellent shelter afforded by its harbour.

The squadron then present, consisting of the steam-frigates Powhatan, Susquehanna, and Mississippi, sloops of war Macedonian, Vandalia, Saratoga, and store ships Southampton, and Lexington, anchored in a line off the town; and the Japanese set to work with a will to erect suitable buildings for the conferences, and also to repair the batteries along the shore, and establish some new ones.

On the 8th of March, the buildings being finished, the Commodore, by appointment, landed with a suite of officers and an escort of five hundred seamen and marines. He was received by five Commissioners appointed by the Emperor to confer with him, consisting of the Supreme Councillor, the Prince of Tsu-sima, the Prince of Mimasaki, a member of the Board of Revenue, and one other officer of high rank.

After an exchange of compliments, the communication from the Emperor to the President of the United States was delivered in due form by the Commissioners, and they expressed themselves prepared to commence discussions upon the various points contained in the letter from the President presented last year, and also to receive any further propositions that the Commodore might wish to make—that in the determination of the Emperor to make some modification in their laws of seclusion, he relied upon the friendly disposition of the Americans towards Japan; and as such negotiations were entirely novel to them they would trust with confidence to the Commodore's superior experience, to his generosity, and his sense of justice.

Refreshments were then served, and a real desire manifested by the Japanese to cultivate friendly feelings with their guests; in fact, the general bearing of the people who were permitted to go on board, as well as those who thronged round the ships in boats to gratify their curiosity, had, before this, convinced the Americans that they were not regarded with the same distrust that was apparent on their first visit.

Conferences were now held daily, and negociations progressed slowly but harmoniously.

Among the presents intended for the Emperor was a small Railroad track, with locomotive tender, car, &c., and a Magnetic Telegraph, which were erected and put in operation on shore.

These excited a great deal of interest among the Japanese, particularly the latter, when they were made to comprehend its utility in the transmission of intelligence. Communications were made in their presence in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages. They were also delighted with the Railroad, when they saw the engine and car flying round the track at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but thought it would be impossible to construct them to advantage in Japan owing to the very uneven surface of the country.

The policy of the Commodore had been, on both this and his former visit, to observe a strict exclusiveness, and the Japanese were on all occasions given to understand that, with a desire on the part of the Americans to establish friendly relations, no unworthy restrictions or exactions would be submitted to—that they came among them, not to beg, but to dispense favours—that, conscious of the power of their Government, they were nevertheless desirous of meeting them on equal and honourable terms; and upon no other conditions whatever could they consent to hold amicable intercourse with them.

The favourable effect of this course soon became apparent in their increased confidence and friendliness of manner. They were always rejoiced to be admitted on board the vessels, and the Commissioners offered no objections to the officers strolling about the country in the neighbourhood of the anchorage.

Whilst the negotiations were pending, the Commodore gave an entertainment to the Commissioners on board the flag-ship. They also visited other vessels of the squadron. The engines of the steamers were put in motion that they might witness their operations. The ship's companies were drilled at general quarters, and their attention was called to the calibre of the heavy guns now in use among western nations. Their usual stoicism and self-possession were not proof against such novelties, and they were unable to withhold their admiration and surprise.

In all the negotiations the commodore would not listen to any proposition to go to Nagasaki.

On the 31st of March, a treaty of amity and intercourse between the two nations was signed by the Commodore and the Commissioners; and on the 5th April, Fleet-Captain Adams was despatched to Washington, as bearer of the Treaty, taking passage in the Saratoga, to be landed at some convenient point upon the West Coast of America, and thence strike the mail route for New York.

By an article of the treaty, citizens of the United States acquired the right of free access to the two Japanese ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, with unrestricted liberty in the surrounding country embraced by a radius of about sixteen English miles; together with other stipulations which it was desirable should be put in practical operation before the departure of the squadron from the waters of Japan: therefore, a few days after the conclusion of the treaty—which were occupied in completing the surveys on hand of portions of Yedo Bay—the ships sailed for Simoda, which lies a short distance to the southward and westward.

This is a capital harbour and surrounded by a charming and highly cultivated country.

Accustomed to a system of unrelenting espionage, it required much patience and address to bring the people to a proper appreciation of the new condition of things; but in a short time the movements of the officers and men about the city and country, became as unhampered and safe as in any part of the United States.

After making an accurate survey of the harbour and its approaches, the squadron sailed for Hakodadi * in the island Yeso, or Matsmai; and although six weeks had elapsed since the signing of the treaty, the authorities protested that they had heard nothing of it, and consequently nothing of the intended visit of the squadron, and gave as an evidence, that the women and children had all fled to the interior, frightened at the approach of the ships.

On delivering a letter from the Commissioners, however, and showing them the treaty, their anxiety was at once allayed, and all were very kindly received.

Being more remote from the Central Government, the people here seem to be less restrained or oppressed by the presence of superiors and the awe of Government, and there is more freedom of intercourse among the different ranks of official society.

The deputies despatched from Yedo by the Commissioners to meet the Commodore at Kakodadi did not arrive until he was on the eve of sailing, and stated that they had been upwards of fifty days on the road, although the distance by an air line is less than four hundred miles!

Still the intercourse with the authorities and inhabitants had been very satisfactory, and the Americans left them with a feeling of regret, which was more than reciprocated by themselves.

Returning to Simoda, the Commodore found the Commissioners there awaiting his arrival. Negotiations were renewed, and additional articles agreed upon. Port regulations for the guidance and convenience of merchantmen and whalers were established, pilots appointed, &c.

The Prince of Mimasaka and the Prince of Suruga had been appointed governors of Simoda, and it had been incorporated as an Imperial city.

On the 25th June, the squadron sailed again for Lew Chew, touching on its way at the Island of Oho-Sima or On Sima, and on the 30th, when off the North end of Lew Chew, communicated with the English ship Great Britain, four days out from Shanghae, bound to England. She gave the first intelligence received of the war between England and France and Russia.

Having been assured by the Commissioners at Yoko Hama, that Japan exercised no jurisdiction whatever over Lew Chew, the Commodore proposed making a treaty with the Regent, and drew up a sketch of what he thought it desirable should be established by official sanction; with some unimportant modifications, this was accepted.

The Commodore having entertained the Regent and authorities on board the flag-ship Mississippi with a supper and Ethiopian performance, the squadron sailed from Lew Chew on the 17th instant.

Whilst on the coast of Japan, vessels were despatched to Fatsisio and the Bonin Islands, and also to explore Volcano Bay; and a sloop-of-war was sent down the Japan Sea from the Straits of Sangar to Shanghae.

The squadron has been remarkably healthy since leaving the coast of China, having lost but three men by sickness out of the whole force.

* A communication in the *Hongkong Register*, describes the Bay of Hakodadi as "one of the most magnificent harbours in the world—capable of holding all the fleets of the Pacific in security." Trade seemed to be flourishing, junks arriving and departing, and at no time during the stay of the squadron were there less than one hundred at anchor.

NOTES FROM THE MOORS AND FORESTS.

(From the Banffshire Journal)

During the past week the weather was in the hills very stormy for some days, rendering it impossible for the sportsman to get out with the gun. Full advantage, however, was taken of the favourable days, and pretty good bags have been made.

At the Blackwater shootings, on Monday afternoon, General Sir E. Bowater had 4 brace and 1 snipe. On Tuesday the Earl of March, and A. Cox, Esq., had 51 brace and 2 hares; Lord Churchill 17 brace. On Wednesday the Earl of March and A. Cox, Esq., had 40½ brace, and on the same day Lord Churchill and General Sir E. Bowater had 6½ brace. On Thursday the Earl of March and A. Cox, Esq., had 36½ brace. General Sir E. Bowater had 13 brace, 2 hares, and 1 blackcock, and Lord Churchill 5½ brace. On Friday Lord March and A. Cox, Esq., had 21 brace and 7 hares, and Lord Churchill 18½ brace. On Saturday General Sir E. Bowater had 5½ brace. The same day the party went to Glenfiddich, where, with his Grace the Duke of Richmond, they enjoyed some excellent sport at blackcock shooting.

The Ballindalloch party have only been out on the 16th and 25th since we last reported their success. On the former day, they bagged 22 brace of grouse, and on the latter day 12 brace of grouse and 5 hares. They were only out for a few hours each day. On the Kirdels moors, Captain Starkie Bruce and party, on the 24th instant, killed 46½ brace of grouse and 9 hares.

On the 23rd the Messrs. Grant, with Mr. Warren, from London, killed 18½ brace of grouse, 2 hares, and 3 snipes, on the Ballindalloch side of the Cromdale Hill, and the same party on the 24th killed, on the same ground, nine brace in two hours. On Saturday, Messrs. Grant had 12½ brace on Benrinnes.

At the Blairfindy shootings, owing to the stormy weather, the Messrs. Callwell were hardly out until Friday, when William Callwell, Esq., had 23½ brace, and Henry Callwell, Esq., had 45 brace. We may mention that the same gentlemen had on the 18th respectively 41 and 48 brace of grouse.

At the Lagganauld shootings, the weather has also interfered very materially with the sport. On Monday, Mr. Hall only was out, when he had 28 brace of grouse. On Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. King had 36 brace, and Mr. Hall 30 brace. None of the parties were out on Wednesday nor Thursday, but on Friday, Mr. Hall had 26 brace and the Rev. Mr. King 36 brace. On Tuesday and Friday Lord Henry Bentinck, in the Avon Forest, brought down each day a fine stag.

On the Carr-bridge moors, as in other districts, the weather also proved a serious drawback, none of the party being out more than four days. Sir H. Wilmot in four days' shooting bagged 73½ brace of grouse, and 5 brace of black game. M. T. Bass, Esq., M.P., also in four days' shooting, had 91½ brace of grouse and 2½ brace of black game. L. K. Hall, Esq., in four days' had 61½ brace of grouse and 4½ of black game. S. W. Hurrel, Esq., in two days bagged 55½ brace of grouse; and Mr. Philip, in the same time, had 45 brace of grouse, 3 of black game, and a splendid roe-buck

Our Ross-shire correspondent, writing on Saturday evening, says—"The moors in the upper district of this country still continue to yield good sport, although for the last week the weather has been anything but favourable—the sportsman having to contend with high winds and heavy rains throughout the whole week, especially on Wednesday, the 23rd, when, from morning to night, it blew a complete tempest. Still those who took the moors were amply rewarded. The Earl of Lichfield was out two days grouse shooting in Strathconnon Forest, when his lordship killed to his own gun 40 brace the first day, and 60 the second. On the following day his lordship went out deer-stalking, and brought down a noble stag with a beautifully set head of 12 points, which is generally known by the name of a 'royal deer.' Captain Baring was also out deer-stalking on the 23rd instant, and was very successful, killing a stag of 10 points, a very fine looking animal; and on the same day a roe-buck. The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, Lochluchart, who has been out only for one day since the opening of the season, killed 22½ brace of grouse, and 2 mountain hares. It is said his lordship intends giving all sorts of game in his newly purchased forest a year of jubilee. F. Pryor, Inversoul, and party of three guns, killed, on the 22nd, 80 brace of grouse. The Fanich and Greenard party, on the 23rd and 24th, to two guns had 55 brace of grouse, besides other game. On Little Wyvis, on Friday, the 18th, the sport was extraordinary. V. G. Vaughan, Esq., killed 23 brace of grouse, and 250 mountain hares! Mr. Murray, on the Craigdarrach shootings, has been also very successful, killing on the average upwards of 30 brace a-day. The Marquis of Bath, by an accident, while in the pursuit of red deer, fell over a precipice, and severely injured one of his legs, which has prevented his lordship from following the pursuits of the moor—an incident which is deeply regretted throughout Strathconnon, not only because his lordship is a keen sportsman, but also because of his kindness to the poor, he having generously divided 30 red deer among them—an act worthy of notice at so early a period.

Where Spinsters most abound.—In the coal and iron districts of the country the spinsters are proportionally few; in London they are numerous, as there is a demand for their services. Bath, Cheltenham, Brighton, and (in London) the districts of Kensington, St. George, Hanover-square, St. James, Westminster, Hampstead, Hackney, and the City of London, contain generally a great excess (40 per cent.) of spinsters, who for various reasons and purposes are congregated in these localities. Bath and Cheltenham, two watering places, are the only districts in England that have so many as 41 spinsters in every 100 women, while this proportion is quite common in many counties of Scotland.—*Census Report.*

The Sultan of Turkey.—Mr. Aubrey de Vere, in his interesting work, "Picturesque Sketches in Greece and Turkey," relates the following anecdote of Abdul Medjid. An incident which occurred soon after his accession, shows that, in some respects at least, he is not disposed to follow up the strong traditions of his race. At the beginning of his reign the ulema was resolved, if possible, to prevent the new sultan from carrying on those reforms which had ever been so distasteful to the Turks, grating at once against their religious associations, and their pride of race, and which recent events had certainly proved not to be productive of those good results anticipated by Sultan Mahmoud. To attain this object, the muftis adopted the expedient of working on the religious fears of the youthful prince. One day as he was praying, according to custom, at his father's tomb, he heard a voice from beneath reiterating in a stifled tone, the words "I burn!" The next time that he prayed there, the same words assailed his ears. "I burn!" was repeated again and again, and no word beside. He applied to the chief of the imans to know what this prodigy might mean, and was informed in reply that his father, though a great man, had also been, unfortunately, a great reformer, and that as such it was but too much to be feared that he had a terrible penance to undergo in the other world. The sultan sent his brother-in-law to pray at the same place, and afterwards several others of his household; and on each occasion the same portentous words were heard. One day he announced his intention of going in state to his father's tomb, and was attended thither by a splendid retinue, including the chief doctors of the Mahommedan law. Again, during his devotions were heard the words, "I burn," and all except the sultan trembled. Rising from his prayer-carpet, he called in his guards, and commanded them to dig up the pavement and remove the tomb. It was in vain that the muftis interposed, reprobating so great a profanation, and uttering dreadful warnings as to its consequences. The sultan persisted; the tomb was laid bare, and in a cavity skilfully left there was found—not a burning sultan, but a dervish. The young monarch regarded him for a time fixedly and with great silence, and then said, without any further remark, or the slightest expression of anger, "You burn! We must cool you in the Bosphorus." In a few minutes more the dervish was in a bag, and the bag was immediately after in the Bosphorus; while the sultan rode back to his palace accompanied by his household and ministers.

The *Boston Gazette* reports the remarks of a celebrated personage upon a national event:—"What benefit will Japan be to us?" said Mrs. Partington, as the question fell on her auricular drum from the lips of the doubter. She stood still, at the end of the question, like a note of interrogation, and removed the cover from her box, looking intently at the buffet in the corner where the tea-caddy was, and the China cups, and the little plaster figure of a parrot, with very green feathers and red eyes and yellow beak. "Look at that," said she, taking down the tea-caddy as she spoke: "I have had that caddy eight-and-forty years, and where do you think it would be now without the japan? It would have been no more like what it is now, than gypsum darkness is like the noonday sun. Of course Japan 'll be a benefit!" It was an unanswerable thing. The doubter was abashed, and reflectively cut a notch in one of Mrs. Partington's chairs.

It is an almost universal custom in the New England parishes, United States, whenever a birth takes place in a family, for the fortunate recipients of this gift to have a note up on the succeeding Sabbath rendering "thanks for mercies received," such being the invariable phraseology. In the town of B——, flourished an old maid of some forty summers, who by the caprice of a relative, fell heiress to a considerable legacy. Overjoyed at her good fortune, she could do no less than have up a note of thanks. Being somewhat at a loss for phraseology, she unconsciously fell into the old form, so that her note read as follows:—"Tabitha Temple desires to express her gratitude to God for mercies received." The minister who read it, being on an exchange, and therefore unacquainted with the circumstances, formed the very natural conclusion, that the "mercy received" was a child. He accordingly prayed very fervently that "the child might be brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and prove a comfort and a blessing to its parents." When he concluded his petition, he was astonished to find the whole audience making ineffectual efforts to suppress their mirth, while Miss Tabitha was sitting in evident perturbation of mind—her face overspread by a deep crimson flush. She never ventured to put up another note.

Surf-bathing is an exciting sport to the swimmer at the Sandwich Islands, and a cause for excitement and astonishment on the part of an unaccustomed spectator. The swimmers start out from the shore taking with them their surf-boards. These boards are of dimensions suited to the muscular strength and capacity of the swimmers. As they proceed seaward, they dive like ducks underneath the heavy rollers, and come up on the other side. This course is pursued until the outermost roller is reached, sometimes nearly a mile from the shore. The higher the roller the more exciting and grand is the sport. Placing themselves on these boards, the bathers gradually approach the inward current of the roller as it sweeps over the reef, and, lying on the chest, striding, kneeling, or standing up on the board, they are borne on the foaming crest of the mighty wave with the speed of the swiftest race-horse toward the shore, where a spectator looks to see them dashed into pieces or maimed for life. By a dexterous movement, however, they slip off their boards into the water, grasp them in their hands, dive beneath the yet foaming and thundering surge, and go out seaward to repeat the sport. This they do for hours in succession, until a traveller is almost led to suppose they are amphibious.

Cronstadt and St. Petersburg.—James Gall, junior, communicates, in a letter to the *Edinburgh Witness*, a plan for ending the war without bloodshed. He develops his scheme as follows:—"Beyond the reach of the batteries at Cronstadt the channel of the Neva is only six miles broad, with an average depth of about four fathoms. In the centre of the stream it deepens to about six fathoms, which is little more than sufficient for a man-of-war. By sinking stone-laden hulks in this narrow channel, one month would suffice to imprison the Russian fleet inside; and this of itself would be of the highest importance; for if the allied fleets, either by storms, battles, or otherwise, were withdrawn, the Russians would immediately come out, and sweep the Baltic, to the terror, not only of this country, but also of Sweden and Denmark, who, for that reason alone, dare not sympathise with us. More than this, however, might be accomplished. If Britain were to make a permanent barrier, the effect would be so destructive to the power of Russia, that, very possibly, the mere threat might induce Nicholas to make peace on any terms. Two or three thousand hulks laid down in the channel I have referred to would produce an important geograpical change. The impeding of the current would, of course, raise the level of the water considerably, and form extensive lakes and marshes, where there are at present roads and houses. The silt, instead of being swept through the narrow channel, would settle down in the hollow, and in a few years fill it up. Petersburgh, which lies so low that it is in danger every year of being flooded, would feel the effects of the change almost immediately; but the complete catastrophe would not take place till spring, and then the destruction of both St. Petersburg and Cronstadt would be inevitable. At the breaking up of the ice the present channel is scarcely sufficient to allow the deluge of water, ice, and mud, which sweeps downwards into the Gulf of Finland, to pass; but when that channel is choked up, St. Petersburg and Cronstadt would be entirely submerged, and the whole lower basin of the Neva covered with *debris*, increasing in quantity each successive spring Were the operation fairly begun, Nicholas would have sufficient work on his hands without a war. He would require to remove the entire population, with the archives and most valuable property, to some other locality before spring; and where would he go? The Government would be removed to Moscow, commerce to Riga, the lakes and marshes of the Neva would become the frontier of Sweden, and the pressure at present exercised upon Sweden and Denmark would be tranferred to Prussia and Austria, who would then feel the necessity of looking very sharply to the freedom of the Danube and the independence of Turkey."

Geography a Military Science.—An anecdote is current, which goes to show that the examiners at Sandhurst are rather particular. A youth was lately plucked in his geography. He did not know the precise situation of Fernando Po. He mentioned the fact to his father, a baronet, mingling in the highest circles. "Fernando Po;" exclaimed the baronet; "Stuff! there's no such place; at least I never heard of it!" This was said at the door of a club in St. James's. By and bye, a general officer—more than usually acquainted with the scientific branches of his profession—drove by. "Halloo, ——!" cries out the baronet to him, "where the deuce is Fernando Po? Do tell us!" "How the deuce should I know?" rejoined the general, and drove on. The reader will be reminded by this of the anecdote in one of Bourcicault's comedies. A general is told of the battle of Hastings, where the English were thrashed by the French. "The battle of Hastings!" ejaculated the indignant soldier; "there never was such a battle. It is not mentioned in the Army List!"—*United Service Gazette.*

The Stonemasons' Strike at Doncaster.—The strike of the stonemasons employed in rebuilding the new parish church at Doncaster has effectually stopped the progress of the works. Several of the turnouts have been draughted to other places to find work, but the greater part of them still remain in the town, to mantain the strike, and to be ready to resume work, as they confidently anticipate, on their own terms. The contractors, Messrs. Ireson, of Northampton, have as yet been able to obtain but a few hands, and these are chiefly employed in dressing stone. On Monday a few German masons were obtained in London, and they are to be sent down to Doncaster to-day (Thursday). A few others also have been picked up in various parts of the country, but nothing like the number that is required; and not one society hand can be induced to go to work. It ought to be mentioned that the turnouts left their work without giving any regular notice, and that their objection to rubble-wallers doing masons' work applied to one man only, who was found to be a more efficient hand than many of the masons on the job, and was therefore employed on the more superior work connected with it. With regard to the additional time claimed by the men—namely, one hour on Monday morning, and one hour on Saturday night—the contractors refuse to concede it, first, as being a violation of their contract; next, as being at variance with the custom of the trade at Doncaster and elsewhere; and lastly, as being tantamount to an advance of wages which neither the circumstances of the times nor the nature of the contract would warrant the contractors in submitting to. Yesterday (Wednesday) the subjoined handbill was posted throughout the town. It will be observed that it bears no signature, but it is understood that it is issued by or with the sanction of the building committee of the church, who, after investigating the dispute, have it is stated, determined to give the contractors their support. The following is a copy of the handbill alluded to:—Caution to Workmen: Complaints having been made that intimidation has been made by workmen against their fellows to prevent their taking work, the following extract from the Act of Parliament of 6, George IV. chap. 129, sec. 3, against combinations, will show the penalties to which such parties are liable: And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, if any person shall, by violence to the person or property or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force or endeavour to force, any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person hired or employed in any manufacture, trade, or business, to depart from his hiring, employment, or work, or to return his work before the same shall be finished, or prevent, or endeavour to prevent any journeyman, manufacturer, workman, or other person not being hired or employed, from hiring himself to, or from accepting work or employment from, any person or persons; or if any person shall use or employ violence to the person or property of another, or threats or intimidation, or shall molest or in any way obstruct another for the purpose of forcing or inducing such person to belong to any club or association, or to contribute to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not belonging to any particular club or association, or not having contributed, or having refused to contribute, to any common fund, or to pay any fine or penalty, or on account of his not having complied, or of his refusing to comply, with any rules, orders, resolutions, or regulations made to obtain an advance or to reduce the rate of wages, or to lessen or alter the hours of working, or to decrease or alter the quantity of work, or to regulate the mode of carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, or the management thereof; or if any person shall, by violence to the person or property of another, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force, any manufacturer or person carrying on any trade or business, to make any alteration in his mode of regulating, managing, conducting, or carrying on such manufacture, trade, or business, or to limit the number of his apprentices, or the number or description of his journeymen, workmen, or servants; every person so offending, or aiding, abetting, or assisting therein, being convicted thereof in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be imprisoned only, or shall and may be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding three calendar months.—Doncaster, Aug. 22, 1854.

Weavers' Strike at Kidderminster.—There have been some riots in this town. Pardoe and Hooman employed strange hands in place of old hands out on strike, and for safety the new hands slept in the factory. A large concourse, however, speedily assembled round the factory in the Slings, and, detecting the room where the intruders were lodged, the work of destruction began. A few of the pales opposite were speedily wrenched off, and in a few minutes between 150 and 200 panes of glass were broken; an attempt was made to force open the doors, and but for the prompt interference of the authorities the place would have been completely gutted in a short time. Towards evening the crowd again assembled in expectation of some more strangers. A little before 8 o'clock about 13 of them arrived by train, and were driven in the omnibus to the factory. This was a signal for an uproar. For a few minutes a *mêlée* took place between the crowd and the constables, during which several blows were exchanged. A messenger was immediately despatched to Lord Lyttleton for the presence of the yeomanry. It was not till after 1 o'clock on Sunday morning that the streets were cleared and the mayor dismissed the specials. Lord Ward having received intimation that the yeomanry were required, messengers were despatched during the night, calling up the force in different parts of the country. During the day continual reinforcements from the Westwood and Hanbury troops arrived, till there could not be less that 300 altogether, who in the evening walked in procession to the Old Church. Monday evening passed over quietly, and early on Tuesday morning the men at each of the firms resumed their work, a small number at the Slings factory being excluded.—*Globe.*

Funeral of a French Soldier at Deal.—A most interesting ceremony took place here on Monday, unique, we believe, under all the circumstances of the case, in the annals of this country, and exemplify on our part the sincerity of the *entente cordiale* between the two gallant, but hitherto antagonistic, nations. On Saturday, the 23rd of July, Simon Sebatiez, a soldier of the 3rd Regiment of the line of the French army, was received into the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal from on board the English screw transport the Prince, conveying French troops to the Baltic, then lying in the Downs for repairs of machinery. He was labouring under a severe attack of fever, which, we regret to say, in spite of the kindest and most unremitting attention of Dr. Wingate Johnstone, Deputy Medical Inspector of Deal Hospital, proved fatal on Saturday se'nnight. At two o'clock on Monday he was buried in the cemetery attached to the hospital. He was followed to the grave by the officers and men of the 19th Regiment, in depot at Walmer barracks (who rendered him full military honours). Dr. Johnstone, the hospital staff and convalescents, the French Vice-Consul for Deal, the clerks and men employed in Her Majesty's Dockyard here, and by a large concourse of the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, proving, we trust, to our gallant French brethren in arms the high estimation in which they are held by the English nation. Simon Sebastiez was 24 years of age; he came from St. Mary le Cros, canton de Massiac, department du Cantal, and was, previously to entering the army in April last, by occupation a grazier.

Masculine and Feminine. — There are certain nouns with which notions of strength, vigour, and the like qualities, are more particularly connected; and these are the neuter substantives which are figuratively rendered masculine. On the other hand, beauty, amiability, and so forth, are held to invest words with a feminine character. Thus the sun is said to be masculine and the moon feminine. But for our own part—and our view is confirmed by the discoveries of astronomy—we believe that the sun is called masculine from his supporting and sustaining the moon, and finding her the wherewithal to shine away as she does at night, when all quiet people are in bed; and from his being obliged to keep such a family of stars besides. The moon, we think, is accounted feminine, because she is thus maintained and kept up in her splendour, like a fine lady, by her husband the sun. Furthermore, the moon is continually changing. on which account alone she might be referred to the feminine gender. The earth is feminine, tricked out as she is with gems and flowers. Cities and towns are likewise feminine, because there are as many windings, turning, and little old corners in them as there are in the female mind. A ship is feminine, inasmuch as she is blown about by every wind. Virtue is feminine by courtesy. Fortune and misfortune, like mother and daughter, are both feminine. The Church is feminine because she is married to the State, or married to the State because she is feminine—we do not know which. Time is masculine, because he is so trifled with by the ladies.—*Comic English Grammar.*

Cheap Living.—Tom Moore says in his diary, "In talking of cheap living, Zekyll mentioned a man who told him his eating almost cost him nothing; for on Sunday, said he, I always dine with an old friend, when I eat enough to last me until Wednesday, when I buy some tripe, which makes me so sick that I cannot eat again until Sunday."

COUNCIL PAPER.

CROWN LANDS.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.

THE Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed 5th August, 1864, to enquire into the operation of the Law regarding the occupation and sale of the Waste Lands of the Crown, the Orders in Council, and the Regulations issued by the Colonial Government under them, and to whom was referred the Despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, dated November, 1853; the Petition from the inhabitants of Moruya; and the Returns to an Address to the Governor-General, relative to the Crown Lands in the unsettled and intermediate districts; also Minutes of the Executive Council, dated respectively 31st July and 17th November, 1851, and 23rd July, 1852; and a Copy of a Despatch from the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, hereto annexed, have agreed to the following Report, viz.:—

WEDNESDAY, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1854.

Present:—

Charles Cowper, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Henry Osborne,	Mr. J. Macarthur,
Mr. Bligh,	Mr. Flood,
Mr. Martin,	Mr. M'Leay,
Mr. Bradley,	Lieut.-Colonel Barney.

1. The Chairman laid upon the table a Draft Report, and moved its adoption, which was seconded by Mr. Bligh. On which Mr. J. Macarthur, seconded by Mr. M'Leay, moved as an amendment, that from the extreme importance of the whole question of the Administration of the Waste Lands of the Colony, and the consequent necessity for a much more extended inquiry than the Committee have been enabled to institute, it is not expedient to pledge the Committee at present to the Progress Report now submitted for adoption, and that the Chairman be requested to frame a Report in accordance with this Resolution.

Question put on the amendment.

Committee divided.

Ayes, 6.	Noes, 2.
Mr. J. Macarthur,	Mr. Bligh,
Mr. M'Leay,	Mr. Flood.
Mr. Bradley,	
Lieut.-Colonel Barney,	
Mr. A. Osborne,	
Mr. Martin.	

Your Committee having taken such evidence as the time at their disposal permitted, beg to report the same to the Council, and to state, that a Draft Report was submitted to them for adoption by the chairman, but that it was determined, by a majority of your Committee that, from the extreme importance of the whole question of the administration of the Waste Lands of the Colony, and the consequent necessity for a much more extended inquiry than the Committee have been enabled to institute, it is not expedient to pledge the Committee at present to the Progress Report now submitted for adoption.

CHARLES COWPER, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chambers,
29th November, 1854.

DRAFT REPORT proposed by Mr. Cowper, but not adopted by the Committee.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 8th August, 1854, to enquire into the operation of the Law regarding the occupation and sale of the Waste Lands of the Crown, the Orders in Council, and the Regulations issued by the Colonial Government under them, and to whom was referred the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle, dated 29th November, 1853; the petition from the inhabitants of Moruya; the returns to an address to the Governor-General relative to the Crown Lands in the unsettled and intermediate districts; also Minutes of the Executive Council, dated respectively 31st July and 17th November, 1851, and 23rd July, 1852, and copy of a despatch from the Governor-General to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, hereto annex d, have agreed to the following report:—

The subject referred by the Council to your Committee is so vast and comprehensive, and, when viewed in all its relations to the various interests of the community generally, involves so many serious considerations, that your Committee have not ventured upon entering into many of the mo t important points which a full inquiry would bring under their notice. They have, therefore, directed their attention principally to preparing a succinct statement of the leading features of the Acts of Parliament, Orders in Council, and Regulations of the Local Government, as affecting chiefly that portion of the Crown Lands which, before the Order in Council of March 1847, was comprised in the Pastoral Districts; and in order to aid them in this branch of the inquiry they have examined, among other witnesses, the Surveyor-General of the colony and the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

From the evidence thus brought under consideration, your Committee trust that the Council will obtain much valuable information respecting the operation of the Laws and Regulations under which the Waste Lands of the Crown are occupied, and the attention of the Colonial Government be drawn to the serious evils which are growing up under the present system.

Under the Land Sales Act, 5 and 6 Vic., c. 36, the Waste Lands of the Australian colonies cannot be conveyed or alienated, except for the purpose specified in sec. 3, either in fee-simple or for any less estate or interest, unless such conveyance be made by way of sale, and such sales (except special surveys of 20,000 acres) are directed to be by auction in lots not exceeding 640 acres. A power, however, is given to the Governor to grant licenses for the occupation for any time not exceeding twelve months of any waste lands of the colony, and it is also directed that no such lands shall be sold till the expiration of such license.

By the Act of Parliament, 9 and 10 Vic. c. 104, sec. 1, after reciting that it is expedient to make further regulations respecting the occupation of the Waste Lands of the Crown, and for that purpose to repeal so much of the last mentioned Act as would prevent such regulations taking effect, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for her Majesty to demise for any term not exceeding fourteen years any Waste Lands of the Crown, or to grant a lease for the occupation thereof for the same term. The 6th section of this Act, also recites that it is expedient that rules and regulations should be made for the more effectually making such demise or licenses, and respecting the reservations and conditions thereof, and respecting the division of the said Colonies into Districts, within which alone such demises or licenses may be made to take effect; and respecting the renewal thereof, and the right of pre-emption which it may be proper to give to holders of any such demises or licenses, and enacts that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by any Order in Council, to make rules and regulations for the purpose aforesaid, and the same to repeal, alter, and amend.

By an Order in Council, dated 9th March, 1847, the Crown Lands are divided into three classes, and are ordered to be dealt with accordingly as they may be situated in the districts to be denominated respectively the settled, intermediate, and unsettled districts, and the Governor is thereby empowered to grant leases of runs within the unsettled districts for any term not exceeding fourteen years, but so nevertheless (sec. 2 and 9) that such leases shall in no case prejudice or interfere with the right of the Government to enter upon any lands comprised in such leases for any purpose of safety, utility, convenience or enjoyment, or for otherwise facilitating the improvement and settlement of the colony.

By the 11th section of said Order in Council, occupants of Crown Lands in the unsettled districts in occupation thereof for one year at the time when the said Order in Council shall come into effect, are to be entitled to demand leases of their respective runs within six months from the date of the publication of the said Order in the colony, and not afterwards; and the lands occupied as a run under such lease (section 6) are declared not to be open to purchase to any other person except the lessee thereof; but the Government is authorised to sell to such lessee any of the lands comprised in the lease, not less in quantity than 160 acres, and at not less than the minimum price of £1 per acre.

By the 15th section, lands in such runs may be sold by the Government on the expiration of the lease, subject to the right of the previous lessee to purchase, for its fair value in an unimproved state, and, if refused, to payment to such lessee of the value of his improvements.

In the intermediate districts runs are to be held upon the same terms and conditions as are laid down for unsettled lands, except that leases shall not be made for more than eight years in duration, and that at the end of each successive year from the date of the lease, the Governor may, if he shall have given 60 days' previous notice, offer for sale all or any part of the lands in such run, subject to the conditions in favour of the lessee as are laid down in case of sale at the expiration of the lease in unsettled districts, viz., right of pre-emption at fair valuation, or payment for improvements. (See sec. 15, cap. 2.)

The said Order in Council was proclaimed in this colony on the 7th October, 1847; on which day a notice was issued by the Government, wherein the occupants of Crown lands beyond the settled districts are cautioned that the rights conferred on them by 11 sec. of 2 cap. of the regulations, must be exercised within the periods in that section prescribed by relation to the date of the proclamation publishing the said Order in Council, and in the notice it is intimated that the Government will not be able to issue the leases for some time on account of practical difficulties.

On the 8th August, 1848, another notice was published, to the following effect: That the Order of Council having come into operation on the 7th October, 1847, the period allowed for preferring claims to leases expired on the 6th April preceding, and that all such persons, therefore, who failed to demand leases before that date, had l st the right of doing so conferred by the said order in Council, but as a matter of grace, the Governor would not refuse to entertain applications received before the 30th September, but that after that date the Governor would not, under any circumstances whatever, entertain a demand for a lease of a run from any person who had been in the occupancy of a run for twelve months before 7th October, 1847.

From the correspondence between the Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands (Colonel Barney) and the Colonial Secretary, between the 25th June, 1850, and 22nd October, 1851, referred to in Colonel Barney's evidence (see pp. 19 and 20), on the subject of the pastoral leases in the unsettled intermediate districts, it appears that in May, 1851, the Chief Commissioner called the attention of the Government to the question as to the period from which the respective terms of eight and fourteen years should commence—whether it should be from the dates of the leases, or from any prior period—stating that the claimants generally understood that their runs would be demised for the full term from the issue of the leases, and that in his opinion they were, to a certain extent, justified in this view. Upon this representation, the Colonial Secretary, in a letter to Colonel Barney, dated 11 August, 1851 (p. 20), states that, the Government, having taken the opinion of the Law officers of the Crown upon this question, they were of opinion that it was legally competent to the Governor-General, if he should see fit, to make the maximum terms commence from the date of the actual issue of the leases and the Governor-General accordingly notified that as there was no legal necessity, as had previously been suggested, for computing the maximum terms from the date when the occupants were in a position to demand leases, the term for such would be computed from July 1, 1850. By another letter, dated 22nd October, 1851 (Colonel Barney's evidence, p. 20), the Colonial Secretary states that, in consequence of a letter from four licensed occupants—Messrs. Marsh, Denison, Dobie, and Tafe—making certain representations, the Governor and Executive Council had directed that the said terms should commence from 1st January, 1852, instead of 1st July, 1850. And, from the evidence of Colonel Barney, it is shown that the respective terms of the leases have been fixed to commence from the 1st January, 1852.

Your Committee would here call the attention of the Council to the Despatches of the Secretary of State—the one accompanying the Act of Parliament 9 and 10 Vict., c. 104, and the Draft Order in Council; the other enclosing the Order in Council of March, 1847, as finally passed—from which they made the following extracts to show the intentions of the Imperial Government in framing the same:—

In the Despatch of 29th November, 1846, Earl Grey, after defending the policy of Government, in reference to maintaining the high upset price of land, says, "I assume that it is necessary to provide for the temporary occupation of land for pasturage, on much easier terms than those upon which its permanent alienation is permitted." . . . . "By the combined operation of allowing a temporary right of occupying lands to be obtained on easy terms, and of demanding a considerable price for that in which a permanent property is acquired, the sheep and cattle farmers are enabled to carry on the important branches of industry in which they are engaged to an extent and with advantages, which they could not otherwise enjoy; while, at the same time, this does not occasion the loss to the colony of the important source of revenue which will hereafter be afforded by the sale of lands, or any risk of depriving future settlers of the means of obtaining land by purchase at a reasonable price. The last consideration, I think of extreme importance; it is obvious that if those who now occupy the large runs, which are required for the support of considerable flocks and herds, while the country remains in a state of nature, were allowed to acquire a permanent property in those vast tracts of land, there would very soon indeed be no land of moderately easy access, available for new settlers. I am aware that, under existing regulations, complaints have been made, and not without much apparent foundation, that a difficulty is experienced by persons who have accumulated small capitals in finding means of purchasing allotments of land of a size suitable to their circumstances, owing to the maner in which extensive tracts have been appropriated by large capitalists. In justice therefore, to the poorer class of settlers, I consider it of vital importance that, in allowing wild lands to be occupied for pasturage, the property of the Crown in these lands should be effectually protected, so that, as they are wanted for settlement, they may be sold at a price which, while it is too high to admit of large tracts being obtained possession of by grasping speculators, is yet sufficiently moderate to throw no difficulty in the way of the industrious settler who desires to purchase and to improve a farm of moderate extent" He further says, "I admit that both the interest of the public, and of the individual occupiers of wild lands, would be promoted by permitting such lands, when not wanted for settlement, to be held for longer periods than has hitherto been the practice, and securing to the occupiers, at the end of their tenancy, the value of any improvements they may have effected." He then proceeds to state—"It is upon these views that the Act passed in last session, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, is founded. He concludes by stating, that "the nature of the difference between the conditions of the three classes of districts, is such that it is necessary to act with extreme caution in classifying the lands in one or other of these districts, since it would be a source of very great injury, both to the colony and the mother country, if, at the end of eight or ten years, it should be found that the progress of emigration was checked by the Crown being unable to find lands to sell to intending immigrants."

In his subsequent despatch to the Governor, dated March, 1847, which accompanied the order in Council, his Lordship observes, "Instead of leaving the classification of lands to be settled by you, it has been embodied in the Orders in Council." And that this was done in consequence of arguments being used which convinced him that if such a delegation of authority were made, very strenuous efforts would be made on the part of a numerous and powerful class to induce the Governor to include among the unsettled lands, much of the territory which ought to be classed with the intermediate lands. Again he says, "I have in my former despatch explained to you the great importance which I attach to avoiding any error of this kind, with a view to the interests of future settlers, and how great was my anxiety that no undue extension should be given to the lands to be styled 'unsettled,' and which would thus be put out of the power of the Crown, and rendered unavailable to the public for purchase, for the long period of fourteen years."

It appears to your Committee, on a careful perusal of the despatches of Earl Grey, that the Government, in framing the Act of Parliament of 9 and 10 Victoria, and the Order in Council, intended that the lands held under lease or license should not be locked up for a longer period than eight and fourteen years; and that they desired to prevent the proposed pastoral leases from in any way interfering with the sale of lands which might thereafter be required for settlement. The views of the Government in the years 1846 and 1847, in reference to the right which the leaseholder would acquire, correspond with those expressed by the Duke of Newcastle on the subject, in his despatch of 29th November, 1853, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, a copy of which was transmitted to the Governor-General in his despatch of the same date, and referred to your Committee; his Grace remarks—"It is perfectly clear that the real purpose of this Order in Council was that fairly represented in your despatch, namely, to give encouragement to those engaged in pastoral pursuits, the value of which to the colony is fully explained in your despatches and fully recognised by her Majesty's Government; it was intended to give them adequate use of the land for the purpose of their particular industry, and adequate protection against disturbance in it. It was not intended to give them advantages beyond other members of the community towards becoming purchasers of Crown lands except to the very limited extent required by them for their actual accommodation, still less was it intended to enable them to become speculators in land, purchasing on terms peculiar to themselves in order to sell again in the general market; and, least of all, was it intended that their pastoral occupation should stand in the way of the development of general population and industry, and of those facilities for the acquirement of land by the public at large, which are essential to that development."

It appears also that the Governor and Executive Council of this colony, in the first instance, entertained similar views in reference to the disposal of the Crown lands by lease (see Correspondence, pp. 19 and 20), and that, up to the year 1850, they took great precaution to prevent lands likely to be required for settlement from being included in the Pastoral Leases, as will be seen on reference to the instructions to the Surveyor-General, contained in the Colonial Secretary's letters of 12th November, 1847 (p. 29), and 20th March, 1848 (p. 31); also in the Minute of the Executive Council of 28th June, 1850 (p. 34, Sir T. Mitchell's evidence). Under these instructions, extensive reserves for settlement were made by the Surveyor-General in the unsettled and intermediate districts, and these reserves are excepted from the pastoral leases (see Minute of Executive Council of 12th May, 1852, p. 7, Appendix D). The reserves thus made, and the large extent of country brought within the settled districts under the said Order in Council of March, 1847, and which thereby became wholly exempt from any claim by the former occupant, either for lease or pre-emption, were, until the Order in Council of 1850, open to the public for purchase under the terms of the Land Sales Act, 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 35.

After this a most important change was made in the land regulations, and one which appears to have introduced a policy directly opposed to that under which the Act of Parliament, 9 and 10 Victoria, and Orders in Council of March, 1847, were originally framed.

On the 11th February, 1851, a proclamation was issued by the Governor, notifying that an Order in Council had been made by her Majesty, dated 19th June, 1850; after reciting that certain regulations had been already made, and that it was expedient that further regulations should be made with regard to the Colony of New South Wales, it is thereby ordered that it shall be competent for the Governor for the time being to grant leases of land for periods not exceeding one year for pastoral or other purposes in any part of the said colony. And further, that it shall be competent for the Governor to sell to the holder of any leases, granted in virtue of the said Order in Council, any portion of the land comprised in such lease for its value in an unimproved state.

By another proclamation of same date, the Governor intimates that the power conferred by the said last-mentioned Order in Council was given for the purpose of enabling his Excellency to allow the value of their improvement to those licensed occupants of Crown lands, on whom her Majesty's Order in Council of March, 1847, did not confer the right of demanding leases and who thus lost the privilege appertaining to lessees, of purchasing land on which they had made improvements, at its estimated value in an unimproved state; and it is not his Excellency's intention to use the powers conferred on him in any other cases than those which, as before explained, it was intended to meet, viz.:—

The cases of persons who hold land beyond the boundaries of location for other than pastoral purposes.

The cases of persons whose holdings or part of them, though previously beyond the boundaries of location as then existing, were, by the Order in Council, of March, 1847, brought within the settled districts.

It is also declared that, as respects lands held for pastoral purposes which had been brought within the settled districts by the Order in Council of March, 1847, the right of pre-emption shall extend to all sections containing valuable improvements, and to the sections contiguous thereto; and that no limits would be imposed as to the extent of land which the tenant might desire to purchase, but not less than 160 acres; and further that in the towns and suburbs the lands to be purchased under pre-emptive right must be in accordance with the general plan of the town, and that only such town allotments as actually contain valuable improvements are to be taken without competition. The price to be the minimum upset price of lands in the same locality, unless the lands applied for possess more than ordinary value, when the price is to be fixed by assessment of valuers, as provided by Order in Council of March, 1847.

As the last mentioned proclamation specifies the two cases to which the Order in Council was intended to apply, it is evident the Imperial Government in framing it never contemplated that it would be applied to the purpose of rendering the township and other reserves made for settlement subject to the pre-emptive right of the occupant of the run from which they had been made. The Colonial Government, however, by subsequent regulations, have made these reserves subject to this pre-emptive claim. These regulations will be found in the letter from the Colonial Secretary to Colonel Barney, dated 27th December, 1851, and Minutes of the Executive Council, dated 17th November, 1851, and 12th May, 1852. (App. to Colonel Barney's Evidence, pp. 5 and 7.)

In the letter above referred to respecting the proposed formation of reserves for public purposes, it is stated that the Governor-General had directed the adoption of the several reserves proposed by the Surveyor-General, and that the intended formation should be notified for public information in the *Government Gazette*, subject to the following limitations in favour of the licensed occupants thereby affected.

1. The formation of the intended reserve may be defeated wholly, or in part, by the licensed occupant of the run exercising, within twelve months from the notification in the *Gazette*, the pre-emptive right conferred on him by the Order in Council, of 9th March, 1847, in respect of the whole or any portion of the land so proposed to be reserved.

2. No such pre-emption to be less than 160 acres, and if under 320 acres the cost of measurement to be borne by the purchaser.

3. The price to be paid, without competition, to be £1 per acre, or such higher price as may be fixed by valuers under the said Order in Council.

4. Lots to be selected in accordance with general rules laid down in 7 sec. of cap 5 of Order in Council.

5 Should the occupant fail to exercise his pre-emptive right within twelve months after notification in *Gazette*, the reservation of the whole or the remainder will be absolute and indefeasible.

These recommendations are to apply to runs out of which reserves are for the first time being made.

In the minute of the Executive Council, dated 12th May, 1852 (after stating that the above regulation was clearly inapplicable to cases in which town reserves had already been laid out), the Council, after mature deliberation, record their opinion that it would tend to facilitate the proper issue of the leases if it were determined "absolutely to exclude every reserve the formation of which had been or should before the preparation of the lease be determined on under competent authority, and they advise accordingly." But in order to secure to occupants of runs in which township reserves had been made the lands on which they had effected valuable improvements during their authorised occupation, they recommend in the first instance "absolutely to exclude such reserves from the pastoral lease, by which means the pre-emptive right will in regard to such land be defeated," and then to apply the principle of the Order in Council of June, 1850, "by issuing a lease for one year of so much as contains valuable improvement, in order that he may secure such improvements by purchase without competition" upon the following terms:—

1. Town lots: To purchase any block or number of blocks on which improvements may be situated, at £8 per acre.

2. Suburban lands: To purchase any allotments containing such improvements by valuation in unimproved state.

But it is stated that this, not being within the terms of the Despatch accompanying the Order in Council of June, 1850, by which the application of that order is restricted to the classes named therein, it will be necessary to procure the sanction of the Government to the arrangement proposed.

The Duke of Newcastle, in his Despatch, 7th February, 1853, referring to the Governor-General's Despatch of 23rd July, 1852, on the subject of the last mentioned reserve, says, "I express my approval of the course by which you propose to give to the licensed occupant of Crown Lands the benefit of his improvements, and any portion of his land taken from town or village reserves."

The last mentioned Order in Council, of June, 1850, and the Regulations of November, 1851, and May, 1852, having entirely taken away from the public the reserves and the land brought within the Settled Districts, under the Order in Council of March, 1847, it is clear that, except in township reserves where the right of the lessee is limited to his improvements, the whole of the waste lands of the colony, not included in the settled districts before the order in Council of March, 1847, are, or have been, subject to the pre-emptive right of the existing occupants during the term of their respective leases, and could not be sold to any other person till the expiration of such lease.

It is clear also, that the Governor has a power of disposal, under the order in Council of 19th June, 1850, of the entire waste lands of the colony, even within the old settled districts, although hitherto it has not been exercised in respect of these lands.

From the evidence of Sir T. Mitchell and Colonel Barney, it appears that under the last-mentioned order in Council valuable reserves in the counties of Auckland and Dampier have been claimed by the present occupants of the runs, from which they have been excepted—in one instance the extent being 16,000 acres and another about 7000 acres. And Colonel Barney's evidence shows that, out of forty-two applicants whose claims for purchase under the pre-emptive right have been settled, 41 have obtained their land at the minimum price of £1 per acre, without assessors, whilst only one claim of 368 acres has been subject to assessment. Sir T. Mitchell (p. 68, Appendix H.) points out other injuries resulting from the existing regulations.

Your Committee have been unable maturely to consider all the matters which have come under their notice during this enquiry; but having regard to the evils which have arisen from the operation of the present regulations, they feel called upon to recommend that no lessee should be allowed to purchase, without competition, any lands except such as comprise improvements, and in no case to a larger extent than 640 acres; and your Committee believe that under such a restriction the true spirit and intention of the Imperial Government would be carried out, and the interests of the public protected. They further recommend that the reserves should in no case be subject to the pre-emptive right of the lessee of the run; but in the event of the lessee's improvements being comprised in such reserves, compensation should be made for the same. And your Committee beg to express their opinion, that the granting of leases for one year of such reserves for the purposes of defeating the same and enabling the occupant of the run to purchase them, is a violation of the Act of 9 and 10 Vict., and of the order in Council of 1847, and opposed to the policy thereof. As the power given to the Governor, under the Order in Council of 1850, to lease for one year, and to sell to the lessee without competition all lands within the settled districts, appears to your Committee to be an abrogation of the Land Sales Act of 5 and 6 Victoria, 36, and not to have been contemplated by the framers of the Act of 9 and 10 Victoria, 104 (see Earl Grey's Despatch of the 29th November, 1846), they recommend that the said Order in Council of 19 June, 1850, should without delay be repealed, and that the present practice of ascertaining the value of lands applied for under the pre-emptive right, being most unsatisfactory and open to great abuses, be discontinued, and an assessment in all cases made, by disinterested persons. As it appears under the existing regulations the applicant to purchase, and whose claim is approved of, is not required to pay any portion of his purchase money at the time of approval, and that no period is fixed within which the purchase money is to be paid, whereas at auction the purchaser is required to pay 10 per cent. deposit, and the residue within one month; they also recommend that the applicants should pay a deposit, upon application to purchase, equal to £1 per acre upon the estimated quantity of land applied for, subject to adjustment of the balance on the survey of the lands, and assessment of their value being completed.

The power of the Governor to extend the period within which the applications for leases of runs should have been made under the said Order of Council of March, 1847, has been carefully considered by your Committee, and they are of opinion that as the 11th section of the said Order in Council expressly limits the time within which such leases should have been demanded, the extension of that time by the Governor was contrary to law, although it is understood that only a very small number of persons availed themselves of the privilege.

It appears also to your Committee, that it was the intention of the framers of the said Act of 9 and 10 Victoria, and of the said Order in Council, that the terms for which such leases respectively should be granted, should, in respect of runs occupied for one year before the said Order in Council came into operation, commence at a period not later than six months after the proclamation of the said Order in Council in the colony; and that the Governor had not the power to extend the same, and that the extension thereof is opposed to the spirit of the said Act of Parliament and Order in Council.

Your Committee are also of opinion that as at the date of the minute of the Executive Council, October, 1851, the gold discovery had already produced some effect on the state of the colony, an increased value having been given to the pastoral lands, and a great demand for agricultural lands having sprung up by reason of the increased immigration and the improved circumstances of all classes of the colonists, it would have been the duty of Government, had they posessed an undoubted power to extend the term, to have refused to sanction any measure tending to impede the future settlement of the colony.

Your Committee further recommend that the enquiry be resumed during the next session of Council.

DENNIS GUERIN'S PETITION.

Second Progress Report from the Select Committee on the Sydney Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill. (For whose consideration and report was also referred Dennis Guerin's petition.)

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed on the 11th October, 1864, "to consider and report upon the Sydney Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill," and to whom was referred on 17th of November a petition from Dennis Guerin, representing that "after a service of eleven years as messenger to the City Council, he was discharged on the dissolution of that body, without notice, and with only one month's pay offered to him by way of compensation for the loss of his office, to which a stranger was appointed, and praying inquiry and redress," have agreed to the following Further Progress Report:—

Your Committee have considered the petition of Dennis Guerin, referred to them on the 17th day of November, and have examined Mr. Rae, one of the City Commissioners, in reference thereto.

Your Committee are of opinion that Guerin has not made out any case for the interference of your honourable House.

JAMES MARTIN, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
28th November, 1854.

FIRE BRIGADE BILL.

Report from the Select Committee on the Fire Brigade Bill.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill "for the formation and regulation of a Fire Brigade within the city and suburbs of Sydney," have agreed to the following report:—

Your Committee have examined several witnesses, including the Metropolitan Superintendent of Police, and gentlemen on behalf of nearly the whole of the Fire Insurance Companies. The evidence clearly proves that the formation of a Fire Brigade, such as is provided for in this Bill, is a matter of urgent necessity for the safety of the city; and the principle of the Bill, as to the officers and men of such brigade being deemed part of the Police Force, and subject to the direction of the regular police authorities, is also supported by the evidence. The means provided for the support of the Brigade, by a special rate "on the whole property of the city, according to its assessed value," under the collection of the City Commissioners, is fully concurred in by the gentlemen who have been examined; though the proposed amount of such rate—one half-penny in the pound in each half-year—is considered insufficient for the purpose. It appears highly necessary, for the effective service of the body, that the Brigade should be invested with power to pull down buildings to arrest the progress of fire in cases of great danger, and the provisions of the Bill, in this respect, are not objected to. Your Committee have considered the clause submitted to them, by which it is provided that, in cases where it is found necessary to pull down buildings insured in any of the Fire Insurance Offices, the policies shall be paid by such offices, in the same manner as in the case of destruction by fire, and they have to report that this clause is strongly opposed by a majority of the witnesses, who maintain that it is unjust in principle, and would operate very oppressively on the interests of their respective Companies.

Your Committee recommend that the principle of this clause should be abandoned; and that provision should be made, by a rate to be levied in the same manner as for the support of the Fire Brigade, to raise a fund for compensation to all persons whose properties may be destroyed in this service.

Your Committee report the Bill, as amended, to your honorable House.

HENRY PARKES, Chairman.

ASIATIC LABOUR.

Report from the Select Committee on Asiatic Labour.

The Slect Committee appointed on the 15th August last, on the subject of Asiatic Labour, "To take evidence on the chartering and victualling of ships employed in this immigration trade, and the nature of the agreements entered into with the immigrants; and to consider and report whether it is necessary or advisable to establish a Colonial Protectorate for this class of immigrants," have agreed to the following report:—

Your committee have examined several witnesses who, from residence in China and India, and personal knowledge of the employment of Asiatic labourers in this colony, it was thought, would be qualified to impart valuable information on the subject of this inquiry.

Though not strictly within the scope of their inquiry, your Committee consider some particulars that have appeared in evidence, as to the extent and character of this species of immigration, of too much importance to be overlooked in their report. The influx of Chinese labourers, according to the evidence of Captain Towns, who has been the principal promoter of it, has been limited to about 2400 male adults, while the number of Indian Coolies introduced does not appear to have been more than 86. In 1844 the late Mr. Friell brought from India 25 Coolies; and, about the same period, 61, of whom ten were females, were introduced by Captain Towns and Mr. Robert Campbell, *tertius*. All these persons appear to have been engaged in India as domestic servants, the only mode of engagement permitted by the present state of the law, which prohibits their removal to the Australian colonies as outdoor labourers. The Chinese have been brought principally from Amoy; the number of ships employed in their removal has been seven or eight, each bringing, on an average, three hundred adults. It does not appear that any women have been brought with these Chinese immigrants. In the colony, they have been chiefly employed as shepherds, and one extensive sheep farmer is said to have upwards of a hundred of them on his stations at the present time; but their employment has not been confined to pastoral occupations. In one case, fifty-four or fifty-five were drafted off to work for the Colonial Gold Company on the Great Nugget Vein property, and Captain Towns says "they behaved remarkably well, although they were far from being a picked lot." The same witness, however, states that the reports from employers in the country, who have tried the experiment of Chinese labour, are generally unsatisfactory. The experience of another witness, Mr. Gordon Sandeman, who has been for several years an employer of both Chinese and Indian Coolies, is so far unfavourable to the former that he expresses a decided preference for Coolies. It is only just to add that Mr. Sandeman is of opinion that Asiatic labour will be found indispensable for the general purposes of colonisation in the northern districts, where, he contends, it has now become absolutely necessary for successfully carrying on the business of sheep farming, as the intertropical heat is too intense for the European constitution. In answer to the question, "Do you contemplate confining this Asiatic labour to the purposes of shepherding?" he says, "Yes, quite so, in the present circumstances of the colony: but if there could be a northern colony formed, Asiatic labourers would be adapted to field pursuits—cotton growing and similar occupations, and my deliberate conviction is, that it is perfectly futile to expect that the natural resources of the intertropical parts of this country can ever be properly developed without the continuous introduction of such class of labourers on a large scale."

Some important facts have been elicited in evidence with regard to the distinct matters of enquiry referred to your Committee, viz.:—

1.—The chartering and victualling of ships employed in this immigration trade.

2.—The nature of the agreements entered into with the immigrants.

3.—The necessity or advisableness of establishing a Colonial Protectorate for this class of immigrants.

One witness, a gentleman of superior education and intelligence, who has resided in the English settlements of China for ten years, in answer to questions as to the means employed for obtaining these people, says, the principal in the transaction "employs an agent in China to procure labourers; this agent again employs Chinese brokers, or procurers, and gives them so much a head for all who will pass muster. A tacit sanction is thus given to what I think is a great deal like kidnapping. I state this from the knowledge I possess as editor of a newspaper, and from the various letters which came before me in that capacity, and also from the statements contained in the blue books to which I have referred. Neither these nor the newspaper statements have been publicly contradicted, except an allegation in Dr. Bowring's despatch regarding Peru." And, on being further questioned, he answers, "My opinion is drawn from facts, the evidence of which I cannot here lay my hand on; but I am certain that what I state can be substantiated. Kidnapping is about the proper word to apply to some of the means that have been used to obtain these men. I know, upon such grounds as I have specified, that these brokers have gone out and procured young men on the most false and specious pretences. For a very small portion of the sum allowed they have obtained a young man or boy, for whom they have received the full amount, I think twenty dollars. The cheaper they can get these people the greater their interest to be dishonest." The same witness, with reference to the shipping arrangements for their conveyance to the colonies, says, "I believe most of those who have been brought out here by employers, have been brought in the most indiscriminate manner. So long as they are Chinamen, and can pass muster, in too many instances it does not seem to matter whether they all speak the same language, or whether they are sent from districts which are at feud with each other at home." And he attaches much importance to the circumstance of their being taken from different districts, as it invariably foments the bitterest animosities between them. Captain Towns also says, "There are no restrictions at all with respect to them," as to their deportation in China, though he has always given strict instructions for their proper accommodation on board his ships. On this head the evidence of the Immigration Agent, Captain Browne, goes to show that, generally, the dietary scale of the vessels was reasonably adapted to the wants of the immigrants, both in kind and quantity, with the exception that there was a total absence of "medical comforts" for times of sickness. The mortality during the voyage of one ship, the General Palmer, was very great; out of 333 men embarked in China only 264 arrived in the colony, and many of those who reached our shores alive were in a helpless state of sickness, and several subsequently died in the hospital. It appears that the commander of the vessel, the late Mr. T. B. Simpson, behaved with much humanity to his sick passengers, dividing amongst them the whole of his cabin stores; but neither wines nor articles of food, of a nourishing or restorative quality, such as are necessary to combat disease, were put on board for their use. As to the usual fittings of emigrant ships, neither berths nor bedding have been provided. The men slept on the lower deck, with no other convenience than their ordinary mats and clothing, and a mere batten nailed down to enable them to steady themselves with their feet during the lurch of the ship in rough weather. In the case of the General Palmer, it is stated that, for want of the common necessary of a water closet, several of the sick men dropped from the chains into the sea, from sheer physical exhaustion.

The agreements under which Chinese labourers have been brought to the colony are not inequitable in point of form; but there seems strong reason to doubt whether the nature of them can have been comprehended by the emigrants. Captain Browne, who visited all the ships on arrival, gives it as his opinion that the servant did not clearly understand his position as a party to the contract, and this opinion derives confirmation from the testimony of other witnesses.

On the subject of establishing a Colonial Protectorate for this class of persons, there is only one opinion among the witnesses examined by your Committee; and it is respectfully submitted that the facts disclosed in this enquiry clearly show that the creation of some authoritative body of the kind, in the event of this species of immigration being again resorted to, will be absolutely necessary, both for the purpose of securing justice to the friendless immigrant and as a measure of precaution against the introduction of malignant and infectious diseases.

Your Committee are of opinion, however, that, with the prospect of a continuous stream of population from the mother country, all ideas of a renewal of Asiatic immigration, at private expense, will be abandoned. It is admitted on all hands that the experiment of Chinese has disappointed the expectations of those who at one time strongly advocated their introduction; and, with respect to the Coolies of India, advices have been received from the agents in charge of the ships despatched from Sydney, informing the principals in the business that, owing to the restrictions of the law of India, they cannot be obtained.

Another kind of immigration from India has been carried on to a limited extent, consisting of the half-caste natives, or as they have been called, Eurasians. Sixty of these persons arrived, a considerable time ago, in the ship William Prowse, at the expense of an Emigration Society formed at Madras under the auspices of Sir William W. Burton. A previous application and been made on behalf of this Society to the local Government for assistance from the colonial revenue, in promoting this emigration; and a resolution was passed by your honorable House sanctioning such assistance to the extent of two hundred persons by way of experiment. In the early part of the present month, another vessel, the Palmyra, arrived from Madras, bringing 101 Eurasians, being the first instalment of the authorised number of "assisted immigrants" from this quarter. In addition to these, the Palmyra brought twenty-four skilled artisans (compositors) introduced by a printing establishment in Sydney at its own expence. It will thus be seen that the total number of Eurasians who have arrived in the colony is 185; they are described as intelligent and respectable young men, for the most part well conducted and better educated than the generality of persons in their condition of life, but, nevertheless, from physical weakness and habits of effeminacy, unsuited to the wants of the colony. The immigration agent is of opinion that, for this reason, no part of the public funds should be applied to their introduction. Though these people do not come within the description of immigration named in the resolution of your honorable House by which your committee were appointed, namely, "a class of labourers who, from their ... ance of our laws and language, are ill-fitted to ... themselves in their contracts with person ... spect more advantageously circumstanced," it is ... sidered desirable to place on record the foregoing ... formation on the subject, as a question of public ... penditure is involved in the experiment which ... been tr ed.

On the whole, your Committee are of opinion ... there is no necessity for any immediate legislation ... the matter referred to them.

HENRY PARKES, Chairman.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, November 27th, 1854.

WINDSOR.

RICHMOND ROAD TRUST.—Some months ago, ... the present session of the Council, an Act was ... to divide the Windsor Road Trust, into two ... in order that a separate Trust might be erected ... Richmond. Since the passing of the Act, how... nothing has been done by the Government to ... its provisions into force—no commissioners hav... yet been appointed under it. Now, as the ... year is drawing to a close, and it is nearly tim... the tolls of the Blacktown Road, which will fall ... the jurisdiction of the Richmond Trust, should ... up by auction for a lease of the ensuing year; ... be trusted that the Government will not overlo... matter of the appointment of commissioner ... longer. It is high time that the management ... of the Blacktown Road, were in the hands of some ... body, as a more delapidated and dangerous h... does not at present exist in the county of Cumb... Every bridge on the road has one or more hole... and in some places in wet weather there are ... which are entirely impassabl...

BAREFACED BURGLARY.—On the night of the ... November, instant, the out premises ... the residence of Mr. John M'Dona... Pitt Town, were feloniously entered, and a c... able quantity of property stolen. The rasc... the assurance to cook six turkey eggs, with whi... some bread, it is supposed they must have mad... supper. Seven other turkey eggs, with a new ... piece, powder flask and belt, two pairs boots, a ... knife and other articles, were made off with. ... was taken out of the stable and ridden a consi... distance, and then turned loose. Mr. M... has offered a reward of £5 on conviction ... offenders.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday last an inquest wa... before the Coroner, J. Dowe, Esq., and a jury ... the body of Samuel Moffatt, generally kno... "blind Sam," who died suddenly on the ... afternoon. From the evidence it appeared tha... time above-mentioned deceased had been si... himself on the counter of his shop in George ... His little son saw him fall suddenly off the co... to the floor. The boy went outside and called ... who lived with deceased, who, when he came i... deceased dead. It was supposed that apoplex... have seized the deceased, who was a thick-ne... son, and a likely subject for an attack of tha... The jury returned a verdict that the deceased ... from natural causes.

PETTY LARCENY.—Catherine Bayley was se... by the Bench on Tuesday last for stealing a rin... posed to be gold, but which proved to be onl... value two or threepence, from off the finger ... above-named Samuel Moffatt, whilst engaged ... ing him after his decease—to 14 days' impri... in the lock-up at Windsor.

MASTER AND SERVANTS' ACT.—William Cro... peared before the Bench, upon summons, at th... stance of Thomas George Markwell, charge... leaving the service of the latter before the term... of his contract. Mr. Markwell being sworn, ... that on the 17th or 18th of August last, he hi... defendant for six months at 30s. per we... that on the 18th Novembr instant the defend... serted his said service. There was no one ... when the agreement was made, but the partie... selves. He owed the defendant £1 13s. 7d. ... Walker appeared for the defendant and addre... Court in his behalf. The Bench having d... allowing the defendant to be sworn, Mr. Walk... mitted that only an ex-parte statement had bee... for the defendant was prepared to swear that h... hired by the week. The Bench discharged ... fendant from his service, and ordered his wag... abated. George Cross, a brother of the abov... William Cross, was then tried on the compla... Markwell, for knowingly employing William ... he being then in the service of Mr. Markw... Coley, appeared for the complainant; the d... was undefended. The Bench found the d... guilty, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £... costs.

IMPOUNDINGS.

WOLLONGONG.—November 21. By the Police, from W... —Red cow, short horned, star on forehead, brand ... with a red heifer calf at her side; damages, 6d. If ... will be sold on the 20th December. J. MURPHY. 9s.

PARRAMATTA.—November 28. From Government ... damages 2s. per head:—Red poley bull, little white ... no brand visible, about 2 years old. Light strawb... brand visible, about 2 years old. If not released they ... on the 22nd December. S. P. DREW. 9s. 6d.

PUBLIC POUND, PICTON.—November 25. From ... Estate; damages 6d.:—Light bay mare, black points, ... on forehead, switch tail, branded ~ on off shoulder, ... marks, 8 years old, 15½ hands high. Also, on the 25th ... from Redbank:—Red steer, branded 82 on near th... old; damages, 4s. Unless claimed within 24 days fr... they will be sold on the 19th December. A. BURNETT.

MUSWELLBROOK.—November 25 From Edinglass... 3d. each: Strawberry poley bullock, blind off eye, ... DA off rump. Blue and white small horned bull, W... rump, 7 near shoulder. Blue and white small ... bullock, illegible brand off ribs, large blotch off ... hobble chain on leg. Yellow and white cow, off ... off rump. Red and white heifer calf, two or th... unbranded. Black and white poley cow, W and ... off shoulder and ribs, M or H before TY over. ... poley steer, W and horseshoe under off ribs and ... and white poley heifer, SE off rump and shoulder. ... white heifer, GW off shoulder, horseshoe under, like ... under like O off rump. Strawberry heifer, MA off ... and white bull, about eighteen months old, no brand. ... white steer, TL off ribs, 9 off shoulder. Black ox, ... MD over D off ribs, PD near rump. Also from Neg... 1s. each: Light brindle, or mouse-coloured and white ... working bullock, L in circle off shoulder, like D off ... and white hoop-horned working bullock, FT near rib... near rump. They will be sold on the 23rd December ... leased. D. FERGUSON 16s.

WARIALDA.—November 16. From Keera; damages ... ing 10s. 3d each:—Bay horse, WT over, like LE near ... JC off shoulder. Chesnut pony mare, saddle marked, ... IP near neck; bay horse foal by her side, unbranded. ... mare, star forehead, near hind foot white, TH near ... chesnut horse foal by her side, unbranded. Bay filly, ... shoulder. If not released within 24 days from 1st Dece... will be sold. M. C. WHITE. 10s. 6d.

TUMUT.—November 24. From Bioring:—Bay horse, ... four white legs, MD near shoulder, CW off shoulder, ... hands high, aged; damages and driving, £1. Also, on ... day, from Bogaglagra:—Roan horse, near hind foot w... down the face, CW near shoulder, 14 hands high, aged; ... and driving, 10s. If not released before the 25th Decem... will be sold. R. WILSON. 10s.

COLLECTOR.—November 22. From Mr. J. Chibber's ... near Collector:—Chesnut filly, star on forehead, ... shoulder, and AC under saddle near side, 2 years old, ... high; damages £1. If not released within 24 days fr... lication hereof will be sold. S. CHOWYNNE. 9s. 6d.

DUNGOG.—November 24. By Mr. J. Hook, from ... Station:—Bay horse, branded TN under mane ... white on forehead, black points; supposed to have ... the Hanging Rock diggings; broken in to saddle, ab... high; damages and driving £1 3s. 4d. If not releas... fore the 18th December he will be sold. J. HUTCHINSON.

HINTON.—November 20. From Woodville, by ... Reed:—Strawberry steer, wide horns, no brand ... steer, wide horns, hind feet, belly, part of tail whi... visible. Red steer, wide horns, WC off rump; damage... Also, by P. Donohue, from Tona:—Bay entire colt, ... shoulders, star, long tail and mane, fore fetlock ... white, mealy mouth, 2 years old, 14½ hands high ... £2 10s. Also, by R. Osbourne, from Hinton; damage... mare, JR near shoulder, star, black points, short ... years old, 14½ hands high. If not released on or be... December they will be sold. R. HOUSHOLD. 11s. 9d.

MANILLA.—November 23. By Mr. C. Baldwin; ... driving 2s. 9d. Roan horse, apparently a draught ... CR and like CNC under blotched brand on off ... points, near hind foot white, switch tail. If not ... days he will be sold. G. VENESS. 9s

DENILIQUIN.—November 13 From Weria, by ... Brothers; damages, 10s. per head:—Chesnut ... down face, O near shoulder, aged. Chesnut filly ... Bay horse, black points, P2 near shoulder, 4 years ... mare, OB over ≈ off shoulder, PF conjoined ... near shoulder, ≈ on neck, HTS under saddle ... Brown mare, P off shoulder, aged. Bay mare, ... off neck, SF near shoulder, aged. Bay mare, TXC ... star on forehead, 5 years old. Chesnut mare, ... neck, aged. Chesnut mare, JM or JW off shoulder, ... Roan filly foal, unbranded, yearling. Brown filly, ... shoulder, two hind feet white, two years old. ... white face, off fore foot white, JM or JW near ... old. Bay filly, black points, JW off shoulder, 2 years ... entire colt, unbranded, 15 months old. Bay horse, ... like — with | under on near shoulder, 4 years old ... R off shoulder, like a spur brand or U with | a ... through it, on near shoulder, aged. Bay horse, ... hind feet white, like — with —— under on ... M'KENZIE 15s. 3d.

RED POST HILL, FALBROOK.—November 17: ... near ribs, IVR. Yellow cow, notch in near ear, ... ribs triangle over JP, rump JL, off ribs triangle. ... cow, off shoulder like gHB conjoined; a white ... side, no brand. Light strawberry cow, near ear ... HIL or IDL, rump F; a strawberry heifer ... brand. Yellow and white heifer, near rump ... Spotted strawberry bullock, near ear notched, ... clubs brand, thigh 8, off rump letter before ... sent to supposed owner; damages 6d. each. If the ... not released before the 20th December they will be ... soon. 12s.

PROSPECT.—November 21. From R. Pike's, ... Red and white spotted cow, branded like MS on the ... blotched brand on the rump milking side like ... her side, about six months old; damages 3s. ... cow, like FB on the rump, JD on the ... shoulder milking side. Small dark red poley bull, ... rump near side; damages 1s. each. If the above ... eased in 21 days from the 24th November, they will be ... expenses. L. HUGHES. 10s. 9d.

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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

The SPEAKER reported that his Excellency the Governor-General had been pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills. 1. Public Parks Regulation Bill. 2. Appropriation Bill. 3. Saint Paul's College Incorporation Bill.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the several undermentioned papers:—1. Return to the Address in reference to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, adopted, on motion of Mr. Cowper, on the 21st instant. 2. Return to the Address in reference to the sale of Crown Lands at Moreton Bay, adopted, on motion of Mr. Smith, on the 3rd October last. 3. Return to the Address in reference to Officers in charge of the Lunatic Asylum at Tarban Creek, adopted, on motion of Mr. Parkes, on the 7th ultimo. 4. Return to the Address in reference to the Punt at Raymond Terrace, adopted. Ordered to be printed.

INQUEST.

Mr. PARKES, seeing the Attorney-General in his place, wished to ask him whether his attention had been directed to an inquest which was held on the 27th instant, on the body of Miss Dean, and if so, whether he intended to take any steps in the matter. He (Mr. Parkes) had been informed by a gentleman of the medical profession, and also by private gentlemen of influential standing in the city, that that young lady's death had been caused by the improper mode of medical treatment which she had received. He had made diligent enquiry in reference to the matter, in order that he might satisfy himself that there was really some reason for putting the question, and he had been told that in consequence of the extensive blood-letting which had been resorted to, every chance of life which might otherwise have existed, had been extinguished.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated that he was unacquainted with what had transpired at that inquest, not having seen the depositions. Had he been made acquainted with the intention of the hon. member to ask such a question, he would have made some enquiry into the matter. But in such a case as had been mentioned, it was not likely that he should interfere of his own accord. He thought if it was necessary, that proceedings ought to be taken by the friends of deceased, or by some medical man who understood the nature of the case. If it was found necessary in consequence of any criminal neglect or malpractice to institute proceedings, the proper course to pursue, would be to institute a prosecution at the Police Office, where the case would be properly dealt with.

JURISDICTION OF POLICE OUT OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

In answer to a question from Mr. Parkes, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that unless circumstances of a pressing nature occurred, the police of one district ought not to interfere in any case which did not come within the bounds of that district. They might do so, for instance, in cases where it was likely, if they did not interfere, that the ends of justice would be foiled. If any Magistrate received information upon oath of the committal of any outrage, it was his duty to see that that information was acted upon immediately, although it might be out of the district over which he was appointed. Unless circumstances of a very pressing nature transpired, the police of any district should not interfere with another, because by doing so, they might lay themselves open to the charge of neglecting the district which they were appointed to protect. In all such cases discretion must be used.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Mr. MARTIN, as Chairman, brought up the Report from, and laid upon the Table the evidence taken before the Select Committee appointed on the 27th July, 1852, reappointed on the 17th May, 1853, and again appointed on the 8th June, 1854, to enquire into, and report upon, the best means of providing for destitute children and preventing juvenile delinquency, with liberty to send for persons and papers. Ordered to printed.

MR. STUTCHBURY.

Mr. MACARTHUR seeing the Colonial Secretary in his place, wished to call his attention to a letter which had appeared in one of the public journals of the day previous, containing as a postscript, a letter addressed to the hon. Colonial Secretary, and he wished to ask his hon. friend whether he had received any such lette from Mr. Stutchbury, and also to direct his attention to a clause which it struck him required some notice, it was as follows:—

"Mr. Macleay further ventured to state that it was understood that I had, at that time, made a large collection on my own account. This portion of his statement I deem it proper to meet (not for the honorable member's satisfaction), but for the information of the Governor-General, by stating that I have not a single geological or mineralogical specimen retained for myself (as yet), but that I have a few duplicates awaiting my disposal upon my arrival in Sydney (D.V.), where they are now deposited."

And lower down in the same document it was remarked "I have to state that I have collected, at considerable expense, specimens in most branches of natural history—the distribution of which will now depend upon circumstances." The first paragraph he had quoted referred to mineralogical and geological specimens, and the latter to specimens in different branches of natural history. He wished to know whether a mineralogical surveyor who was employed by the Government, and paid out of the territorial revenue, a salary of £750 a-year, in addition to other allowances of men, forage for horses, &c., and the expense of whose establishment might be reckoned at somewhere between £1000 and £1100 a-year, independently of other incidental expenses, such as printing, which would make it amount to about £1200—was entitled, while in the employment of the Government, to dispose of a collection which he (Mr. Macarthur) understood according to the general principle recognised belonged to the Government. That should not be the case. He trusted that his hon. friend the Colonial Secretary would see the necessity of making some enquiry into the matter, and of taking such steps as might be necessary in order to put the matter on a right footing.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY was of opinion that Mr. Stutchbury had exceeded the bounds of propriety in publishing in any newspaper a letter which was addressed to the Government. Such a course was a violation of the rule which had been laid down in reference to such matters. With regard to the collection made he did not know anything about it—neither did he know of any rule which applied to the question of his hon. friend, in reference to Mr. Stutchbury appropriating the specimens he had collected to his own use. The only case of that kind with which he was acquainted was that of the late Surveyor-General of the colony; he believed that that gentleman took home with him all the specimens which he had collected in the course of his journeys on surveying expeditions, and deposited them in the British Museum. If Mr. Stutchbury was wrong in the present instance, then the gentleman to whom he had alluded had done wrong also. With regard to the last quotation which had been made to the effect that Mr. Stutchbury had collected at considerable expense, specimens of both branches of natural history, and stating that the distribution of that collection would depend upon circumstances, he would state his opinion. If that gentleman was fond of natural history, and took advantage of every opportunity of obtaining such specimens as came within his reach in his travels, he did not see with what propriety the Government could ask him to give up those specimens.

Mr. M'LEAY wished to know whether instructions were not given by the Executive to Mr. Stutchbury to select geological specimens for the Australian Museum, and also for the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition, and whether those instructions were at all qualified. He was induced to ask these questions, because it was well known to the mere tyro in geological science, that fossil remains of animals and vegetables afforded some of the surest tests of the geological structure of a country, and therefore were acquisitions to a Museum, which were deemed most valuable. As far as he was at present instructed, no such fossils had been forwarded by Mr. Stutchbury to the Museum, although he (Mr. M'Leay) had gathered from the public journals that he had fallen in with and made a collection of such fossils. It was well known that such remains readily obtained a high price from the London dealers, while the specimens which had been sent to the Museum in this colony were not worth their carriage. So far as the Exhibition was concerned, Mr. Stutchbury had sent simply a few blocks of granite, and upon further application being made to him, by the Commissioners, he had told them that they might store with the Museum the worthless collection to which he had alluded. He wished, therefore, to urge upon the Colonial Secretary, according to the promise just made, the propriety of making enquires during the recess, in reference to the collection of specimens made by Mr. Stutchbury. Had it not been for the advanced state of the Session, he should have felt it is duty to have placed a notice upon the Council Paper in reference to the subject. It was only in consequence of the intention of the Governor-General to prorogue the Council on Saturday, that deterred him from taking such a course, and he hoped that the hon. Colonial Secretary during the recess would make every necessary enquiry.

CITY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. THURLOW moved, that an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return setting forth—The names of all persons now employed by the Commissioners of the City of Sydney, shewing the nature of the employment, and the salaries paid to each person, (excepting only labourers) and giving, as near as can be ascertained, the gross amounts paid for labour and material for the purpose of effecting improvements in the City of Sydney, from the time of the Commissioners' appointment to this date. A Return of persons previously in the employment of the late Corporation of Sydney (if any) who have been dismissed from office or occupation, and the grounds of such dismissal. The nature of every contract, (if there be any) involving a charge upon the City, entered into by the Commissioners, stating particularly the names of the persons so contracting, and the gross amount involved in the completion of every such contract.

Mr. NICHOLS seconded the motion.

Mr. DARVALL objected to the second clause. He thought it was one of an unusual character, and one which it would be very undesirable to pass. He did not see the necessity of the names of those individuals who had been dismissed being published; because the circumstances of their dismissal would only be brought up on future occasions to their disadvantage. When any individual was removed by the Commissioners from office, it was not generally done without sufficient cause, and if any party felt aggrieved, he could obtain his remedy in the proper quarter. Unless some reason was assigned why some particular individual had been dismissed it would be a case of unmerited hardship that the names of other officers who had been dismissed should be made public.

Mr. NICHOLS: The only person who had been dismissed was Mr. Geary, whose case had been investigated, so no objection could be raised upon the ground which had been taken by the hon. member for Cumberland.

Carried.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from certain Shareholders in the Sydney Railway Company, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in opposition to this Bill. Petition received.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, a large shareholder in the Sydney Railway Company, praying to be heard at the bar of the House against the passing of this Bill. Petition received.

FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Mr. MARTIN moved that this House do resolve, (1.) That her Majesty's Attorney-General for this Colony having, on the 26th September last, stated in his place in Council with reference to a letter signed "A Tipperary Celt," which appeared in a paper called the *Freeman's Journal*, of the 23rd September last, that such letter was seditious, and that he considered it his duty not to let it pass unnoticed, he was bound to prosecute the publisher of such seditious publication. (2.) That one sitting of the Supreme Court, in its Criminal Jurisdiction, having been held in Sydney since the 26th September, at which no such prosecution was instituted by the Attorney-General, this House deems it necessary to record its opinion that such conduct amounts to an assumption on the part of the Attorney-General, of a power of pardoning which is highly unconstitutional and illegal. (3.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address, and presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. In moving these resolutions, he felt sure that no one of the editors of the *Freeman's Journal*, or any of the admirers of that paper would for one moment suppose that the motion he now made in the remotest degree involved an attack upon the liberty of the press. No person was more anxious than he was to see that liberty secured to the fullest extent by every possible degree of protection; no person was more sensible than he was of the many and incalculable benefits derived from the preservation of that medium, taken in its enlightened sense—confined, not merely to newspapers, but embracing every variety of public journal—all those means by which the thoughts of the wise and intelligent in their own day was transmitted from generation to generation. It was impossible for any man in the present day to bring forward any sound argument in favour of in any degree contracting that liberty of the press. But there was a wide distinction to be drawn between the proper and rational exercise of that liberty and the abuse of it. There was a wide distinction to be drawn between the publication which emanated from men of brilliant attainments, of sound intellect and good character, containing valuable thoughts expressed in forcible language, and ideas truly valuable—the lucubrations of intelligent minds—which inspired and ennobled the thoughts of others—publications of such a nature could not fail to meet with approval from the enlightened portion of mankind, from whatever source they emanated, and whatever form they bore—and publications of an opposite character, which displayed no talent at all, and which emanated from those who possessed no character which could be relied on, and which was made up of libels and falsehoods, and attempts to violate every principle of order, to set society together by the ears, and to break down all those bulwarks which the wisdom of ages had raised for the preservation of the peace, and good of society. Those periodicals to which he had just alluded had abused the rights and liberty of the press to such a degree, that many wise and good men had been led in different periods of the history of our own country, almost to question the propriety of the expediency of allowing the press the liberty which it possessed, but those doubts existed only for a moment. The publications of the character to which he had alluded were only the exemplifications of the abuse of the liberties of the press. It was no act of injustice to seek to put down a publication of that kind, and punishing the persons from whom they emanated; and no one would be prepared to say that any attempt to put down a paper which was of a libellous character was an unconstitutional attack upon the liberties of the press, and hostile to the principles of liberty. He did not suppose that either the conductors of the *Freeman's Journal* or any of the admirers of the principles which were advocated by that paper would suppose that there was any intention on his (Mr. Martin's) part, to belie the character of the Irish people. He believed that no greater calumny could be uttered upon the character of that people, than the assertion that such a publication as the one now in his hands (*The Freeman's Journal*), and to which he should allude, could in any way be looked upon as the representative of the Irish people. He should think that the character of that people had sunk to a very low ebb—to the lowest degree if sentiments, such as he should call the attention of the House to before he sat down, were the sentiments of the Irish people in this colony; he felt confident if the opinions of any portion of that people were represented by that journal it was a very small and worthless postion. That was the portion which that journal had the audacity, the impudence, to pretend to represent. Having made these preliminary observations, so as to meet any possible statement or misrepresentation which might be made to the effect, that the motion which he had brought before the House, was an invasion of the liberty of the press or an attack upon the Irish people, he would now immediately proceed to read the particular publication which had led him to make the present motion. The House would be already aware that on the date which appeared in the resolutions he had just moved, an issue of the *Freeman's Journal* was published, containing a letter bearing the signature "A Tipperary Celt." At the commencement of that letter, the gentleman who has been appointed to succeed his Excellency Sir Charles Fitz Roy as the Governor-General of this colony, a person, no doubt, of which the writer of the letter in question knew nothing whatever, was called in the first instance, the "Gaoler of Van Diemen's Land," and asking whether it could be possible that he could have been appointed Governor of this colony; and then it proceeded to describe him as a despicable tyrant, who had treated in so cruel and dastardly a manner the chivalrous Irish exiles, alluding to that unfortunate individual, Mr. Smith O'Brien, and those other individuals who were so much misled as to have been guilty of high treason, and who were dealt with at home so leniently—in so unprecedented a way. It was well known that in the neighbouring colony Smith O'Brien, in particular, was received with great distinction, by a certain class of Irishmen, but he should be very sorry to suppose for one moment that that particular class represented in even the slightest degree the common sense, or the intelligence of their countrymen. That class represented their countrymen neither in one way or the other, but he considered them in direct opposition to the overwhelming majority of their countrymen. If such had not been the case they would never have been guilty of so absurd—so ridiculous, and so improper an act, or series of acts such as it appeared they had been guilty of in making so much of Smith O'Brien, of praising his conduct, and of congratulating him upon the course he had taken in the violation of the laws of his country—in consequence of which more lives than one were lost. The House would also recollect that there was a class of persons in this colony, as was seen from certain proceedings which had been published, a simple class of individuals professing to represent the intelligence and patriotism of the Irish nation—who would have been equally willing to have followed the same absurd criminal course, which was followed by some portions of their misled countrymen in the colony of Victoria. He would take that opportunity of saying, that whatever might have taken place in Victoria, no such extended sympathy existed in this colony. Although we had a publication such as the one from which he had quoted, published in this city—although that periodical had its admirers, and although it had put forth sentiments, as sent ments of the Irish people—they were but the sentiments of a very small portion of the people of Ireland, and not the sentiments of *the* Irish people; the Irishmen in this colony were too loyal and too sensible to be led away in such a manner; they would renounce treason when it was placed before them, and they would not so far depart from the rules of common sense, from that duty which they owed to themselves, and from that duty which they owed to the country, as to adopt as their own sentiments such as had appeared in the journal to which he had referred, and they entertained for peace and order too great a respect, to allow them to receive a person who had done his utmost to violate both one and the other on the largest scale. They could not meet such a man with open arms, and instead of condemning his crimes, meet him with every mark of approbation. The writer then, after having alluded to the treatment of the Irish exiles, went on to say "that it would appear that the Government of England, are only fit for a madhouse. They are incapable of seeing the perilous position in which they are placed in the present war with Russia; and notwithstanding the contemptible figure they cut in the face of Europe, they are endeavouring by every means in their power to alienate the affections of the colonists of the empire, and of none more than the people of these colonies." The people of these colonies, however, had no sympathy either with the "Tipperary Celt," or those who agreed with him, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary. The writer of the letter then went on to say that which in his opinion called for interference. "Let not the Gaoler-General console himself with the idea that his 'convict-gagging system' or his 'military despotism' will avail him in the government of this great colony. Let him remember Bligh, and let him also take heed that his *old friend* John Mitchel does not astonish him some fine morning as the American Commodore Wilkes did the late honest, upright, and virtuous Governor Sir George Gipps, in command of a squadron of Russian privateers, in which case the Lord heve mercy upon him, for there can be little doubt that the yard-arm would be put in requisition, and I am inclined to think that there would not be many *volunteers* to prevent it." He thought, after the "cabbage garden" affair, they ought to be very cautious in trusting any squadron in his hands. However, every one knew what was meant by the threat which had been made in reference to Sir William Denison. Then the letter went on to say: "We are an unfortunate people, and are descending from bad to worse, from a *drivelling dotard* to a *military despot*, with an empty exchequer, a contemptible and profligate government, a drunken, debauched, and corrupt magistracy. In short, if a radical change is not speedily effected, we will become a bye-word of reproach among the people of the world. I hope that when the Gaoler-General does arrive, *that my countrymen will receive him as he deserves*, with a yell of execration." He considered that letter was seditious, and improper, subversive alike of all law and order, and an insult to every loyal subject in the country. It would be recollected that the attention of the Attorney-General in consequence of that letter was called to the *Freeman's Journal*, who on that occasion stated that even before his attention had been called to the subject in that House, he had thought it his duty to interfere in reference to the matter, and characterised the letter as being seditious and one which he could not pass unnoticed. Any one would have thought, after hearing those statements made by the hon. and learned Attorney-General — and he would take the opportunity of saying that those statements met with a pretty general cheering, the sentiments being acquiesced in by the House, and no one disputed the propriety of the proceeding—that at the next meeting of the Supreme Court, he would have filed an information against the proprietor of that publication, or against the writer, if he was able to find out who he was. But in the next number of that paper which was published, a letter appeared in the shape of a leading article, which showed that the proprietor or publisher, if he could not be made chargeable before, then identified himself, and made the letter his own. It was headed—"OUR THREATENED PROSECUTION," and went on to say—"The Attorney-General has written to us requiring an explanation with reference to a letter signed a *Tipperary Celt*, which appeared in our last issue. We beg to inform him that we never saw that letter until it appeared in print, as the publisher inserted it on his own responsibility. But the writer is willing to explain to the Attorney-General, or to a judge and jury, his reasons and motives for penning that letter. If we had seen the original, *we certainly should have made some corrections in the style and wording of the letter*. A few of the expressions are too harsh and too unmeaning in their censure. But the intention of the writer appears to have been to point out the *dangers* that may arise to the peace and security of this colony from the impolitic conduct of its Governors, or from the injudicious selection that the Home Government may make in the appointment of Governors for these remote but important dependencies of the British crown, especially in the present unsettled state of the world. That intention certainly was not seditious. The best friend to the good Government of this country, and its permanent connection with the parent state, is the individual who honestly exposes in due time the bad policy of our Governors or the injudicious choice of the Imperial Government, in the selection of its future Governors." The writer of that editorial article did not at all condemn the seditious sentiments of the "Tipperary Celt," but merely states that he would have made "some alteration in the style and wording of the letter:" the principle might still remain, but the *style* and *wording* they certainly would alter; a few phrases were too harsh and too unmeasured in their censure, these they would alter. To what extent the yard-arm should be put in requisition, perhaps they might modify! And then they went on to say that the intention was not seditious. What right had that penny-a-liner—that person sitting in some private room to write about a person of whom he knew nothing? What right had he to put forth a statement to the world, of such a nature in reference to the gentleman who was appointed Governor of this colony. The article then read as follows:—"If the Attorney-General wished to double the circulation of the *Freeman's Journal*, let him prosecute the "Tipperary Celt," and if a jury shall find that Celt guilty, and that a fine should be imposed on him, that will be paid by the subscription of "Celts," in an hour after the verdict. If the Attorney-General is inclined to forfeit the good opinion that his countrymen have hitherto generally entertained regarding his political honesty and integrity, let him go on with his prosecution of the *Freeman's Journal*. We are perfectly indifferent as to whatever course he may think proper to follow in this case." Here the hon. and learned Attorney-General was threatened, that if he did prosecute, it was a mere matter of no moment, the money would be forthcoming, and the law would be laughed at—literally set at defiance. One would have thought that if the hon. and learned gentleman had not made up his mind on the subject before, after the perusal of that letter, he would not have hesitated one moment as to the course he should pursue, that that taunt would have set him immediately in motion. Next, there was an attempt at justification, and then the letter wound up with a statement glorying in the publication of the *Freeman's Journal*, a very curious way of expressing regret, in the following terms:—"If the writer of this letter had any *seditious* intention, he would not take the open and independent course he did, in warning the ruling powers of the dangers that their prodeedings were calculated to bring on the Government of the country. Now, if the Attorney-General had been in the habit of perusing the leading articles in the *Freeman's Journal*, he must know that we have never countenanced the politics or proceedings of that party known as the "Young Irelanders." And we beg to inform him that we can any day count 5000 Irishmen friendly to the principles advanced in the *Freeman's Journal* to every five that he can muster in favur of his prosecution of the "*Tipperary Celt*." He did not know what the Attorney-General did after that; at all events, he did not know from public information, but the next publication, which was published on the 7th, contained this article, headed—

"The Attorney-General and the *Freeman's Journal*."

"The proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* was apprised by the Attorney-General, in an official letter written by him, on Friday the 29th September, that he, the Attorney-General, felt it would be a dereliction of duty, if he did not take legal proceedings against the proprietor of the paper, for the publication of an inexcusable libel, unless an unequivocal apology were made, to counteract the pernicious effects of the said libel, and a sufficient guarantee given that there should be no continuance of anything of the kind in the *Freeman's Journal* for the future. The proprietor caused, accordingly, what he considered an apology for the publication of the objectionable letter that appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 23rd of September—although he knew nothing of that letter "until it appeared in print, to be inserted in *Freeman's Journal*, of last Saturday," expressing regret for the publication of that letter, and promising that nothing of the sort should appear in the paper in future. The proprietor and the publisher of the *Freeman's Journal* have however since been given to understand that the Attorney-General does not consider that apology sufficient, and the guarantee given is in fact no guarantee, as other objectionable letters bearing on the subject appeared in the last Saturday's issue of the *Freeman's Journal*. The proprietor and publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, therefore, take this opportunity of declaring the sincere regret they feel for the admission into that journal of that letter, or of anything that could fairly be considered contrary to law, or the peace of society; and they hereby express their readiness to give in writing to the Attorney-General such form of a reasonable apology as he may think necessary to require with reference to this publication. Now he would ask the Council and the Attorney-General by what law he was authorised to demand an apology from any criminal whatever—in what portion of the statute-book was such power delegated to him? And he would also ask him what kind of guarantee he could expect, even if he obtained the promise? what law directed or authorised him to demand a guarantee? and by what authority did he abstain from filing an information against the offender? There was no such law. The Attorney-General was bound, when he was satisfied that a crime had been committed, to file an information against the offender, to put that party who had violated one of the most important rules of society, and who had attempted to interfere with public order, upon his trial; and then, if on full enquiry such individual be found guilty, and it was deemed desirable, in consequence of particular circumstances, to impose a slighter punishment than ordinary, then the jury could recommend the mitigated sentence, and the judge might, if he thought proper, award that sentence; but, when awarded, it was the Governor-General who had the power of pardon,—it was his Excellency who had the right to demand an apology for an offence:—that was constitutional, and he could understand it. But the honorable and learned Attorney-General had no such power; he was the public prosecutor; it was his duty to put criminals upon their trial. He had not the slightest right either to demand an apology, or to pardon, which rights he appeared to have assumed improperly. The Queen in England alone had the power of pardoning; in the colony her representative. In a subsequent number of the *Freeman's Journal* appeared the following—"As to Mr. Martin's attack on the Press, especially on the *Freeman's Journal*, it is of such little consequence that we deem it beneath our notice. But we can hardly account for Mr. Nichols' insidious sneer at the Attorney-General for not having prosecuted the proprietor and publisher of the *Freeman*, after they had made a proper public apology for the letter of the "Tipperary Celt." Both Mr. Martin and Mr. Nichols may safely calculate on receiving a very warm reception of perhaps a very different nature from that they did at the last election, on the occasion of their next application for the votes of the *Irish electors*. Irishmen are quick to forgive an injury, but slow to forget an insult offered to their country, or an attack made on the liberty of the Press by these two redoubted limbs of the law." It would be seen from that quotation how much any promise they might have made may be relied on. As far as he individually was concerned, he thought that the Irish electors had always opposed him almost to a man on the occasion of his election, and he questioned very much whether they would have the power of interfering at any future election with his hon. friend (Mr. Nichols) if he thought proper to present himself. It would take a great many "Tipperary Celts" to counterbalance the uniform majority in his favour, both in that House and out of it. He had very little more to say in reference to the matter. He had stated the facts of the case. The Attorney-General had admitted that he could not pass the matter over, and one reason why he contended steps ought to be taken in reference to the matter was because Sir William Denison was coming to the colony; but the next step was to demand an apology, and the House had a right to infer, from the fact that no prosecution had taken place, that that apology had been deemed satisfactory. Such conduct that House was called upon to denounce and condemn, and it was bound also not only to condemn, but to let the mother country know the interpretation which the hon. and learned Attorney-General of that colony put upon his conduct—in cases of sedition in a paper—in which the persons referred to had been dealt with so leniently, and who instead of being grateful for the humanity with which they had been treated, turned round upon the very persons who saved them from an ignominious death, and endeavoured to raise a hostile feeling in the community. When the House found their fellow subjects coming forward and glorying in the conduct of those who had been exiled for treason, it was the duty of the Attorney-General to be particularly vigilant in dealing with any crime connected with transactions of that character. He would call the attention of the House to the following facts:—They had to determine, first, whether the Attorney-General, the appointed guardian of the public order, and the prosecutor of public crime, was to be at liberty to demand an apology from a criminal instead of prosecuting him. Secondly, whether if any ruffian, for he would use a strong word, had the boldness to suggest the murder of her Majesty's representative, whether the Attorney-General was justified in abstaining from putting that embryo assas in before a judge and jury to answer for his crime. He should anxiously await the justification which the hon. Attorney-General, he presumed, would attempt to make on both those points.

Mr. MORRIS, after some hesitation on the part of the House, seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The House could not be surprised that he should, at this early period of the debate, present himself to take part in it. He must thank the hon. member for Liverpool Plains for seconding the resolution of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, as it gave him an opportunity of offering that explanation to the House which he felt he was bound to give With regard to the opening observations of the hon. mover, he would at once acquit him of being actuated by any motive to infringe the liberty of the Press, or to attack the character of the Irish people. He was quite aware that the motion of the hon. member had neither object in view, but that it was an attack upon him personally, through the medium of his office as Public Prosecutor. Viewing the matter in this light, he was happy to be able to treat it with that complacency with which a man regarded the snarling of a certain animal which he would not name, which might show its teeth, but, luckily, was unable to bite. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The statement of the hon. mover had been made to the House, and in reply to it he would a "plain unvarnished tale deliver," after which he should retire from the House and leave the House to deal with the subject as it might think fit. He must say at starting that he felt under some obligation to the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, when, on a former occasion, when this subject was brought under the notice of the House, his attention was called to it; and he repeated then what he had stated at that time, that the letter was a most improper one, and one which he could not suffer to pass unnoticed. The consequence of that letter was, that he had immediately required an explanation from the proprietor of the paper, and this also he stated when the hon member for Cook and Westmoreland made his first inquiry about it. In reply to this inquiry, he had received a letter dated the 27th September, 1854, signed M. D'Arcy, to the following effect:—"In reply to your communication of yesterday, I beg to state that the article you complain of was sent to me through the post-office, and not deeming it to be of the seditious and revolutionary character you are pleased to ascribe to it, I published it. The writer does not wish to shirk the responsibility, so you can have his address if you wish it." On the receipt of this letter he had looked to the imprint of the newspaper in question. He found that Michael D'Arcey was the printer and publisher of the paper for the proprietor. He (the Attorney General) at once instructed the Crown Solicitor to take steps to ascertain who the real proprietor was, and he was soon informed that the proprietor was the Rev. John M'Encroe, a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Religion in this city. Having been furnished with this information, he at once wrote to Mr. D'Arcey, stating that his former letter applied not to him as the printer and publisher of the paper, but to the proprietor. He also stated in his letter that he had no wish to know who the writer of the article in the *Freeman's Journal* was. Considering that whether such an article was written, as it might have been, by the very highest or the very lowest in the land, was matter of very small importance, the matter being that whether the production of an obscure individual or otherwise, importance had been given to it by its publication in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, a journal which might be thought to have some extensive influence and control over an important section of the community. He further in this letter desired that the communication he had previously made, with the one he was now alluding to, should be submitted to the proprietor, and that any reply to them should come to him. In answer to this communication, he received the following letter from the Rev. John M'Encroe:—

Sydney, 29th September, 1854.

Sir,—Having just received your letter of this day, enclosing copies of two letters addressed by you, one to the proprietor, and the other to Mr. D'Arcy, the publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, regarding an objectionable letter that appeared in last Saturday's issue of that paper, and Mr. D'Arcy's answers to both these letters, I now do myself the honour to inform you that I felt more annoyed at the publication of that letter, when I saw it in print for the first time, than perhaps any other individual in the colony.

2. Your request that some unequivocal apology should be made through the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*, in order to counteract the pernicious effect of that letter, and as a guarantee that there shall be no continuance of anything of the same kind in that paper for the future," has been already anticipated, as I caused an article to be inserted to that effect which will appear in tomorrow's publication.

3. I have remonstrated with the publisher of the *Freeman's Journal* on former occasions regarding some objectionable communications that had been published in that paper; and while the type and press of the *Freeman's Journal*, which formerly belonged to the *Australasian Chronicle*, shall belong to me, I will require that no such objectional matter shall be published in that paper.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. M'ENCROE.

The Honorable the Attorney-General

After this, when the further objectionable article which had been alluded to by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland came out in the paper of the following week, it also contained a paragraph attached to it expressing regret that the former article (the letter signed A Tipperary Celt) had been inserted in the *Freeman's Journal*. Seeing, however, that the apology for the article so made was mixed up, or accompanied by, a repetition of the sentiments contained in the offensive letter, he did not consider it in the light of an apology at all, and the Criminal Sessions being then sitting or about to sit, he drew up the information which he now held in his hand, and which had not in any respect been altered since, and it was then his full and firm intention to proceed upon it in the prosecution of John McEncroe and Michael D'Arcy. No doubt the first apology in the *Freeman's Journal* was by no means satisfactory, and the hon. member with a good deal of disingenuousness had made it appear to the House that this was the only apology offered, and an apology which he (the Attorney-General) had accepted. If the honorable member, however, had had the courtesy to ask him to explain what really had taken place, he should have been perfectly willing to afford to him the same information as he should now proceed to give to the House. The hon member, however, had failed in this courtesy; he had taken his own course, and he had a right to do so. It was quite evident, however, to him (the Attorney-General) that this Mr. Michael D'Arcy wished to be prosecuted for this libel. He wished to be made a hero and a martyr of. He longed to become the Hotspur of the Press, in the same way as the hon. mover seemed to wish to become the Hotspur of that Council. He (the Attorney-General) however did not think it wise to make a man who of himself was thoroughly and entirely insignificant—a man, whom if he stood alone, the public would not care one straw about what he might write or what he might not—and he had accordingly refrained from prosecuting this man, or from noticing him at all, believing that it was his duty to take steps against the man who could alone have made by his influence this subordinate of any importance. He had accordingly drawn his information against the Rev. John M'Encroe and Michael D'Arcy, believing it was in this way only that the real claims of justice could be answered. It was, he admitted, with great pain he did so, knowing as he did that the gentleman was at the head of that Church in this colony to which it was his happiness to belong, and to which he believed the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland did formerly belong, though he knew not whether he belonged to it now.

Mr. MARTIN rose to order. The Attorney-General had no right whatever to allude to his religious belief. It was not the first time he had done so, and it was a piece of impertinence which he would not allow from any honorable member.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was not aware in stating his belief that the honorable member had formerly belonged to the Roman Catholic faith, that he had been guilty of any disorderly conduct. However, to return to the subject. However painful it might persanally be to him, he determined at once, as no satisfactory explanation or apology appeared to him to have been made, to institute a criminal prosecution against Mr. John M'Encroe, and he could conscientiously say that he should have persisted as firmly in that determination if it had happened to be the Archbishop instead of the Archdeacon of the Roman Catholic church. He communicated this determination to Mr. M'Encroe, stating at the time that he considered the apology which had been made in the *Freeman's Journal* was no apology at all, and that he, in his capacity of Attorney-General, refused to receive it as such. He explained too, that his sole object was to vindicate the law, to show that the law had been violated, and to secure the punishment of the repetition of the offence, and consequently to obtain some guarantee that no similar publication would thereafter be allowed to appear in the columns of the publication. The communication to Mr. M'Encroe was a personal one, and on the 4th October a statement was published in the *Empire* and *Sydney Morning Herald* daily papers, explaining the circumstances attendant on the publication of the aforesaid letter in the *Freeman's Journal*. On the same day he received the following letter from Mr. M'Encroe:—

Sydney, October 4th, 1854.

Sir,—I beg to send you the enclosed statement which was published this morning in both the Sydney daily newspapers, and I trust it may have the effect of inducing you to decline taking legal proceedings against the proprietor and publisher of the *Freeman's Journal* for an alleged libel, as you intimated in your letter of the 2nd instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. M'ENROE.

The Honorable the Attorney-General.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—By publishing in your paper of to-morrow the following statement, you will oblige
Your obedient servant,
M. D'ARCY,
Publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*.

October 3rd, 1854.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE *FREEMAN'S JOURNAL*.

The proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* was apprised by the Attorney-General, in an official letter written by him on Friday, the 29th of September, that he (the Attorney-General) felt it would be a dereliction of his public duty if he did not take legal proceedings against the proprietor of the paper for the publication of an inexcusable libel, unless an unequivocal apology were made to counteract the pernicious effects of the said libel, and a sufficient guarantee given that there should be no continuance of anything of the same kind in the *Freeman's Journal* for the future.

The proprietor caused accordingly what he considered an apology for the publication of the objectionable letter that appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 23rd September—although he knew nothing of that letter until it appeared in print—to be inserted in the *Freeman* of last Saturday, expressing regret for the publication of that letter, and promising that nothing of the sort should appear in the paper in future.

The proprietor and the publisher of the *Freeman's Journal* have, however, been since given to understand that the Attorney-General does not consider that apology *sufficient*, and that the guarantee given is in fact no guarantee, as other objectionable letters bearing on the subject appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *Freeman's Journal*.

The proprietor and publisher of the *Freeman's Journal*, therefore take this opportunity of declaring through the two Sydney daily papers the sincere regret they feel for the admission into the columns of their journal of that letter, or of anything that could fairly be considered contrary to law or the peace of society; and they hereby express their readiness to give in writing to the Attorney-General such a form of reasonable apology and guarantee as he may think necessary to require with reference to this publication.

That statement, with the letter bearing the signature of Archdeacon M'Encroe, was sent to him. That letter he had not, as yet, answered. He had had no communication with the parties from the time he had received it till the present day. It was impossible, pending the explanations which he had detailed, that he could have prosecuted these parties at the last Criminal Sessions, which were, in fact, then going on. He had, however, consulted with his hon. and learned colleague, the Solicitor-General, on the subject, but with his advice he had deemed it, after the apology and explanation he had received, the more dignified course to make no attempt then at a prosecution which could not at once have been carried out. At the same time, by omitting to place the information on the file at the last session, he was not bound, fettered, or pledged in any way; and if he saw anything which would lead him to suppose that a similar line of conduct would be pursued by this journal, there was nothing to prevent him from placing the information on the file at once, and that was the course he would at once take, could he see anything like an indication that the offence would be repeated. He must, however, remind the hon. member and the House that this was not a case of an ordinary kind. It was not a case which came up to him (the Attorney-General) from the usual ministerial tribunals for his consideration. It did not come from the magistrates of the country, and therefore there was no ground at all to suppose that this was in any way a smothered prosecution on account of any favour or affection. But in a case of this sort, in which he was called on to act on his own responsibility, he thought it would be admitted that the Attorney-General must be invested with a large amount of discretion, and that he must, so far as was consistent with any principles of justice, determine for himself what course it was most safe, most wise, most prudent, for him to pursue. The hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, indeed, had seemed to dispute this view of the case, and to affirm that if the Attorney-General did not prosecute every offence brought under his notice, he was liable to be impeached.

Mr. MARTIN had never made use of such argument; what he had said was that the Attorney-General having himself admitted that a crime had been committed, he was bound to prosecute.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had taken down the words of the hon. member, and what he did say was, that the Attorney-General was bound to put the publisher of this newspaper on his trial for a libel. Now he (the Attorney-General) objected to this doctrine. There was a time, no doubt, in this colony when *ex officio* informations were common; but from the experience he had had, and from all that he had read and heard, these *ex officio* informations, particularly against the Press, had never redounded much to the credit of the Government under which they were exhibited. The experience he had had of ex-officio informations confirmed the belief he had already felt that they had tended generally to defeat their own objects. (Hear, hear.) He was happy to say that, in these modern days at least, they did not see many libels in the public newspapers, and it was much to the credit of the enlightened spirit which governed the Press that this was the case. But even if libels were published, he had yet to learn that it was the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute them on his own motion, and still less did he think it was the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute every libel which might be published on the head of the Government or on the the future head of the Government. He believed that such libels would generally, if they were libels, afford room for those against whom they were directed to treat them with the greatest contempt. Anything which might be published against any honest man might be a libel; and although it might be very painful to individual feelings, on the whole it might be beneficial to society at large in affording some useful public lesson at the expense of some private injustice. It had fortunately, he believed, been his lot to prosecute very few libels during the time he had held his present office, although he might, had he have chosen to do so, prosecuted very many. He believed, however, neither the Government he had served nor the public had been injured by the course he had taken in the matter. With regard to the libel which had been referred to, he would state emphatically that no person in that Council, no person in that community could have less sympathy in the sentiments expressed in the letter signed a "Tipperary Celt" than he had himself. No one could have less sympathy, not only in the sentiments expressed in that letter, but in the parties in whose behalf it affected to be written. He spoke with considerable feeling on this subject, for he would say, as an Irishman, that the miserable faction which that letter sympathised with, had in its actions, and its crimes, and its absurdities, been most mischievous to the cause of justice to Ireland. It was this party, that by its wild vehemence, had broken the heart of the great Daniel O'Connell, that tended to disrupt every constitutional party which had at heart the great interests of the Irish nation. He believed this party had wrought irreparable injury on Ireland. He spoke as an Irishman, one than whom, no man could be found who loved his country more truly, more heartily, he would say more enthusiastically than himself, and none, therefore, had regretted more deeply than he had done, the criminal, the silly and absurd designs to which this party had attached themselves. Therefore, if he thought that any party of his countrymen here, or any other class of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, could be mad enough to expound the principles which had urged on the misguided men who had shared the fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien, he certainly should have no sympathy with them. He should have felt it his duty to put down any such manifestation of feeling as would have tended to renew in this colony the evil that had been so disastrously at work at home. But he (the Attorney-General) believed, if in the face of the circumstances he had detailed to the House—if, in the face of the apology and guarantee from the proprietor of this paper, which he had read to the House,—he had proceeded to prosecute that proprietor for libel, he believed he should have done much to create bitter and excited feelings between class and class, and Mr. D'Arcy himself might have drawn around him something of the morbid feeling which it was complained had been extended to these Irish prisoners. With regard to this sympathy, he believed that its origin and its development had been much misunderstood. Whatever party of Irishmen had sympathised with these Irish exiles, either in Van Diemen's Land, or in the sister colony of Victoria, or here, he took it, that such sympathy was extended to them because they were exiles, and on that account only. He did not believe at all that the principles which had induced this exile obtained any sympathy whatever; it was a feeling of compassion for the unfortunate position in which they happened to be placed. It was this feeling which had induced him to take the course he had carved out for himself. In fact, in the consideration of his duty to the public, he had felt that if he had blindly rushed into extreme measures on this point, it would have been looked upon by a section of the community as a persecution, and not as a prosecution. Having therefore obtained this apology; having obtained as far as could be obtained, a guarantee that the publication of matters so contrary to all propriety and so injurious to the public weal would for the future be discontinued in the journal in question, he had thought it most wise to suspend the prosecution. But in adopting this course he had exercised a discretion which he believed he ought to have exercised—a discretion very different from the assumption of a power to pardon with which he had been charged by the hon. mover. If he (the Attorney General) was bound to prosecute every libel that appeared in the public Press, let him at once be told so. To do so was one thing, to exercise a discretion as public prosecutor was another; and he believed tha he had a discretion which had been rightly exercised in the present instance. The apology and the guarantee he had thought necessary, which, in fact, to a very great extent, vindicated as the proprietors were in his discretion, sufficient reason to stay the prosecution against him. To have prosecuted the writer or the printer, men in a perfectly different position to that of the Archdeacon, would have been to raise them from a position of complete insignificance into one of importance. It would, in fact, have nullified the object of any such prosecution, and served to encourage rather than to suppress the publication of libels such as these. He had, therefore, believed that the wisest plan was to suspend the prosecution, putting, however, the paper in question on its good behaviour, and if it infringed upon good behaviour, then he had this information ready to file against them, and there was nothing in the statute which would prevent him from prosecuting that information to a verdict. There was another difficulty which arose in this matter, which most certainly it was not for him to decide. But he would submit that it would have been very awkward to have brought forward this prosecution against Mr. M'Encroe, in the face of the 11th section of the present Libel Act. He had declared as the proprietor of the paper that he never saw this objectionable letter, that he never read it, that he knew nothing about it. Now this statement must have had very great weight with the judge and jury who would try such a case as this, as the 11th section enacted that ignorance of the insertion of the libel, if due caution were used, was a good defence [the hon. member here quoted the 11th section] although he might be of opinion, and he certainly was of opinion that in this case that there was a want of proper caution in respect to the insertion of this letter, by allowing it to be inserted by a subordinate, and that the principal ought to be answerable: this did not induce him to regret the course he had taken. There might considerable doubt arise on the matter, and although in any case of urgent necessity he should not hesitate to risk such doubts under all the circumstances of this peculiar case, he thought it would have been injudicious and inexpedient to go on with the prosecution. He believed that for the maintenance of good feeling and good order in the colony it was far better that, instead of proceeding with a criminal prosecution, the publication should remain as it now, was, under a kind of bond of good behaviour for the future. He should not longer trespass on the time of the House, but should leave the papers from which he had quoted on the table for the reference of hon. members. If further explanation were required, he should be quite prepared to afford it; but he would say, that when he spoke privately to the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland on the subject, he did leave him with the full impression that he thought it would be most unfortunate if the necessity for any prosecution should arise. He (the Attorney-General) must say, that he thought so too; but notwithstanding this, if what he conceived an apology had not been fully made, and a guarantee given that similar injury to the public would not be caused, he should have felt bound to prosecute, not only with all the vigour, but with all the rigour of the law. He was glad, in this case, that, in his judgment, such prosecution was not required; but should he at any

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time be reduced to such a necessity, no matter what the newspaper might be, or who might be the parties interested in it, he should, he hoped, be found to do his duty with that fair acquittance to his own conscience which, in the discharge of his public duties, he had always endeavoured to maintain. Let the offenders be who they might, his maxim would be, a d always had been, "*Fiat justitia ruat cœlum.*"

Mr. MORRIS stated that he had seconded the motion, under the impression that a case had been made out against the hon. Attorney-General. But having testified to the explanation given by that hon. gentleman, he hoped the subject would be allowed to drop. But it appeared to him that the hon. Attorney-General had scarcely exercised becoming decision in the case. The hon. gentleman ought to have demanded from the proprietor a more complete apology than that which he had given, the offence having been aggravated by the first so-called apology. He also did not consider it proper or consistent that a prosecution should be held *in terrorem* over the proprietor's head. If he had committed a punishable offence the hon. Attorney-General ought to have acted in a more decisive manner, and have at once instituted proceedings. Whether the hon. Attorney-General had acted legally or otherwise in the matter, he was unable to say, but he thought the motion had better be withdrawn. He believed that when our Irish countrymen found such men as Mitchell, who was eulogized by the newspaper in question, turning upon the Roman Catholics in America, and denouncing them,—asserting that their religion ought to be exterminated, and endeavouring to excite ill-feeling and religious animosity in the country wherein he had taken up his residence, they might discard altogether any feelings of alarm respecting the influence of such persons in the community.

Dr. LANG: Although not an Irishman, or a particular favorite with the *Freeman's Journal*, he was a stanch advocate for the freedom of the Press. He disagreed with the motion of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, believing as he did that great latitude ought to be allowed to the person holding the office of Attorney-General. But the case which had called forth the motion was an illustration of the glorious uncertainty of the law. He could state another instance of a charge like the present one against a newspaper, when a person was placed in precisely the same position as the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, who offered to abide by the result of the offensive publication, but the Attorney-General of that day took it into his head to prosecute the poor printer. The hon. Attorney-General in the present instance had adopted a much more proper course in holding the proprietor responsible, instead of prosecuting this poor person, Mr. Darcey, who seemed so anxious to be prosecuted under the impression that he would be made a martyr, or that he would make some profit by it, as it seemed he expected. He believed that the hon. Attorney-General had spoken too harshly in his comments on the unfortunate exiles of Van Diemen's Land. It was a matter of notoriety that in Van Diemen's Land, Mr. Smith O'Brien obtained the sympathy and cordial respect of the highest people in the land—persons who by no means sympathised with his crime, but who sympathized with him as a man of honor, who suffered for pursuing a course which he believed to be conducive to his country's good. The people of Van Diemen's Land were kind towards him, and wished that his future career might be prosperous. He felt assured that if Mr. Smith O'Brien had come to this colony, he would have received as cordial a reception as he met with during his visit to Van Diemen's Land. Many persons of high standing in this colony would have proffered to him the right hand of friendship, and would have expressed their hopes for his future career; persons who, while they wished him well, entirely disapproved of the cause in which he had embarked. With respect to the offensive article in the *Freeman's Journal*, signed "Tipperary Celt," it ought to be generally looked upon as he viewed it, as a very silly publication which ought only to be treated with silent contempt. Such articles confuted themselves—they carried the antidote to the bane which they exhibited. According to the views of the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, the Attorney-General ought, invariably, to prosecute without leaving any *locus sententiæ*, like as in the time of Governor Darling, every paragraph of a libellous nature was followed by an *ex officio* prosecution, and Mr. Edward Smith Hall, the Editor of the *Monitor*, was honoured with another prosecution and another six months' incarceration in Sydney gaol. He considered it the most prudent policy on the part of the Attorney-General to treat some of these newspapers with silent contempt. He agreed with the honorable Attorney-General in regard to the course which he had pursued in this case,—especially in his declining to institute proceedings against the poor printer, and demanding explanation and apology from the proprietor. With these few remarks he should conclude, merely adding that he entertained a hope that the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland would withdraw his motion, after the satisfactory explanation which the hon. Attorney-General had given.

Mr. ALICK OSBORNE regretted that the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland had brought such a subject before the notice of the House. It only tended to give notoriety to a silly and contemptible offence. Such a writing as that of the "Tipperary Celt" would have no more effect upon the loyal inhabitants of the colony than a trifling shower of rain. (Laughter.) In his opinion the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* had exercised sound judgment in apologizing, and for doing so he deserved the thanks of the community.

Mr. PARKES did not believe that the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland actually attached that importance to the letter published in the *Freeman's Journal* which might be imagined from the warmth which he displayed at the conclusion of his address. No very mischievous consequences need be expected in consequence of that publication. With respect to the course which had been adopted by the hon. Attorney-General, he viewed it as a matter of regret that that course had been alluded to in the Council. But there were one or two matters in the hon. member's speech upon which he would make a few remarks. He would allude, in the first place, to the hon. member's observations about the despicable Irish state prisoners—or convicts, if he preferred that term. He had not been able to discover any stain upon their private characters which justified such disparagement.

Mr. MARTIN distinctly denied having said anything whatever against their private characters.

Mr. PARKES continued: Well, then, he supposed the honorable member's remarks were intended only to apply to the treasonable attempt of the Irish exiles. It was well known that Mr. W. S. O'Brien was one of the most useful men in Ireland, and that his character stood high for integrity and virtue. Mr. Daniel O'Connell, in speaking of him, said that Mr. W. S. O'Brien was the only man the Irish nation could look forward to. He was the descendant of illustrious ancestors, and his family was held in high estimation and respect in Ireland.

Dr. DOUGLASS rose to order. He appealed to the Speaker if it was proper for the honorable member for Sydney to go into the question of the Irish rebellion, or into the character of Smith O'Brien and his confederates. The motion before the House comprised a charge against the character of the hon. Attorney-General. Let the hon. member for Sydney speak to the question.

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member for Sydney was perfectly in order.

Mr. PARKES resumed: The public character of certain gentlemen had been undeservedly attacked in the Council, and their names and characters having been introduced, he saw no reason why he should not allude to that circumstance. Their characters were such as entitled them to respect, and they had received tokens of respect both from this colony, in Victoria, and in Van Diemen's Land. In the last mentioned colony, he noticed among the names appended to the testimonial to Mr. W. S. O'Brien, that of Mr. Dry, the Speaker of the Legislative Council. And he would also allude to the disparaging remarks made by the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland toward the Press. That hon. member had for a considerable time been connected with the Press of this colony, and he, above all persons, ought not to have made allusions in disparagement of it. He (Mr. Parkes) could point out articles in the newspaper of which the hon member for Cook and Westmoreland was the avowed editor: he could point to numerous articles of a libellous nature against the public character of a certain Governor, calculated to do more mischief than the article which emanated from the *Freeman's Journal*. These libellous paragraphs were written against the character of Sir George Gipps, and were of a much more mischievous character and tendency than the one to which the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland had called the attention of the House. In conclusion, he would only remark, that he trusted the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland would take the wholesome advice proffered to him, and withdraw his motion.

Mr. DARVALL: It was impossible to doubt the sincerity of the honorable Attorney-General when he stated that, in the course which he had adopted with respect to the newspaper in question, he was unbiassed either to the one side or to the other. A great degree of latitude ought to be allowed to the honorable Attorney-General with respect to *ex officio* prosecutions, for although it was within that hon. member's province to file informations and to prosecute parties *ex officio*, still such prosecutions should not be set too hastily or frequently in motion. For his own part, he doubted that the article in question was either treasonable or seditious. It was libellous—it was a very wicked libel; yet although, in such a case, the honorable Attorney General might have exercised the power which he possessed of prosecuting *ex officio* more rapidly than usual, he (Mr. Darvall) was of opinion that these State trials were not in the main conducive to good results. He had read numerous libels equally false and malignant against the present and against former Governors in the columns of newspapers, which had been permitted to pass to oblivion with the contempt which they merited. The motion before the House involved a very grave and serious charge against the honourable Attorney-General. It denounced his conduct as highly unconstitutional and illegal. It dishonoured his character, and proclaimed him unfit to hold his present high and important office. But he hoped that the explanation which had been given by the honourable Attorney-General would be considered satisfactory. There could not be a more serious charge made against the honourable Attorney-General than the assumption of the power to pardon offences. The assumption of such a power would open the door to corruption and to every evil influence. It imputed to the honorable Attorney-General an influence and a position entirely inconsistent with the management of the criminal law as entrusted to his care. But the honorable Attorney-General's explanation had been ample, and he had no doubt it would be looked upon as satisfactory to the House. That honorable gentleman had not assumed any power of pardoning; the charge was still hanging over the heads of the accused parties, who could be prosecuted to-morrow by anybody who chose to institute proceedings against them. But the honorable Attorney-General's duties were not confined to instituting *ex officio* proceedings against persons: and the higher the position held in society by the libelled person, the less was the necessity of the honorable Attorney-General becoming a prime mover in a prosecution. He (Mr. Darvall) would entertain a far higher opinion of the hon. Attorney-General for setting himself in motion in behalf of a poor person whose character was libelled, and whose livelihood was dependant upon his good fame and character, than to interfere in behalf of a person in an exalted position against a contemptible libeller. Besides, the hon. Attorney-General had not only to consider whether a *primâ facie* case could be made out, and a prosecution to conviction follow, or whether an action for damages could be sustained. He had also to consider whether it would be better to advance the public peace and welfare that a prosecution should be instituted, or the libeller left to silent contempt and unnoticed. With respect to persons of high character and standing in society, the hon. Attorney-General did well not to interfere, as their own good fame would be sufficient to rebut the libel. In his opinion the hon. Attorney-General had acted very sensibly and properly. He could hardly imagine that the motion was brought before the House with any other intention than that of calling for an explanation of what had taken place with respect to this libellous publication. There might probably have been some doubt or some obscurity about the manner in which the case had been disposed of, and if such was the case, he considered that the object had been achieved, and the honourable Attorney-General had given ample and most satisfactory explanation. He disapproved of one part of the hon. Attorney-General's speech,—that part wherein he had stated that the prosecution was still hanging over the heads of the proprietor and publisher of the paper, and dependant upon a continuance of good conduct on their part. He denied that the prosecution was *in esse* at all, but it ought to be suffered to die away, for if any fresh offence was committed, it would not be fair to rake up matters which had been passed by. He believed that the House might fairly infer from what had transpired, that the honourable the Attorney-General was satisfied with the apology which had been made, and that hon. gentleman doubtless considered it not worth while to institute a criminal procedure in the trumpery case which would enlist the sympathies of a certain class of people in behalf of the prosecuted. For it was a well-known fact, that a high sympathy was always exhibited in behalf of political offenders; not for thieves, plunderers, and murderers, but for political offenders, notwithstanding that the success of their schemes might occasion a great amount of bloodshed. But let them look at the kind and high feeling of Her Majesty the Queen, as soon as the political danger was done away with, justice was satisfied, and mercy prevailed.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR believed that the discussion had been productive of much good. He did not thoroughly understand what had taken place upon the first debate, when it was brought under the consideration of the House by the hon member for Cook and Westmoreland, that a libellous and seditious paragraph had appeared in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. He inferred from the remarks which had fallen from the hon. Attorney-General on that occasion, that he considered it an offence of a most grave and serious nature, and was determined to prosecute the offender to the utmost of his power. And undoubtedly the hon. Attorney-General did feel on that evening that he was bound to prosecute the proprietor of the newspaper for putting forth this improper article to the public. But upon more mature consideration of the case, duly exercised in the highly responsible office of Attorney-General of the colony and the grand jury of the country, he was bound to weigh well all the probable effects which would result from instituting a prosecution, and not alone the necessity of punishing the libellers. It was certainly a most malicious libel, still the hon. Attorney-General was bound to look at the effects which such a prosecution would have upon society at large. Such a prosecution might have a tendency to light the flame of passion and excitement in the breasts of the most ignorant portion of the community. The efforts of the journal alluded to had been directed to the sole object of bringing disrepute beforehand upon the character of the future Governor-General. The article was a tirade, utterly destitute of wit or of talent, to stir up feelings of hostility against her Majesty's future representative. The hon. Attorney-General had adopted a course which induced the guilty parties to apologize, and to promise never to reiterate such libellous paragraphs. Indeed, it was only in the most obscure journals of the colony that anything of the kind occurred. He hoped that the opinion of the hon. and learned member for Cumberland would have due weight, and that the prosecution would not any longer be suspended over the heads of the offenders, but be done away with altogether. He hoped that the explanation of the honourable Attorney General would satisfy the hon. member for Cook and Westmoreland, giving at the same time due credit to that hon. gentleman for the motives which induced him to originate the motion. Let the matter drop altogether, and let the honourable member withdraw his motion. He believed that the honourable member for Cook and Westmoreland had done quite sufficient for the ends of justice, and he had attained his object in the ample explanation which had been offered.

Mr. MARTIN, in reply, remarked that, in his opinion, the explanation of the honorable the Attorney-General was unsatisfactory. At any rate, it was not so extremely satisfactory as some honorable members surmised. Some of the honorable Attorney-General's remarks were contradictory. The honorable Attorney-General supposed that he (Mr. Martin) laid down a principle that whenever any libellous article was pointed out to him, he was bound to prosecute. He (Mr. Martin) said no such thing; but the hon. Attorney-General had himself stated that the letter in the *Freeman's Journal* signed the "Tipperary Celt" was seditious, and that he considered it his duty not to let it pass unnoticed, and that he was bound to prosecute the publisher of such a seditious libel. The honorable Attorney-General acknowledged that it was a libellous and a rebellious publication, and he (Mr. Martin) believed, therefore, that the concluding part of the second resolution was fully borne out—that he was bound to prosecute. The hon. Attorney-General had said that he did not accept the first letter as a sufficient apology. He would ask the hon. gentleman, what law entitled him to receive any apology, or, upon the receipt of a letter satisfactory to himself, to decline to prosecute? He (Mr. Martin) asserted that there was no such law; and in declining to prosecute upon receipt of such an apology, the hon. Attorney-General had committed a violation of the law. The hon. the Attorney-General said that he had prepared an information against Archdeacon M'Encroe and Michael Darcey—and almost in the same sentence, he said that he received a letter from Darcey challenging him to prosecute, but he did not think it worth while to prosecute that man, and elevate him to the rank of a martyr. What! after he had filed an information to prosecute at any session of the Central Criminal Cou t, and yet to say that he would not prosecute him? The hon. Attorney-General said that if he (Mr. Martin) had adopted the course which as a member of the Council he was bound in courtesy to do, he could have seen an ample apology for the offence. He replied that there were three objects in law—firstly, to deter from the commission of crime; secondly, to punish; and thirdly, to set an example to the community. What example was set by the honorable Attorney-General, in publicly intimating his intention to prosecute; and then in private receiving an apology, leaving the public in the dark as to the result? If the honorable Attorney-General received an apology, and accepted it, he ought to have made it public, and let the people know how matters stood. He quite agreed with other honorable members that it was unconstitutional and improper to keep an information hanging over any person's head. If the honorable Attorney-General had good reasons to prosecute, let him do so; or if had good reasons not to proceed, let him say so; but let him not allow future good conduct to compensate for past offences. According to the rule of the honorable Attorney-General, nobody was to be punished for a libel unless he committed two. No steps were to be taken for the first offence; and if a second offence was committed, not it, but the first offence was to be punished. He believed that the hon. Attorney-General would admit, upon due consideration, that such a principle was impracticable. The honorable Attorney-General, in the close of his address, seemed to doubt the propriety of *ex officio* informations at all. This language did not tally with the first part of his address, in which he asserted that he had filed an information against the proprietor of the newspaper which had published the libel. Undoubtedly *ex officio* informations were not generally good; but there were instances in which *ex officio* informations had been filed, against which nobody could murmur. And the instance before the House was one which called imperatively for this unusual, yet necessary, interference. He need proceed no further: the public now could appreciate the reasons of the hon. Attorney-General for declining to prosecute. The public could judge for themselves whether the course adopted by the hon. Attorney-General was right or wrong. He was not satisfied; the hon. Attorney-General was not empowered to demand an apology from the publisher. In receiving such an apology, the honorable Attorney-General did that which was not right. Notwithstanding the arguments of other honorable gentlemen who had spoken upon the subject, he believed that his opinions were correct. With these observations, he would accede to the wishes of the honorable member for West Camden, and, with the permission of the House, he would withdraw the motion.

Leave being granted, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. PARKES moved, that an address be presented to the Governor-General, transmitting a copy of the report of the Select Committee on Asiatic Labour, and praying that, in event of a renewal of Asiatic Immigration, his Excellency will be pleased to carry into effect the recommendation contained therein as to a Colonial Protectorate. In making this motion he did not think it necessary to detain the House with many observations. It had been clearly proved by the evidence taken before the Select Committee to whom this matter had been referred, that there was no regulation at present in existence relating to the transmission of labourers from India. The evidence of the Immigration Agent upon this point was especially important, showing, as it did, most forcibly the great necessity which existed for a regulation such as the report recommended.

Mr. PARKER seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY observed, that the report had only just been laid on the table, and that it was consequently premature to pledge the House to any of its recommendations. It was not usual moreover for the Governor to act upon any recommendation in a report which had not been previously adopted, as would be expected in the present case were the motion passed.

Mr. COWPER thought the course adopted by the hon. member for Sydney was not so irregular as the hon. member opposite seemed to think. It was true the report had only just been laid on the table, but although the hon. Colonial Secretary did not see it before, it was well known that the matter had been fully discussed in Committee, and that the hon. and learned Attorney-General was a party to the report which had been brought up, and could therefore advise the Government as to the mode in which it was to carry out the object. The resolution was founded on the following paragraph in the report. "On the subject of establishing a colonial protectorate for this class of persons, there is only one opinion among the witnesses examined by your Committee; and it is respectfully submitted that the facts disclosed in this enquiry clearly show that the creation of some authoritative body of the kind, in the event of this species of immigration being again resorted to, will be absolutely necessary, both for the purpose of securing justice to the friendless immigrant and as a measure of precaution against the introduction of malignant and infectious diseases." It was thought doubtful at one time whether any special regulation on the subject would be necessary, as the description of immigration alluded to had apparently ceased. Such being the case, it was thought that the duties of a protectorate might be very well discharged by the Immigration Agent. He was sure, however, that hon. members, when they read the report, would be thoroughly satisfied that some regulation was absolutely necessary.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR supported the motion, and observed that the principle involved in this resolution had been partially acceded to by the House in an expression of opinion elicited in a former session, when the subject of negociating with the government of India, relative to the immigration of Indian labourers, was under discussion. That a regulation of some kind was necessary, few hon. members would deny, and he trusted therefore that the Executive would adopt the suggestion thrown out in the resolution.

Dr. LANG thought something more was required than that proposed by the preceding speakers. He could not see how the Immigration Agent could perform the duties of a protectorate unless he understood the language of the coolies or those persons whom it was proposed to bring to the colony under the system contemplated. He thought those who speculated in this species of immigration should be taxed for the necessary machinery to carry it out. It was absurd and unjust to make the public bear the expense of maintaining an office created for the especial convenience of a mere fraction of the community. He trusted, however, that something would be done to remedy the evils complained of.

Mr. PARKES, in reply, said he had not been prepared for any opposition, otherwise he should have addressed himself more fully to the subject in making the motion. The examination of the Committee, as he said before, clearly proved the gross abuses which arose from the absence of some regulation on the subject. It was stated by several witnesses that labourers were frequently engaged in China, Japan, and other countries, and brought to these colonies in vessels wholly unprovided with any medical comfort, or even the ordinary comforts of human beings. It was to prevent such a state of things, and to guard against the introduction into the colony of malignant diseases that this regulation was proposed. To show the necessity of such a precaution, he would observe that in one vessel as many as 60 of these immigrants had been swept away by disease. Upon these points the evidence of the Immigration Agent was very important. In some of these vessels it was shewn there was no bedding, nor even an apology for a berth, and it was stated that in one case several of the immigrants dropped from the chains from sheer bodily weakness and were drowned. Under these circumstances, he thought it was expedient that the resolution should be adopted, and that some regulation should be enforced if it was only to prevent the introduction of malignant diseases.

The motion was then put and passed.

SIR CHARLES A. FITZ ROY, GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR in moving the resolution which stood in his name, did not deem it necessary to occupy the time of the House to any large extent, as he believed the sentiments expressed in them would be almost unanimously assented to. The resolutions which he was about to submit were intended as the foundation of a valedictory address to His Excellency on the occasion of his departure from this colony, where his administration had been practically one of uninterrupted success. They were framed in such a manner that all debateable or controversial topics were carefully excluded, whilst due acknowledgment was made of the general good which had resulted from His Excellency's administration. No particular acts or things were referred to as a proof of this assertion, but on the contrary, the motion affirmed that the whole scope of His Excellency's measures, and the whole scope of his conduct, during an administration of more than eight years, were directly calculated to promote the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the country. (Hear, hear.) If, in submitting this motion, he did not carry with him the unanimous assent of the House, he felt persuaded that he would carry with him the opinion of a very large majority of hon. members, and of persons out of doors. (Cheers.) Considering the long period during which his Excellency had presided over the destinies of the colony, and the great practical success that had attended his policy, he thought they owed it to their own sense of duty and justice to pass this motion, which on the eve of their prorogation would emanate with becoming grace and dignity. He might be told that this was an unprecedented motion; but whether it was so or not, he thought the justice of the case would indicate its propriety. As he said before, the resolutions did not touch upon any measure of his Excellency's of a controversial character, but merely affirmed the judiciousness of his administration as a whole. They alluded in particular to his intercouse with this branch of the Legislature, in the course of which his conduct had been on all occasions most truly that of an Englishman and a statesman. (Cheers.) It had been his uniform practice to bow to the constitutional majorities of the Legislature; and in this respect he had taught them a lesson which he hoped would prepare them for discharging the important duties of that responsible government which they were daily expecting to receive. He had in fact allowed the country, so far as it was consistent with the existent constitution, to govern itself, and in so doing, experience proved that he had acted wisely both for his own interests and those of the community. The greatest harmony had always existed between the Executive and the Legislature, and the consequence was, that the measures which resulted, had been in nearly all cases of a useful and beneficial character. He hoped hon. members, whatever might be their party feelings, would on this occasion reciprocate that cordial and friendly feeling which Sir Charles had invariably manifested towards them in the discharge of his public duties. (Cheers.) It would ill become them on this important occasion, when his Excellency was about to meet them in public, for them to separate without giving a genuine expression of those sentiments of approval and pleasure with which a large majority of the House regarded the administration of the present Governor. With these observations, he begged to move the resolutions, with one or two slight verbal alterations:—"(1.) That this Council, on the eve of its prorogation, and of the departure for England of his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, desire to record its deliberate *opinion* of the practical ability, sound judgment, and eminent success, which, during a period of more than eight years, have characterised his Excellency's personal administration of the government of this colony. (2.) That this Council more especially desires to express its sense of the frank, cordial, and truly constitutional spirit on all occasions manifested by his Excellency in his communications with this branch of the Legislature; a course which has been attended with the happiest results, and has, in no slight degree, tended to confirm that love of order, and those feelings of loyalty and attachment to the parent state, which pervade all ranks of this community. (3.) That in bidding him farewell, this Council desires to convey to his Excellency the assurance of its best wishes, and to express its hope that his Excellency's administration of the government of this colony may ensure to him a continuance of the confidence and favour of our most gracious Sovereign. (4.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an Address to his Excellency the Governor-General, to be presented to his Excellency by the House to-morrow."

Mr. GEORGE M'LEAY seconded the motion.

Dr. LANG: It was an axiom as old as Homer, to welcome the coming and to speed the parting guest; and on the eve of the departure of Sir Charles Fitz Roy from the seat of his government, he (Dr. Lang), as an earnest friend of Australia, could only express a fervent hope that the colony might never see his like again. If it were possible for a rightly-constructed mind to be astonished at anything done by a certain party in that Council, he assuredly would have been astonished at the power of face possessed by the honourable member for West Camden in conceiving for a single moment that he would be supported by the independent section of the House in the resolutions he had placed upon the table. If the hon. member had allowed the Governor General to depart in peace, he (Dr. Lang) for one should have made no sign; but as he had chosen to throw down his gauntlet, as if in defiance of the liberal side of the House, he (Dr. L.) differing, *toto cœlo*, from the sentiments which he desired the Council to convey to the object of his admiration, would beg leave to substitute for the resolutions, he had just moved, another series, the opinions expressed in which would be found far more in accordance with the almost universal opinions of the people. He should adopt the preamble as it stood in the hon. member's series; and he would then read the resolutions *seriatim*, making a few brief comments on each, as he proceeded; although that was almost needless as they spoke for themselves. The first resolution then which he proposed to substitute for the corresponding one of the hon. member was as follows:—"(1.) That His Excellency's administration has, throughout, been a uniform conspiracy against the rights of the people of this land." Now, he should very briefly prove this statement, for he did not desire to detain hon. members from the evening's enjoyment which awaited them in another Chamber, where taking a retrospective glance at the sayings and doings of the session, they would doubtless "fight all their battles o'er again." Briefly, then, to state how his charge of conspiracy was founded, he would remind the Council that his Excellency, in the first place, had come into contact with the dearest rights of the people of this land, when he attempted to frustrate their noble exertions to abolish the hateful system of transportation to these shores. Let it be remembered how his Excellency had reported the state of that question to the Home Government; in what terms he had calumniated the citizens of Sydney to the Secretary of State. Was it not the general feeling of indignation at that time that the representations so transmitted to Downing-street by his Excellency, in respect to this *quæstio vexata*, were not in accordance with the facts. The second point where downright hostility to the colonists was displayed, was the shameful Electoral Act of 1851. (Oh, oh.) He (Dr. L.) had no doubt he should be told by those who might rise in defence of their client, that he acted on that question in accordance with the opinions of members holding the highest position in that Council, namely, the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) and the Colonial Secretary of that day (Mr. E. Deas Thompson). It would be maintained that his Excellency had merely coincided with the leading members of that Council, and had given his assent to a measure passed by them. But it had often before occurred that the representatives of the people were hostile to their rights; and it then became the sacred duty of a wise and upright ruler to protect the latter against their traiterous representatives; to interpose between them and their oppressors. But was not the conduct of the Governor and his advisers on this occasion another proof of conspiracy against the people of this fair land? Most assuredly it was; for a more monstrous piece of legislation was never passed by any legislature in a British dependency. It would be a farce to call such a legislature a representative one, for the principle of representation was carefully extracted out of it by the alembic of Government House, and hence the passing of the Electoral Act. The third proof of conspiracy was to be found in the sanction given by his Excellency's Government to the principles of the New Constitution, which was but a mere expansion of the Electoral Act, and constructed with a view to perpetuate the system which included nomineeism, and under which the present Council was constituted. In point of fact, the new system would be found far worse than the present wretched one. These three points involved particulars which tended to give a most unfavourable character to our political system, and proved beyond dispute an uniform conspiracy against liberty and right. The second resolution which he proposed to substitute was as follows: "(1.) That, from the lamentable inefficiency of his Excellency's Government, as well as from its utter inability to meet the wants of an unprecedentedly important crisis, this colony, which was originally designed by nature to take the lead in the Australian group, has fallen from the high position which it might otherwise have easily maintained, and become in the estimate of Her Majesty's Government, of the British public, and of the civilised world, only the second in the list." This was a high offence; and (Dr. L.) could easily satisfy any hon. member that the charge embodied in the resolution was not a false one. If ever a country required at the head of its affairs a ruler of ability, energy, and wise determination, such a man was required by New South Wales at the period of its gold discoveries. This colony possessed resources incomparably greater than any that Victoria could boast. He (Dr. L.) had travelled a great deal through both colonies, and he would assert, what must be patent to all careful observers, that New South Wales was far more advanced than Victoria, presented a far greater variety of objects of industrial enterprise, a greater variety of exports, a wider expanse of territory, spread over which an ever-teeming population, developing new and valuable resources of the land, might now have been happily settled down, had the colony been governed by a man of high intelligence, competent to understand the destiny which awaited it, and who was able and energetic enough to provide for the various emergencies contingent on the extraordinay discovery of our golden treasures. If such a man had been Governor of this land, what a prodigious advance might it not have made! The tide would have been taken at the flood; the barque of State proudly placed thereon, and steered by skilful hands, carried onwards to the haven of prosperity and happiness. At the time of the gold discoveries, but before they were known in the United Kingdom, there never had been so general and earnest a desire on the part of intending emigrants to make New South Wales their future home. Thousands, nay, tens of thousands of hard-working industrious persons were ready and anxiously desirous to come hither, if they could but have found a helping hand. If such a hand had been held out, what rich developments of our resources might not this stream of humble, but useful, honest labour have effected? And to this colony would that stream have been chiefly directed, spite of Victoria and all her gold. Under such auspices as he (Dr. L.) had deeply to deplore, he was only imagining the influx of population would undoubtedly have been as great here as it had in reality been in Victoria since 1851. There was no reason why it should not have been had we possessed the blessing of a wise Government—our gold fields doubtlessly as rich as those of Victoria; but a greater attraction than gold was our boundless tracts of land—for the possession of land, and the means of its easy acquisition, were the great inducements which prevailed in families to leave an over-peopled country, and ought to have been the sure attractions which New South Wales should have offered, when the tide of immigration began to flow with unprecedented velocity toward the shores of Australia. That the gold of Victoria had been a great inducement to many there could, of course, be no doubt; but with our illimitable resources as respected our waste lands, this colony would have kept far in advance of Port Phillip, notwithstanding the immense yields of her gold fields. However, the grand means of effecting this result were not made available; and New South Wales must consequently reconcile herself with taking a humbler station, and submit to being degraded from the position of the first to that of the second colony of Australasia. And why? He would answer, because New South Wales, in her ruler, had not the man capable to guide the State bark in a crisis of the utmost importance. How well did Carlyle, in one of his "Latter Day Pamphlets," advert to the difference between the noble real man, and the ignoble sham:

In all societies, Turkey included, and I suppose Dahomey included, men do rise; but the question of questions always is, what kind of men! Men of noble gifts, or men of ignoble? It is the one or the other; and a life and death inquiry which! For in all places and at all times, little as you may heed it, nature most silently but most inexorably demands that it be the one, and *not* the other. And you need not try to palm an ignoble sham upon her, and call it noble; for she is a judge. And her penalties, as quiet as she looks, are terrible; amounting to world-earthquakes, to anarchy, and death everlasting, and admit of no appeal.

Well, we have not had the right man in New South Wales, so we had not been so fast in the race as Victoria; and there was no question but that the Home Government considered this colony to be second to Victoria. Sir Charles Hotham had recently said that, in a conversation with the Duke of Newcastle, his Grace had observed that the Home Government considered the Canadas to stand first in the list of British dependencies. But whilst Sir Charles would not tell the people of Victoria what the noble duke considered to be the second in the series, there was no doubt that he regarded the Australasian possessions as occupying that position, and Victoria as the capital of the second dependency of the British Crown. And what was the reason that we had forfeited our claim to take the precedence of Victoria? The reason was this: we had not the right man at our head, and were consequently unable, or rather forbidden, to avail ourselves of our superior facilities and resources. He (Dr. L.) would add, that whilst the Colonial Office took New South Wales as second best so did the British public, and so did Continental Europe. The amazing number of foreigners who had arrived, and who were still arriving at Melbourne, plainly showed which colony was considered the first in Australia. To our humble position have we therefore been degraded by the inefficiency of our Government, and its total incapacity to carry out its high and responsible duties. The third resolution which he (Dr. Lang) proposed to substitute for the corresponding one in the original series was as follows:—"(3.) That in order to maintain and perpetuate the anti-popular system which uniformly characterised His Excellency's Government, the funds of the colony have been lavishly expended in the maintenance of unnecessary offices, and the payment of extravagant salaries, while public works, of urgent necessity to the community, in all parts of the territory, have been postponed and neglected." This resolution also embodied a serious charge, but one which was not for the first time broached in British dominions beyond the seas. When the late lamented Mr. Barrister M'Kay was commissioned by the cotton lords of England to proceed to Western India, to inquire into a variety of important matters, he, in his able report, stated, that in one district alone, equal in extent to Great Britain, there had been constructed, during the previous half-century, only twenty-four miles of road, although during that period the revenue levied by the British Government had been enormous. In another collectorate, where tanks and other public works were absolutely essential to the health and welfare of the people, the whole expenditure thereupon was one-fifth of one per cent., or four shillings in the £100. The rest of the revenue was expended (as it was in this colony) by maintaining useless officers, and granting extravagant salaries. The truth came out in India as it must come out here. In the six years preceding the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, the whole expenditure for the construction of public roads through countries comprising an area equal to that occupied by Great Britain, France, and Spain, was about £8800 per annum. As to useless offices, it was unnecessary to particularise them; he need only refer to the gold commission, of which incubus it was pretty certain the next Legislative Council would relieve the colony very speedily. Neither was it necessary the necessary public works whose construction was urgently demanded in every part of the territory. They were neglected, whilst extravagant salaries were going on all the time. The fourth resolution which he proposed to substitute was as follows:—"(4.) That no such efforts, as were indispensably necessary under the extraordinary circumstances of the times, have been made during his Excellency's term of office, to supply the colony with an industrious population of the working classes from the mother country, and that the efforts of private individuals to supply this great desideratum have uniformly been frowned upon and systematically discouraged." He (Dr. Lang) would unhesitatingly assert that it was quite practicable, at the period of the gold discoveries, to have attracted to these shores a large population, comprising working classes in every department of industry; if encouragement to emigrate had been given to them in the mother country, and if facilities had been held out to them here to occupy our waste lands. Had such encouragement, such facilities been given, immigration hither would not only have kept pace, but exceeded that to Port Phillip; but what had been done in the way of immigration here was but as a drop in the bucket compared with the wants of the colony. The enormous rates of wages, the exorbitant rents, the unprecedented price of provisions in this colony, all presented evidence of the fact that the duties of its Government had been neglected. (Oh, oh, and derisive laughter.) But whilst, in respect to immigration, the colonial Government had been quietly resting on its oars, it had done all that it could in its small way to discourage all attempts on the part of individuals to bring out hardy labouring families to the colony. His (Dr. Lang's) own exertions that way had been thwarted by every imaginable means, and he had been denounced as the oppressor of the very people whom he had sent to Moreton Bay, and who by their honest industry, had in the course of a very short time placed themselves in position to send him as their representative into that Council Chamber. When he (Dr. L.), in 1845, first visited Moreton Bay, it was, without comparison, lowest in the scale of country districts. It was but the remains of an old penal system. Drinking was the order of the day; Sunday church-going entirely out of the question. On that day were to be seen respectable settlers and squatters sitting drinking in the open streets in the front of the various public houses. Blouses were the fashion both on Sundays and working days, and all was as dissolute as could be. Well, he (Dr. Lang) sent this district three ship-loads of humble plebeians, who found, to their surprise, that their first duty must be to civilize the aristocracy, teach them habits of decency, and set them the example of good behaviour on the Sabbath, and the propriety of wearing Sunday clothes when attending divine worship. He (Dr. L.) would appeal to the hon. the Attorney-General (in contrast to the picture of 1845, which he had just drawn), there was now in any part of the territory a more creditable and respectable community — whether more intelligent jurymen were to be found in any other circuit. Now, if the Government had lent a helping hand, as it ought to have done, by this time 20,000 persons of this most valuable class would have been located between Moreton Bay and the Hunter River. He (Dr. Lang) would call on the squatters, who considered him as their enemy, to say whether they would have been injured or benefitted if a further and much more comprehensive scheme of emigration than his (Dr. L.'s) first had been carried out? And this brought him to the vote of that Council on the previous night, when, by a majority of three representative members, two Crown nominees, and six official members, nine representative members were defeated in their desire to pass a Bill whose object was to afford additional facilities for the immigration of suitable families of the working classes into the Moreton Bay district, and for the progressive purchase of waste lands for the purpose of promoting immigration into that district. And what was the object of that vote? Why, to quash the commendable design of honest men, most of whom had been sent out under an individual system of immigration, and who were desirous that their relatives and friends at home should enjoy the same facilities. In bringing before that Council the Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company's Bill, its promoters only asked to be allowed to do that which many other immigration companies had been allowed to do. They proposed to restrict their profits to 10 per cent. If that per centage of profits were exceeded, the surplus was to be devoted to purposes of education. The duration of the company was to be limited to seven years; so that no fears could be entertained that it would be able to interfere with any political system—a result which many incorporated companies threatened. The company, in a word, would have been unexceptionable i[illegible] constitution, but the officials representing the St[illegible] nominees, fit colleagues of His Excellency, [illegible] the nod of Jupiter, and the measure was th[illegible] ut. But all this was in perfect accordance [illegible] the political system enforced here during [illegible] last eight years. Had the Bill been [illegible] he (Dr. Lang) should in all probab[illegible] have gone home with it, and assisted to set ir [illegible] the great plan it contemplated. It had, h[illegible] thrown out, and he (Dr. Lang) would re[illegible] and watch the progress of our new system, w[illegible] it might be, giving to that duty his head and [illegible] mistake. (Loud laughter.) The fif[illegible] which he proposed to substitute was as f[illegible] That notwithstanding the extraordina[illegible] which is now taken in Australia by the E[illegible] public, no efforts, at all worthy of the nam[illegible] been made during his Excellency's Governm[illegible] the way of geographical discovery, either by [illegible] by sea, with a view to the opening up of this [illegible] incognita, for the progressive settlement of [illegible] popula-tion, although the able and ene[illegible] neighbouring colony has been g[illegible] laurels by demonstrating the p[illegible] gating the great river which form[illegible] dary of New South Wales for n[illegible] that, while Great Britain and [illegible] America have been vieing with [illegible] search for Sir John Franklin an[illegible] the icy regions of the North, the late lamented Leichhardt, a name not less illustrio[illegible] in the annals of geographical discovery, has bee[illegible] miserably in the central desert of A[illegible] no effort at all worthy of the colony [illegible] made to search either for himself [illegible] remains." It was unnecessary to comment [illegible] solution, as it spoke for itself. Had we done ou[illegible] when we knew that expedition after expedition [illegible] been sent, year after year in search of that brave com[illegible]ander and his gallant companions who, it was to be [illegible]eared, had perished amidst eternal snow? England a[illegible] America had long vied with each other in pros[illegible]cuting the search for Sir John Franklyn. But her[illegible] no expedition, save a most paltry one, had been sent [illegible] by this Government to endeavour to ascertain th[illegible] fate of the illustrious Leichhardt, who had offered u[illegible] life in the cause of geographical science and dis[illegible] As a member of the Australian commun[illegible] (Dr. Lang) was ashamed of this most repre[illegible] and neglect; and no man with [illegible] would hesitate to attribute such apathy an[illegible] to the Government. The sixth r[illegible] he proposed to substitute, was as follo[illegible] stead of relaxing in any way the op[illegible] the land system, in accordance w[illegible] and spirit of the Orders in Council[illegible] has voluntarily exceeded the powers [illegible] for the time being by the Imperial auth[illegible] rendering that system still more oppressive[illegible] thereby curtailing unnecessarily the rights [illegible] privileges of a misgoverned and down-trodd[illegible] people. The hon. Chairman of the Cro[illegible] Lands Committee had not hesitated [illegible] state that which was very unpalateable [illegible] namely, that the Governor-General had [illegible] exceeded the bounds of his instructions in having ex[illegible] the leases of the squatters four years beyo[illegible] the time allowed by the Orders in Council. This ap[illegible] to be a great violation of his Excellency's du[illegible] perpetrated merely to favour the squatters in a mo[illegible] unjustifiable manner. This was an excess of power directly opposed to the rights and privileges of the people; and demanded a firm expression of opinion from the liberal side of that House. The condition of the people of this [illegible] under the land system was grievous in the extreme. Take for instance beautiful reserves twenty-five [illegible] round Darling Downs,—why any squatter could [illegible] them into the market, and buy them at the rate [illegible] per acre.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: The hon. and rev. member is labouring under a very great mistake. If the lands in question were put up for public sale, £1 was, by law, the minimum price; but the squatters could only obtain them as any other purchasers did at other public auctions, namely, by bidding for them; and it might be that the price would be run up to an extravagant amount. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Dr. LANG: He had been misinformed then [illegible] respect; but it could not be denied that [illegible] squatters leased their 640 acres at £1 per acre [illegible] residents in towns could only lease waste lands [illegible] per acre. This was legislating for the [illegible] and the poor with a vengeance. He (Dr. L.) had been told by a highly respectable resident in the southern district that he had a[illegible] to have certain lands put up for sale six years [illegible] that up to this time he had not been able [illegible] them. He now came to the last resolution, [illegible] he desired to substitute, namely, "(7.) That the [illegible] influence which has emanated from Governm[illegible] during his Excellency's term of office has [illegible] deleterious and baneful in the highest degree [illegible] interest of this community, and that the [illegible] which has thus been set in the highest place [illegible] land, has tended, more than anything else [illegible] occurred in this colony these thirty years [illegible] bring her Majesty's Government into [illegible] tempt, and alienate from her Majesty [illegible] affections and respect of the Australian p[illegible] Upon this resolution he (Dr. Lang) would only [illegible] one single remark, and far better would it [illegible] it was passed over in silence. He would simply [illegible] to certain occurrences at Berrima and Windsor, and ask the Council and the country whether the resolution which he had then read, did not demand the most serious consideration? (Derisive laughter.) He (Dr. Lang) knew that he must be a madman to expect that the Council would pass his resolutions. (Shouts of laughter.) But if [illegible] did not pass them, they would be [illegible] by a vast majority out of doors. (Renewed la[illegible] and cries of Oh, oh, oh.) It was of very little [illegible] quence to him or to the public how [illegible] were received, because, as the Council w[illegible] constituted, its opinion was of very little [illegible] [illegible]nce. (Loud laughter from all sides.)

Mr. CAMPBELL seconded the r[illegible]

Mr. BLIGH, disapproving as h[illegible] many of the leading features of his Excellenc[illegible] administration, could not assent to the resolution pr[illegible] the hon. member for West Camden. He di[illegible] go so far as to concur in all the reso[illegible] had been proposed as an amendment b[illegible] member for Stanley.

Mr. CAMPBELL rose amid loud [illegible] He stated he was not going to be [illegible] mour; and he regretted that any [illegible] made to put any member down in [illegible] debate. The hon. member then ent[illegible] statement of reasons why he could [illegible] solutions, relying mainly on his [illegible] on the ground that they were [illegible] and would form a [illegible] precedent, as he considered, if they [illegible] succeeding Governor on his depart[illegible] be subjected to the same ordeal, [illegible] disapproval of the Legislature. T[illegible] also entered into a lengthy condem[illegible] duct of the Government in respect [illegible] of justices of the peace, its policy [illegible] public works, and immigration. [illegible] the policy of the Fitz Roy administ[illegible] tive or do-nothing Government, an[illegible] resolutions as servile and adulatory, [illegible] to courtiers, but not to men of mind[illegible]

Mr. MACARTHUR: In rising to [illegible] servations which had fallen from the [illegible] bers who had opposed these resolutio[illegible] was scarcely anything to reply to. I[illegible] indeed that there was any one object[illegible] the policy of the present Governmen[illegible] refutation, or which at all deserved a[illegible] portion of the resolutions which refe[illegible] duct of the Government in the matte[illegible] Leichhardt. The hon. and rev. mem[illegible] the Government with want of energy [illegible] this respect; but he would [illegible] was that could have been [illegible] done safely, with any chan[illegible] by the Government, which had not be[illegible] did he blame, then, the Governme[illegible] that which it was impossible to do. I[illegible] were to arise to do impracticable things, [illegible] come to guide the destinies of Austral[illegible] predicted by the reverend gentleman, [illegible] and mien which should astonish the [illegible] meaning himself), then, indeed, pe[illegible]

might be found. But he would say to the hon. and rev. member, as the urger on of many impracticable enterprises, it would have been better if, instead of blaming the Government, he himself had volunteered to lead on the adventurous band in search of the great traveller. (Cheers and laughter.) He repeated the Government of Sir Charles Fitz Roy had been a constitutional Government, an English Government. The whole of the arguments of the hon. and rev. member were but a repetition of arguments they had heard over and over again from him. He had based his main opposition to these resolutions on the assumed ground of the superiority of Victoria over this colony, but he (Mr. Macarthur) was quite willing to contrast the policy of this Government with that of Victoria, and also to abide by its results. Let them look at the condition of the two colonies at the present moment, and ... which had greatest ground for congratulation ... policy of the Government had been to attemp... hat was practicable, and only what was practic..., and there were scarcely any of the charges brough... gainst the Government by the hon. and rev. ... er which were not more applicable to that House ... a they were to the head of the Government. Th... ndment of Dr. LANG was then put as follows— ... hat the words proposed to be omitted stand part ... question." Council divided:—

Ayes, 28.	Noes, 6.
The C... Secretary	Mr. Flood
The A... -General	Parkes
The C... Treasurer	Campbell
D...	Rev. Dr. Lang
... -General	Mr. Cowper } Tellers.
... ter-General	Bligh }
... ne	
... r of Customs	
... naresq	
... nissioner of Crown Lands	
...	
Parker	
... Auditor-General	
... carthur	
... tor-General of Police	
... rthur } Tellers.	

...use then divided on the original resolution, ...re passed by the same majority, amid con... cheerings.

RAILWAY BILL.

...WPER gave notice that on the order of the ...e third reading of the Government Railway ... would move that Mr. Mort be heard at the ... House against the passing of the Bill pur... the prayer of the petition presented from ...

CARCOAR.

...y to a question from Mr. HOLROYD, ...OLONIAL SECRETARY stated that a ...ad been received relative to certain police ... in the town and district of Carcoar, and that ...report had been referred to the law officers of ...Crown.

...NNANT HILLS TRAMROAD BILL.

...ennant Hills Tramroad Bill, on the motion of ...CHOLS, was read a third time and passed.

GOVERNOR'S AMENDMENTS.

...mendments proposed by his Excellency the ...or General in the Public Works Loan Bill, ... Affiliated Colleges Partial Endowment Bill, ...opted.

...EY SEWERAGE AND WATER APPROPRIATION BILL.

T... SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the third ... of the Sydney Sewerage and Water Appro... Bill.

M... FLOOD expressed his dissent from carrying ... system of underground sewerage in which the ...ould not be regularly flushed, believing that ...nt diseases in large towns were mainly induced ...accumulation of animal and vegetable matter ...rains. The hon. member proceeded at some ... to suggest the necessity of a compulsory fire ...ce bill and the establishment of a fire brigade, ...e was called to order by the Colonial Secretary. Bill was then read a third time and passed.

...OVERNMENT RAILWAYS BILL.

...he order of the day being called for the third ... of the Government Railways Bill, Mr. COW... ...oved that Mr. Mort be heard at the bar of the ... against the Bill.

...r some discussion this was assented to, and Mr. ...as heard at the bar, arguing that it would be ...njust to take the property of the Sydney Rail... ...ompany from them on any terms the Council ... propose, without the consent of the company. ...ll the privileges granted to the shareholders ...nown to them when they took their shares, and ... into their calculations of profits; and that ... the shareholders would willingly enter into a ...able arrangement with the Government, for the ... their property if the general good of the coun... ...manded such a course, they would certainly re... ... any attempt to wrest it from them ...ntly, without any terms being made on which ...ould have a voice.

...Mort having retired, on the motion of Mr. ...ALL, the Council adjourned till ten o'clock ..., with the understanding that the debate on ...rd reading of the Government Railway Bill ... then be resumed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THIS DAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2.

The Council meet at ten o'clock:—The Governor-General ... give the Farewell Address of the Council at Govern... ...se at twelve o'clock; and will come down to pro... ...the Council at one o'clock to-day.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.—ORDER OF THE DAY:— ...ent Railways Bill; third reading.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

...1.—Gazelle, brig, 285 tons, Captain Dowsle, from ...ew Zealand) 13th ultimo, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. ...nt, and two in the steerage. R. T. Ford, agent.

...ber 1.—Comet, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Gold, from ...eton Bay 17th November. Henry Clarke, agent.

DEPARTURES.

...mber 1.—Kurrajong, for London.
...er 1.—China, for London.
...er 1.—Margaret, for Hobart Town.
...er 1.—Elizabeth Ann, for Auckland.
...er 1.—Ariel, for Adelaide.
...er 1.—Amelia, for Valparaiso.
...er 1.—... (s.), for Twofold Bay.
...er 1.—Boomerang (s.), for Moreton Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

...y Jane, and Canton, for South Seas; Sea Nymph, ...ide; Despatch, for Wellington; Johanna Maria, and ...for Batavia; Palermo and Sporting Lass, for Moreton ...(s.), for Liverpool, via Melbourne; Golden Spring, ...and Governor-General (s.), for Melbourne; Heloise, ...ancisco; Kate Kearney, for Port Albert.

CLEARANCES.

...r 1.—Palermo, brig, 154 tons, Captain Wyborn, for ...ay, with sundries.

...r 1.—Sporting Lass, brig, 183 tons, Captain Callum, for ...y, with sundries.

...r 1.—Antelope (s.), 778 tons, Captain French, for ...via Melbourne and Adelaide, in ballast. Passengers—...rs. Hickey, Mrs. Salter, Miss Carton, Mr. and Mrs. ... and daughter, Messrs. W. and H. Griffin, Kursford, Palfreyman, Skinner, Kurn, Stapleton, and W. and E. ...

...r 1.—Golden Spring, brig, 190 tons, Captain Kelly, for ... Passengers—Mrs. Hannessey and three children.

...r 1.—Estafette, ship, 425 tons, Captain Roetveld, for ... in ballast. Passengers—Messrs. Kutzer and Camidin.

...r 1.—Heloise, schooner, 338 tons, Captain Dyer, for ...cisco. Passengers—Messrs. Tucker and Morgan.

...ber 1.—Kate Kearney, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Punch, ...Port Albert, via Twofold Bay, with eleven passengers, and ...

...r 1.—Boomerang (s.), Captain H. O'Reilly, for Moreton ...gers—Messrs. Ellis, Lindo, Twine, Brewster, Mrs. ...d servant, and 40 in the steerage.

...—Eagle (s.), Captain S. F. Chatfield, 200 tons, for ... Passengers—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Wrixon, Pratt, and 5 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

...—Jane, and Avenger, from Morpeth, with 161 bales ...ay, 75 tons coal, 100,000 shingles; Industry, John ... Johanna Susan, from the Hawkesbury, with 600 ... 600 feet timber, 870 bushels maize; Alice Brown, ...rock, Elizabeth, from Newcastle, with 752 tons coal, ...; Illawarra (s.), from Wollongong, with 40 kegs ...grain, 10 pigs, and sundries; Illalong (s.), from ... 60 bales wool, 150 bags grain, 5 casks tallow, 2 ... and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

...—Agnes, for Port Aitken; Industry, and Johanna ... Hawkesbury: Australasian League, for the Rich... ...mond, and Harp, for Morpeth; John Mitchell, for ...Stroy, for Newcastle and Morpeth.

EXPORTS.

...—Golden Spring, for Melbourne: 50 boxes candles, ...10,120 boards, 19 cases turnery, James Cook.

SHIPS' MAILS.

...losed at the General Post Office, as follows:—

...STON.—By the Despatch, this day, at noon, if ...h.

...A.—By the Australia, Johanna Maria, and Estafette, ...m, if not underweigh.

...NIA.—By the Heloise, this day, at noon, if not ...

...LBERT.—By the Kate Kearney, this day, at noon, if ...

...ENE.—By the Waratah, and Governor-General, this ...

...USE.—Entered Outwards: December 1. Helen, ...tons, King, for Hobart Town.

...n-built barque H. T. Bartlet, and schooner Henry, ... auction yesterday, by Messrs. Mort and Co., the ... T. K. Law, for the sum of £610; and the latter to ...Wright, for £305.

The Comet, from Moreton Bay, was off the heads on the 24th ultimo, but was driven back by the late southerly gales about 40 miles to the northward of Port Stephens. Her cargo consists of 117 bales wool, 11 bundles sheepskins, 3 casks tallow, 29 hides, 4600 feet pine boards, 5 hogsheads beer, and 3 packages bags.

The Gazelle, from Otago, reports the Thomas and Henry for Sydney via Wellington, as having sailed on the 12th ult. The Dolphin, barque, from London, 106 days out, arrived on the 6th November. A continuance of strong S.W. gales have prevailed since the Gazelle left Otago, and she has been twice driven as far north as Smoky Cape.

The winner of the yacht race at the Balmain Regatta, has not yet been declared. We understand there is a dispute as to the tonnage of the Presto and Frolic, and both boats will be remeasured to-day, when we have no doubt, the winner will be decided.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—The following Colonial produce has been received coastwise during the week:—407 bales wool, 119 trusses hay, 432 bags grain, 164 pigs, 70 calves, 200 tons coal, 1900 bushels maize, 100 bags onions, 45 cases eggs, 15 coops fowls, 40 lambs, 6 tons bark, 102 bags wheat, 56 tons potatoes, 440 kegs butter, 174 hides, 300 skins, 5000 feet timber, 4 horses.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your report of yesterday's Balmain Regatta, I find there are two slight mistakes, which I should feel obliged by your taking notice of in to-morrow's paper. In the first match "Looke" is named the second winner, whereas, "W. Brown" came in second, Looke having given up.

Again, in the second match, where Murray is reported as having won the prize easily,—in justice to the second man, I beg to say, that Murray only won by a boat's length, the stem of Nash's boat touching the stern of Murray's boat, when the winning gun was fired.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,
F. H. AVERY,
Hon. Sec., Balmain Regatta.

Balmain, December 1st, 1854.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even.
2	SATURDAY.	4 43	6 56	5 35	6 0
3	SUNDAY.	4 43	6 57	6 22	6 45

Moon—Full, 11h. 39m. P.M. December 4.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.

Fifth Representation of the Great American moral Play of Uncle Tom's Cabin, which is received nightly by a discriminating audience, and hailed with most decided applause and approbation.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, December 3, Will be presented the grand moral play of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or Life among the Lowly. Uncle Tom, Mr. C. R. Thorne; Augustine St. Clair, Mr. Russell; Penetrate Partyside, Mr. M'Closky; Drover John, Mr. T. Thorne; Andy Sambo, Mr. W. Thorne; Simon Legree, Mr. Briarly; Haley, Mr. Hammond; Topsey, Mrs. C. R. Thorne; Eliza, Miss Kate Denin; Aunty Vermont, Miss Emily Thorne; Chloe, Mrs. Howard; Eva, Miss Edwin; Rosa, Miss Cook. To conclude with the laughable piece of MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. Peter White, Mr. M'Closky; Frank Brown, Mr. Russell; Widow White, Miss Kate Denin; Kitty Clover, Miss Emily Thorne.

On Monday Mrs. C. R. Thorne's benefit.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1854

IN the Legislative Council yesterday the Royal Assent to several Bills was announced.

A petition was presented from Mr. Mort, praying to be heard at the bar of the House against the passing of the Government Railways Bill. Another petition was also presented against the Bill from five of the largest shareholders. Both petitions were received.

The resolutions of Mr. THURLOW for returns as to the salaries of officers employed by the City Commissioners, and the names of the old officers of the Corporation who had been dismissed by them, were passed.

Mr. MARTIN moved—

(1.) That Her Majesty's Attorney-General for this colony, having on the 26th September last, stated in his place in Council, with reference to a letter signed "A Tipperary Celt," which appeared in a paper called the *Freeman's Journal*, of the 23rd September last, that such letter was seditious, and that he considered it his duty not to let it pass unnoticed, he was bound to prosecute the publisher of such seditious publication. (2.) That one sitting of the Supreme Court, in its Criminal Jurisdiction, having been held in Sydney since the 26th September, at which no such prosecution was instituted by the Attorney-General, this House deems it necessary to record its opinion that such conduct amounts to an assumption, on the part of the Attorney-General, of a power of pardoning which is highly unconstitutional and illegal. (3.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address, and presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that he will transmit them to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL entered into a lengthy explanation, which appeared to be satisfactory to the House, and the resolutions were withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES, an address was ordered to be presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL, transmitting a copy of the Report of the Select Committee on Asiatic labour, and praying that, in the event of a renewal of Asiatic immigration, His EXCELLENCY would be pleased to take steps to establish a Colonial Protectorate, in accordance with the recommendations of the Report.

Mr. MACARTHUR moved the following resolutions:—

(1.) That this Council, on the eve of its prorogation, and of the departure for England of His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, desires to record its deliberate opinion of the practical ability, sound judgment, and eminent success, which, during a period of more than eight years, have characterised His Excellency's personal administration of the Government of this colony. (2.) That this Council is more especially desirous to express its sense of the frank, cordial, and truly constitutional spirit on all occasions manifested by His Excellency in his communications with this branch of the Legislature—a course which has been attended with the happiest results, and has in no slight degree tended to confirm that love of order, and loyalty and attachment to the Parent State, which pervade all ranks of this community. (3.) That in bidding him farewell, this Council desires to convey to his Excellency the assurance of its best wishes, and to express its hope that his Excellency's administration of the Government of this colony may ensure to him a continuance of the confidence and favour of our most Gracious Sovereign. (4.) That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to his Excellency the Governor-General, to be presented to his Excellency by the House to-morrow.

The hon. member, in a few brief observations, supported the resolutions, as just in themselves and appropriate under the circumstances of the immediate prorogation of the Council, and the early departure of his Excellency from the colony.

Dr. LANG, in a speech of bitter invective, proposed a series of resolutions as an amendment, condemnatory of the conduct and the policy of Sir CHARLES FITZ ROY's administration.

The original resolutions were passed by a majority of 28 to 6.

The Pennant Hills Tramroad Bill and the Sydney Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion for the third reading of the Government Railways Bill, Mr. T. S. Mort was heard on his own part against the Bill, at the Bar of the House, and the debate on the third reading was adjourned till ten o'clock this day.

The Council adjourned at nine o'clock.

THERE is an inlet of Sydney harbour called Lane Cove. It extends about ten miles from the shore opposite Cockatoo Island, into the country. At about a half a mile from its head is a straggling small village called also Lane Cove, which extends towards the Pennant Hill Road between the Hawkesbury and Parramatta. The inhabitants of this village and its neighbourhood, amount to between four and five hundred. In religion, they are divided chiefly between the Wesleyan Church, the Roman Catholic, and the Church of England. There is a denominational school belonging to the latter, maintained in the village, by Government, and the children are taught in a building standing on land now held by the Church and School Corporation, which land we are informed, is at present rented from the Corporation, under a lease of 21 years, by the clergyman who lives in the adjoining parish of Willoughby. In that school-house, under a late master, the now young men of the village received their instruction; and might, therefore, be naturally supposed to have respect for it. The inhabitants, generally, are in middle station of Colonial life; some are in professional employment; others are sawyers and timber merchants, and tradesmen of various kinds. Some cultivate their land, and grow plentiful supplies of fruit or grain. Others are mere squatters in the bush, and live as they can. But the mass of the people are well off, and some are by good buildings improving the aspect of their village. There are two inns in the village, in which there is a very extensive trade carried on in the sale of liquor. There is also a constable appointed to keep the people in order, stationed there. These people of Lane Cove, (we believe it is in the parish of Gordon) are, therefore, well off in outward means of prosperity. They might be a peaceable and happy and moral community; for there is little wanting to them as far as this world is concerned for persons in their situation of life.

But as the Sun himself occasionally exhibits spots upon his surface, so unfortunately these Gordonites are distinguished by blots on their reputation. Not having much but what is useful to distinguish them, and being of an ambitious character, some of the *elite* of this suburban Paradise in the gum woods, despising such common-place usefulness, have been fired with the desire of a distinction of another kind. They have, as we are informed by various persons, enrolled themselves into a club, in other words, into a gang of depredators, and from small beginnings they have, at last, arrived at a pitch of perfection which they think, no doubt, is equivalent to the fame of a Marquis of WATERFORD, but which may, perhaps, carry some of them to a more elevated position than they desire. Some years ago, when their hands were not much tried, their chief adventures were daubing their neighbours' houses and fences with filth; shaving the tails and manes of horses; throwing stones at houses; breaking windows and scaring the inmates. They helped to drive away from the school, in this way, one of the former masters to whom they owed nearly all they knew of right and wrong, and who, if not quite as "wise" as themselves, was what each ought to have been also, an honest man. They have now a new schoolmaster, a quiet unoffending man, who seems to have done his duty, so far as we can ascertain, and whose only fault seems to be that he is of too peaceful a disposition to consort with noisy disreputable persons. It so fell out that some time since, a difference took place between two inhabitants of this paradise, and the schoolmaster was witness of the transaction; and it also fell out that, in the course of his observations as school-master, who, in his character of teacher is an important person, or ought to be, in such a community—and, therefore, may be supposed to have an eye towards the preservation of the rights of the church in whose service he is employed,—he saw certain individuals engaged in stealing timber from the land on which the school stands; and, as in duty bound, he reported this to the tenant, who is also clergyman. This is what we are told upon the authority of more than one person. Now, whether these facts are uncoloured or not; whether it was because the schoolmaster is too sharp and honest, or whether what he saw in the affray before mentioned, was of a nature to damage the reputation of one of the parties concerned, we know not—(but many of the inhabitants who have spoken about it, say such was the case)—he has been subjected to the same outrageous annoyances as his predecessors, and in addition to stone-throwing, and bell-ringing, and other tom-foolery, the gang before named have selected him to try their hand at *murder*. At about two o'clock on Monday morning 20th instant, one informant says *five*, another says *three* of the gang came across the road and standing close to the school fence deliberately fired together *three* or more large pistol bullets made of lead (mixed with pewter, in order to harden them,) right through the house and over the bed in which the schoolmaster was asleep! The matter, we understand, has been submitted to the consideration of the Police authorities; but we have not heard with what success. We presume it is left to the vigilance of the single constable on residence. But if these facts be as they are alleged to be, surely this is doing nothing, for these country constables are often spell bound. If the peaceable inhabitants of our hamlets are to be murdered in this ruffianly way by a set of "white-feet" as such scoundrels were called in Ireland, and nothing is to be done but to wait for a quiet revelation of the offenders, what security have we, that any one in the community may not be slaughtered in his midnight sleep by a cowardly assassin?

It is said to be very well known to persons in Lane Cove, that this gang are about the bush at all hours of the night; that they often go armed, that cattle are shot by them; and that the people generally are so alarmed, that they one and all refuse to take notice of these proceedings, lest worse mischief should happen to themselves. The place is said to be placarded by written papers insulting to different persons; and we have heard that the most important man in that community does not stir in the business, lest his property should be destroyed. Now if all this be true, as we are told it is, surely something ought to be done to punish and prevent such abominable proceedings.

WE have read with more than ordinary interest the very able Report just brought up by the Select Committee on the Sydney Sewerage and Water Appropriation Bill. Not having yet had an opportunity of testing its accuracy and fairness by the Minutes of Evidence, we must for the present take for granted that on the more material points the Committee and their witnesses are substantially agreed, and that the somewhat severe animadversions upon the City Commissioners are not unwarranted by the facts in evidence.

Of one thing there can be no doubt: the Committee have addressed themselves to the consideration of our municipal affairs in the spirit of downright earnestness, and have embodied the result in one of the best written reports of the session, and one well calculated to stimulate the zeal of the authorities in the prosecution of those great works upon which the public health, to say nothing of the public convenience, so much depends.

The first topic adverted to in the report is the trigonometrical survey of the city. We had been given to understand that the Committee had arrived at the conclusion, after strict enquiry, that this expensive work was altogether unnecessary, a survey of the kind having already been made by the SURVEYOR-GENERAL of the colony, and, moreover, that the City Commissioners were aware of the fact. It appears, however, from the Report, that the CITY ENGINEER maintained that the survey and plans of Sir THOMAS MITCHELL were not of the character required to form the basis of a complete system of sewerage. And although the Committee are not quite satisfied with the reasons by which the ENGINEER sought to justify that opinion, and the course which he had consequently pursued, yet, upon the whole, they incline to the opinion that a survey such as the ENGINEER is now making will, if accurately performed, be of great value, not only for the sewerage and water supply, but also for other important purposes connected with the city. According to the evidence of Sir THOMAS MITCHELL, however, the trigonometrical survey, in its present unfinished state, has cost both more time and more money than it ought to have cost when quite complete.

On the subject of water supply the Report says very little, and that little is not new. It recommends that the most careful attention should be paid to the solidity of every portion of the work, that the fellmongering and wool-washing establishments about the Lachlan Swamp should be removed without delay and at any cost, and that a sufficient portion of the land on each side of that Swamp should be secured for the city, with the view of preventing the discharge of impurities into the stream which supplies the city with water.

As regards the sewerage, the Committee complain that neither the City Engineer nor his Assistant gave them any clear and satisfactory reason why so long a period as nine months had been allowed to elapse without any commencement having been made with any main sewers in the city. Without offering any opinion as to what should be the size of our main sewers, the Committee strongly and very properly recommend that they should be made too large rather than too small, and that solidity in the construction of them should be vigilantly looked to.

We regret to find that the Committee are not favourable to the plan of collecting the sewage matter at the outlets of the sewers for the purposes of fertilization—or rather, we regret that they are favourable to the contrary plan of discharging the whole of that matter into the harbour. On the grand objection to this latter plan, namely, that it would cause the harbour to be filled up to a dangerous extent, they say not one word. We are astonished at this silence on a subject of so much moment to Sydney as a seaport town. They ought to have made it the subject of very searching investigation, and of the most mature consideration. The only reason they assign in favour of the plan of their choice is, that the expense and, to a certain extent, the danger of accumulating so much matter in Sydney would more than counterbalance any advantage which it could afford. But surely there is no necessity for allowing the sewage to be accumulated in Sydney, seeing it might be removed to localities where its deposit would be wholly free from danger; and seeing, especially, that no consideration of expense ought for one moment to stand in the way of any contrivance for saving the harbour from being filled up or seriously damaged.

The proceedings of the City Commissioners are spoken of in terms of disapprobation on four grounds: First, for their not having thought it necessary, with reference to sewerage and water supply, to call upon their engineer for a full and complete report in writing of his plans, with a detailed statement of his reasons for the adoption of these plans, in order that they (the Commissioners) might be enabled to judge of the propriety of the course proposed, and to avail themselves, if necessary, of the opinions of other engineers. Secondly, for not calling upon their various officers to furnish those reports upon the works performed, or upon matters connected with their duties, which a due control over those officers, and a proper and efficient check upon the expenditure of the city funds, would seem to require. Thirdly, for not having kept their minutes of proceedings in a way such as the varied and important interests confided to the Commissioners, and the large amount of annual expenditure subject to their control, entitled the Committee to expect. And, lastly, for having appointed as their secretary a stranger just arrived in the colony, without such testimonials as afforded reasonable proof of his competency for the office.

The Committee are evidently very much inclined to the opinion that the duties of the City Commissioners would be more efficiently discharged by one Commissioner than they are or can be by three. Many of our readers will remember that we always maintained that the grand fault in the construction of the old City Council was the largeness of its numbers; and that the business of the city would be far better if the number were reduced to three. Our reason for preferring that rather than any other number was, that it was the smallest number, consistent with plurality, that could work well, seeing that a board of two only would be liable to the serious embarrassment of its members not agreeing in opinion. But the question now to be considered is, whether for the purposes of a municipal executive plurality of members is really necessary, and whether it would not be a wiser and more useful arrangement to devolve the responsibility and the power upon a single head?

We agree, however, with the Committee, that at so early a period after the dissolution of the City Council it would be premature to determine this question one way or the other, and that we had better wait for another year's experience in the working of the Commission in its present form.

We repeat, that, assuming its tenor to be justified by the Minutes of Evidence, this Report is exceedingly creditable to the energy and discrimination of the Committee, and to the ability of its framer, the honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Pipes, Percussion Caps, Iron Buckets; at 12 o'clock, Ale and Porter, Dutch Beer, Wines and Spirits, Cigars.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Personal Effects, Roman and Portland Cement, Damaged Starch.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wellington Boots, Dressing Combs, Table Cutlery.

MESSRS. COHEN AND HARBOTTLE.—At the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Clearance Sale of Sundries at Campbell's Wharf, Countess Slates; at the Circular Wharf, Deals.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Harness, Bran, &c.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At Mrs. Smith's, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. BURT.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Carts, Gigs, &c.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Porter, Rice, Manila Rope, and Sundries.

YESTERDAY'S RECEIPT OF GOLD.

THE Western and Southern Escorts arrived yesterday, and delivered at the Colonial Treasury the following quantities of gold dust, viz.—

WESTERN.

		oz.	dwts.	grs.
From	Bathurst ...	85	19	0
	Sofala ...	597	0	0
	Tambaroora ...	217	12	14
	Burrendong ...	78	19	0
	Avisford ...	364	8	0
	Mudgee ...	305	2	0
		1649	0	14

SOUTHERN.

		oz.	dwts.	grs.
From	Goulburn ...	600	0	0
	Braidwood ...	525	7	0
	Major's Creek ...	193	16	0
		1319	3	0

Total of gold dust received by Western and Southern Escorts 2968 3 14

List of consignees:—

FROM BATHURST.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
W. and S. Thompson ...	16	0	0
Tucker and Co. ...	57	14	0
E. B. Cullen ...	12	5	0
	85	19	0

FROM SOFALA.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
J. G. Waller ...	27	0	0
W. Preston ...	20	0	0
R. E. and F. Tooth ...	75	5	0
J. Taylor ...	64	15	0
J. Watkins ...	108	9	0
J. Weight and Co. ...	37	19	0
Fagan and Keele ...	64	12	0
W. Long ...	120	0	0
G. F. Neale ...	82	0	0
	597	0	0

FROM TAMBAROORA.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
J. Weight and Co. ...	36	10	14
Paris Exhibition Commissioners ...	15	7	0
J. G. Cohen ...	118	15	0
Paris Exhibition Commissioners ...	16	0	0
W. Long ...	31	0	0
	217	12	14

FROM BURRENDONG.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Brush and Macdonald ...	39	6	0
Paris Exhibition Commissioners ...	29	0	0
Ditto ...	10	13	0
	78	19	0

FROM AVISFORD.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
W. M. Arnold ...	215	8	0
Kirchner and Co. ...	75	0	0
Lark and Benett ...	10	10	0
J. F. M'Donell ...	63	10	0
	364	8	0

FROM MUDGEE.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
C. W. Keele ...	40	7	0
John Butler ...	71	15	0
M. Vile ...	85	18	0
John Soloman ...	20	10	0
Lovejoy and Wilmott ...	21	8	0
M. Barry ...	18	19	0
S. D. Gordon ...	22	0	0
Ditto ...	24	5	0
	305	2	0

FROM GOULBURN.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
Union Bank of Australia ...	600	0	0

FROM BRAIDWOOD.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
W. Terry ...	119	0	0
J. W. and S. Thompson ...	175	19	0
Joseph Dransfield ...	75	8	0
P. Hart ...	154	0	0
	525	7	0

FROM MAJOR'S CREEK.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
J. Dransfield ...	23	19	0
W. Barton ...	41	1	0
J. Weight and Co. ...	28	18	0
J. Dransfield ...	84	9	0
W. Deane and Co. ...	14	9	0
	193	16	0

LIVERPOOL ROAD TRUST.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed William Hannibal Lane, Esq., and George Taylor Rowe, Esq., to be Commissioners of the Liverpool Road Trust.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will resume its sittings this morning, at No. 80.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—An inquest was held yesterday, at the Oven's public-house, Pitt-street, on view of the body of Richard Wenham, aged 66, who put a period to his existence by hanging himself. Ann Wenham, the wife of the deceased, deposed that he was a labourer, but of late had employed himself by selling fish; he was very feeble; a very small quantity of spirits or ale would take effect upon him; she has known him to be intoxicated from drinking two glasses of ale; he had not been a day sober for the last two months; he never expressed a desire or intention to commit suicide; on Wednesday last he retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and got up two or three times for the purpose of having a smoke; witness arose about six o'clock on the following morning (Thursday), and went for the axe which was kept in the water-closet, and on opening the door, after some resistance, found the deceased suspended by the neck with a rope, which belonged to his barrow, from the rafters, his feet touching the ground; she raised an alarm, and he was cut down; Joseph Hook, landlord of the Oven's public-house, deposed that the deceased was a man addicted to intemperance; on Thursday morning last, about five minutes past five o'clock, deceased came to my house and called for a pint of ale; I refused to give it to him, and said that he might have a drop of brandy if he wished as colonial ale would do him no good; I observed something unusual in the appearance of his eyes, and he had a wheezing in his breathing; he did not appear perfectly collected and not in his usual state of mind; he only remained a few minutes and went away; I never afterwards saw him alive. Verdict: "Put a period to his existence while labouring under temporary insanity caused by delirium tremens."—Another inquest was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, Elizabeth-street, on view of the body of Charles Hart, aged 48. From the evidence of Charles Felgate, bricklayer, it appeared that the deceased, who was a stout built man, was the same trade, and had been drinking very hard of late, having only come to work on Thursday last, after a spree; he was then sober; witness and deceased were at work together, at some buildings in Macquarie-street, about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on a scaffold some 24 or 25 feet from the ground, and four or five in width, erected *inside*, suddenly witness missed the deceased, and upon looking over the scaffold he saw him lying on the ground below; witness then hastened down the ladder to render assistance to the deceased and found him quite insensible, and blood flowing from a wound on the side of the head and from one of his ears: he groaned very heavily, as if in great pain, and had a gurgling in his throat. He was immediately removed to the Infirmary; there was no person within 10 feet from the deceased at the time of the accident; he appeared to be suffering from the effects of his spree; witness' opinion was that deceased had taken a sudden swimming of the head, and had fallen through the windows into the street; the occurrence was purely accidental. William Rickett, brother-in-law of deceased, deposed that he was a hard drinker, and was subject to fits, especially after drinking. Dr. M'Ewan deposed that the deceased was admitted into the Infirmary on Thursday afternoon, suffering from a fracture of the right scapula, and several of the ribs on the left side; the lungs appeared to have been severely injured, and he gradually sank, and died about two hours after admission; am of opinion that the injuries received were sufficient to account for death. Verdict "Died from injuries accidentally received."

THE NATURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The attendance at the Museum yesterday was 520. One thing which will facilitate to some extent the acquisition of information respecting the Exhibition is the publication of a catalogue, which has just been issued from the press. For the most part, however, it is a mere skeleton, and will not, therefore, afford anything like the information which a descriptive catalogue, such as the Commissioners are preparing, is calculated to supply. But even this catalogue contains much information respecting the woods, which will probably be read with interest.

PHOTOGRAHPY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In the process for preserving the sensitiveness of the Collodion plate, which you kindly inserted in your issue of this day; I stated that the development of the picture was to be proceeded with as usual. I omitted, however, to give the formula for the developing solution, recommended by Mr. Shadbolt, in his paper read before the Photographic Society; and which from its ready flowing qualities is peculiarly adapted to spread quickly and evenly over the surface of the Collodion, rendered somewhat viscid by the honey. Formula for developing fluids

Pyrogallic acid, 8 grains.
Distilled water, 5 ounces.
Acetic Acid (not glacial), 2 ounces.
Alcohol, 1 ounce,

together with a few drops from the Nitrate Bath.

The plate during its stay in the bath of distilled water, previous to developing, should now and then be lifted up and down, to remove as much as possible of the honey.

I am, Sir, your's &c.,
E. H.

1st December, 1854.

CAUSE OF THE FERTILITY OF THE PLAINS OF BABYLON.—Gypsum beds, it is said, stretch from four hours above Mosul many miles down the river, furnishing by their yearly wash the richest possible deposit for the plains of Babylon, and fully accounting for the otherwise incredible reports of their fertility, as given us by Herodotus. For thousands of years the Tigris has annually transported and spread this "dressing" over those regions free of charge, and were they now thoroughly irrigated, as in the days of the energetic Nebuchadnezzar, they might again be the granary of the world.

MARRIAGES.

By special license, at St. Philip's Church, by the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, Alfred Haynes Ward, to Annie Pashley, both of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, at Wollongong, by the Rev. M. D. Meares, M.A., Matthew Thomas, youngest son of the late John Pratt, Esq., of Bells-hill, Northumberland, to Sarah Ann, fourth daughter of Charles Throsby Smith, Esq., Wollongong.

On the 30th November ultimo, at St. James's Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Alfred Stephen, John Willis Davison, to Hannah, eldest daughter of William Maguire, Hornett-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, on the 31st October, by the Rev. Mr. Dawning, by special license, John Carroll, of the County Down, North of Ireland, to Anne Whitley, of the same place.

On the 30th ultimo, at the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Robert William Pearson, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, to Jessie Elizabeth Hoddle, youngest daughter of John Gurner, Esq., Solicitor, Sydney.

DEATH.

At the residence of her parents, Newtown, on Thursday, the 30th instant, of acute dysentery, Amelia Jane Langhorne, aged 10 years.

On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of his parents, Liverpool-street east, Benjamin Henry, aged 7 months, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Solomon.

On the 1st December instant, Mr. Thomas William Byford, aged twenty-four years.

FUNERAL.—G. U. O. O. FELLOWS.—Loyal Mariner's Rest Lodge.—The Members of this Lodge and of the Order are particularly requested to attend the funeral of the Wife of Brother Fordyce; to meet at the Lodge Rooms, Host Crane's, at 2 P.M. SATURDAY next. F. BEATTIE, N.G. WM. JOHNSON, Secretary.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM BYFORD, late of Mr. Thomas Woolley's, are invited to attend his Funeral, which will take place this afternoon at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. The procession will move from the corner of George and King-streets at the time above mentioned. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, Undertakers, King and Riley-streets.

N. B.—No circulars will be issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. Maurice Cullen are respectfully invited to attend his funeral. The procession to move from his late residence, Glebe-street, Glebe, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. B. HANSLOW, undertaker, George-street South.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned as Wholesale Ironmongers, under the firm of Milligan, Tempest and Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Milligan retiring from ill health. The business will in future be carried on by Mr. Tempest and Mr. John Want, under the firm of Want and Tempest, to whom all debts due to the late firm may be paid, and who will discharge all the liabilities of the same.

(Signed) A. M. MILLIGAN
GEORGE HENRY TEMPEST.

Witness—EDWIN DAINTREY.
Sydney, December 1st.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into partnership, as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, and will carry on business under the firm of YARNTON and REDMAN, at 63, Pitt-street, corner of King-street.

GEO. S. YARNTON.
WM. REDMAN.

2nd December, 1854.

£10,000 TO LEND, in large or small sums, on good security. Apply to JOHN C. MALCOLM, 13, Campbell-street; or, NICHOLS and WILLIAMS, Pitt-street.

MONEY to LEND, in sums of from £100 to £2000, for periods of from one to five years, upon Sydney freehold property. Apply to STENHOUSE and HARDY, 15, Elizabeth-street North.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST OF YESTERDAY AND THE FRENCH MEDICAL MEN IN SYDNEY.—Two important reasons oblige me to come before the public—the first is to state that very shortly I shall try to explain in a public way what science uses to call reaction, physiologically and pathologically considered, in cases of injuries of the head and the brains, brought on by external material causes, with the whole treatment of a few cases of this kind, observed and attended by me in this city; a few other unfortunate cases which happened to people of high character, attended by medical men whose fame is in surgery European, will suit well in this matter.

A scientific journal is the only way we are used to, but circumstances not depending from our will compel us sometimes to overcome our feelings.

The second reason is to justify the titles and qualifications I have got as a French medical man and practitioner. On my arrival here in Sydney on the 11th December, 1852, as superintendent surgeon of an emigrant ship from Hamburg, I fulfilled a duty of mine in calling on the French Consul, in whose hands by his request I deposited the justificative qualifications as a French medical man, truly received and admitted by the University of Strasbourg, and practising afterwards in the same country during nearly nine years; the French Consul a few days afterwards had the kindness to ask officially my admission to wait upon his Excellency the Governor-General, who generously pleased to admit me with the submentioned quality.

In every circumstance during the last eighteen months I am residing here in this city as a professional man, I offered to justify whom I am, and now I am ready and will feel happy to come before the justice Court or any other commission appointed *ad hoc*, in order to prove the qualification I legally obtained in my own country in France. I am ready also to answer and justify my conduct as well as a private man as a medical man since I have resided here in this city. I shall never (if not absolutely compelled) bring before the public anything which may hurt the fame, self-love, or personal interest of others; but I am prepared to justify my public conduct here as a physician and surgeon whenever asked for.

I offer here publicly to my countryman and colleague, Dr. Lassus, my sincere thanks for the letter he published yesterday; his attendance in the unfortunate and afflicting case is the same I would have, in all probability, performed myself; and the best consolation for his heart may be the immoveable conviction to be approved of by T. L. Petit, Dessault, Larrey, Dupuytern, Lisfranc, Begin, Malgoigne, Velpian, and all the other great authorities in surgery belonging to our home country, in France.

I remain, sir, with a perfect esteem, your obedient servant,
DR. MULLER.

O'Connell-street, 29th November, 1854.

PROSPECTUS of the HAWKESBURY RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The want of a regular, speedy, and cheap communication between Sydney and Windsor, and the intermediate places on the river Hawkesbury, having long been felt, and the establishment of steam communication being regarded by some of the most influential persons in this fertile district as essential to the proper development of its resources, it has been determined to form a Company for the purpose of placing a steam vessel to ply regularly between Sydney and Windsor, for the conveyance of goods and passengers. From calculations very carefully made by persons fully acquainted with the district, there can be no doubt that it will prove highly remunerative to the shareholders, and at the same time tend to increase the value of property on the Hawkesbury, Macdonald, and Colo rivers. Among many of the advantages which the establishment of steam communication on the Hawkesbury will confer on this district may be mentioned the establishment of wool washing in the town of Windsor, which must shortly be discontinued in Sydney, and for which Windsor affords greater facilities than can be found elsewhere. Another advantage to be enumerated will be the increased expenditure of money occasioned by the numerous persons who will be induced to visit Windsor, Richmond, and surrounding country.

At a public meeting, held pursuant to advertisement, at the Fitz Roy Hotel, Windsor, on Saturday, the 25th instant, James Hale, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

First.—That a Company be formed, to be called the Hawkesbury River Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of goods and passengers between Windsor and Sydney, and intermediate places on the Hawkesbury River; with a capital of £25,000, in shares of £5 per share.

Secondly.—That a deposit of £1 per share be paid on the allotment of shares, and that £1 per share be also paid on the signing the deed of settlement; and that all further calls, not exceeding £1 per share, to be paid as the Directors of the Company may require, of which one month's notice will be given by public advertisement.

Thirdly.—That James Ascough, Esq.; J.P., Robert Coleman Springett, Esq., Richard Coley, Esq., Alexander George Fanton, Esq., and Charles Cox, Esq. be appointed as a provisional Committee for this district, for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this meeting.

Fourthly.—That application shall be made at the next session of the Legislative Council, for an Act to limit the liability of shareholders in this Company.

Mr. Hale having left the chair, the same having been taken by James Ascough, Esq., J.P., a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Hale, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Hawkesbury River Steam Navigation Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares of £5 each in the above Company, and I hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number, as may be allotted to me, and to pay the required deposit thereon, and to execute all necessary deeds when required. Dated this day of 1854

Name in full,
Address in full,
Profession or trade.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, under cover to the Secretary.

RICHARD COLEY, Hon. Sec.

Windsor, November 25th, 1854.

TAMAR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LAUNCESTON.

DIRECTORS:

Ronald C. Gunn, Esq., J.P., Chairman
Keith Jackson King, Esq., J.P.; Wm. Headlam, Esq.; James Peters, Esq.; John Cookes, Esq.
SECRETARY—Alexander Learmonth, Esq.
SOLICITOR—Wm. Douglass, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Launceston—Captain Wm. Henniker.
AGENT at Hobart Town—F. A. Downing, Esq., J.P.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Hobart Town—Captain George Johnstone.
AGENTS at Melbourne—Messrs. Williams, Headlam, and Co.
" Geelong—John Gill Towers, Esq.
" Portland—Messrs. A. R. Cruikshank and Co.
" Warrnambool—Messrs. Mansfield and Bostock.
" Sydney—Messrs. George Thorne and Co.
MARINE SURVEYOR—Sydney—Captain H. T. Fox, 19, Upper Fort-street.
BANKERS—Bank of Australasia.

Fire and Marine Risks are now taken by the Company; those insured at this Office against casualties by fire are reminded that annual polices expire on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

The undersigned, agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks, and to issue policies.

Rates and further particulars may be known on application at their offices, Wynyard-square.

G. THORNE and CO.

TURON GOLDEN RIDGE QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY.—At a Meeting of new proprietors in this Company, who have paid up in full the sum of £1 per share, held, this day, at the residence of the undersigned, it was resolved, "That this meeting be adjourned to THURSDAY next, the 7th instant, at 7 p.m., at the Royal Hotel, when all the said new proprietors are invited to attend." S OSBORNE GIBBES, Chairman, 9, Cole's Buildings, Sydney, December 1, 1854.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' ORPHANS' and Destitute Children's Society.—The several subscribing and non-subscribing members of the order are requested to attend the General Meeting of this Society, to be held on Monday next, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street, at 3 o'clock precisely. Clergymen of all denominations are invited, and persons not members of the order can obtain permission by applying in the meantime to the Secretary.

WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Honorary Secretary.
55, Pitt-street.

LOYAL UNITED BROTHERS' LODGE I. O. F., M. U., Sydney District, December, 1, 1854.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge, are hereby informed that their next meeting will take place on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at their New Lodge Room, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place, when the attendance of the officers and brethren of the various lodges in connection with the above order, is most respectfully invited on that occasion. By order of GEORGE LANE, N.G. WILLIAM M KNIGHT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—ALBERT BAKER loaded two teams at our stores for Mudgee, on the 9th October, with wines, spirits, and groceries, which he had not delivered on the 27th November. Any person giving information of his whereabouts will be rewarded by BEAMES and KEELE, Hunter-street.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1502449

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Some misconception appears to have arisen with respect to some remarks of mine, on the depositions in late case, as published in your journal of the 2nd instant. I ad not the slightest idea of imputing anything corrupt or dishonest in the Mudgee bench. All that I complain of is, that in a ench of magistrates, consisting as it were of but one family, no ne of them will sit on any case in which the other may be implicated, and from that cause alone, justice cannot be obtained.

In a letter which appeared in your journal of the 18th instant, gned D. R. Macdonald, the writer remarks how singular it is, I ever found anything wrong in this district until a matter touched e personally. I can only say that I leave every one to fight heir own battles. I certainly never thought the Mudgee bench mmaculate.

Dr. Macdonald says, that I have rather a singular memory. It ay be so, but I perfectly recollect every word that passed the vening I applied for the summons. I perfectly recollect his ying, "It is a pity you did not knock Mr. Bayly down and have he affair over at once, instead of coming to me for a summons." also remember telling him "that I thought it would hardly ecome a gentleman holding a commission to commit breach of the peace." He says he does not know what my recollections may be, but for his part he has a great disinclination o sit in judgment on a brother magistrate. I really do not see why a gentleman, who swears to administer even handed justice, hould pull up Jack, Tom, or Harry, for committing a breach of he peace without the slightest compunction, and yet feel so crupulous when a magistrate may do so, who ought to know so uch better.

In concluding, Dr. Macdonald quotes some lines from Shakseare: I wish the passage had occurred to him on the bench, when my character had been assailed.

I again assert that I can find many records of the Court, where arties have been convicted and fined for using less offensive words than those addressed to me. It is absurd trying to make a istinction where there is no difference. That to tell a man he ies, is not the same as calling him a liar. Or that he has committed a blackguard transaction, is not so offensive as calling him blackguard. I contend that either one or the other would come nder the meaning of the Act; and I rather think that were the ables turned Dr. Macdonald would think so too. It is well known hat depositions do not contain one-half the evidence given in ny police case. I believe my case, even as to the depositions, to ave been fully proved; and I am also aware that I am not at all ingular in that respect. Another letter appeared in the paper of he same date as the above, signed C. B. Lowe. I shall not attempt o answer it in the flippant, self-sufficient style in which it is written, or call the author impertinent, &c. I am only astonished hat a gentleman so very high in public estimation should deem it necessary to notice the remark of so humble an individual as myself—of one, who now may see, as Mr. Lowe forcibly remarks, he very slight regard in which he is held by at least one portion of the public at Mudgee. I am sorry that I should have laid myself open to the charge of publishing a falsehood by that gentleman; the remark stated to have been made by him was not "that he would not sit upon that case for £50," but "that he would sooner ride fifty miles than do so." The above was *not a rumour*, but related to me by the gentleman to whom it had been addressed, and in whose veracity I have the strictest confidence, notwithstanding Mr. Lowe's assertion to the contrary, and if he wishes shall be happy to give him the name.

Mr. Lowe asks, astonished at my so called impudence, did I think he would neglect his private business for public duty? I certainly do not or ever did think so. Mr. Lowe speaks of my petty, trashy quarrels. To be called a liar and blackguard may to him appear trivial, but I can assure Mr. Lowe that I have ever been taught to think less lightly of it.

He also condemns my attempts to bring the magistracy into contempt through the press. He may rest assured, that any one or body of men, by following the simple rules of right, and dispensing even justice, without respect to persons, will ever be above contempt.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. COX.

PELHAM'S SERENADERS' FAREWELL CONCERT.—Messrs FAULKNER, HALL, JOHNSON, and HARRINGTON, will give their Last Concert in the SALOON in the ROYAL HOTEL, THIS EVENING, Saturday, December 2.
GRAND AND ENLARGED PROGRAMME.

PART I.	
Overture—Caliph of Bagdad ...	Band
Opening Chorus—Whar am de spot? ...	Hall and Company
Song—My Skiff is on the Shore ...	Faulkner
Song—Ole King Crow ...	Johnson
Song—Way down Souf in Ole Carolina ...	Hall
Song—O, lookee dar ...	Harrington
Song—Get up in de morning ...	Johnson
PART II.	
Opening Chorus—Come, let us laugh and sing ...	Faulkner and Company
Song—Black-eyed Susianuah ...	Harrington
Song—I lub you more dan Honey ...	Hall
Song—De Darkie's Courtship ...	Faulkner
Song—My Bruder ...	Johnson
Song—Massa's Com to Town ...	Harrington
Song—Lucy Neal ...	Faulkner
Song—Race Track ...	Hall
PART III.	
Opening Chorus—Commence, ye darkies ...	Johnson and Company
Song—Ben Bolt ...	Faulkner
Song—Dandy Nigs ...	Harrington
Song—Hab a little dance to-night ...	Johnson
Song—Boatman ob de Ohio ...	Hall

To conclude with the celebrated Railway Overture.
Back seats, 2s; Front seats, 3s.
Doors open at half-past 7, to commence at 8.

THIS EVENING.—GRAND ASSAULT D'ARMES, Masonic Hall Hotel.—Professor PARKER invites his friends and the public to this entertainment, THIS EVENING, eight o'clock. The performance comprises,
English—Stick, broadsword, bayonet, cutting a whole sheep, bar of lead, and a leg of mutton, at one stroke each, with the broadsword.
French—Baton, cane, savatt, and small sword.
Professor Parker's pupils will be in attendance, and be happy to take stick or foil with any gentleman.

MAGIC, MAGIC!—First appearance in Sydney of the Wizard of the South, on TUESDAY evening, 5th December, 1854, in his gorgeous temple of magic, and every evening during the week. The Wizard will introduce the most novel delusions at the Royal Hotel, George-street. Early application for reserved seats to be made at the office, Royal Hotel.

PARRAMATTA.—MISKA HAUSER'S CONCERT.—The inhabitants of Parramatta and vicinity are respectfully informed that Miska Hauser has made arrangements to give a concert in the above place on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant; particulars of which will be announced in Monday's papers.

MURRAY'S CREMORNE GARDENS, North Shore, landing at Billy Blue's Point.—Grand Ball every MONDAY evening; dancing to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d. for gentlemen, ladies free.

MR. J. CLARKE'S QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on MONDAY next. Admission by tickets only, to be had at his residence, Elizabeth-street North.

MR. J. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that he has engaged the German Band for MONDAY next, 4th December.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the New Congregational Church, West Maitland, will be laid (D.V.) on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 5 p.m. On the same evening a public Tea Meeting will be held in the Congregational Church, at half-past 6. The presence of ministers, and gentlemen connected with the Congregational Church Building Society for New South Wales, and other friends, is expected.

Price 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.
NOW IN THE PRESS, and to be ready on the 8th of December, the Catholic Almanac and Directory for 1855. Besides the usual information found in almanacs, it will contain the Biographies of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Adelaide, and of the Very Rev. Father Therry, together with their portraits neatly engraved on steel. WILLIAM DOLMAN, publisher, 16, Park-street. Country subscribers will do well to send their names immediately, as only a limited number will be published.

THE *ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS* of Saturday will contain the following engravings:—
1. Scene in connection with "Lucy Cooper."
2. The Devil's Tower, Bass's Straits.
3. Mr. James Milne, as "Sir Peter Teazle."
4. Mrs. Guerin, as "Lady Teazle."
5. The Interior of the Hall of the Museum at the opening of the Exhibition (page engraving).
With numerous articles, original and select; foreign, colonial, domestic, and commercial intelligence; markets, shipping, &c.
Printing and publishing office, 32, Hunter-street (late office of the *Englishman*).

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Printing and Publishing Office of the *ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS* has been removed from 199, George-street, to 32, Hunter-street, lately occupied by the proprietors of the *Englishman*, where all business in connection with the paper will in future be carried on.

No. 54-79. City Commissioners' Office, King-street, 1st December, 1854.
HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—Notice is hereby given to proprietors and drivers of Hackney Carriages, that the City Commissioners will be in attendance at this office on Monday, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of inspecting hackney carriages and omnibuses previous to licenses being granted for the ensuing year. No carriage will be passed by the Commissioners unless the regulations of the By-Laws in connexion therewith are strictly adhered to.
By order of the Commissioners,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

No. 54—78. City Commissioners' Office, King-street, 1st December, 1854.
TO HACKNEY CARRIAGE PROPRIETORS and Drivers.—The City Commissioners desire to direct the attention of the proprietors and drivers of hackney carriages to the 11th clause of the Hackney Carriage Bye-laws, which provides that any persons desirous of renewing their licenses on the first of January next must make application in writing to that effect on or before the 15th day of December.
By order of the City Commissioners,
CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Secretary.

VICTORIA VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 1.—MONSTER CALL.—The Victoria Volunteer Fire Company will meet THIS AFTERNOON, at five o'clock, at the Engine Station, Pitt-street, on urgent business.
By order of the Foreman,
CHARLES A. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

A CARD.
TO J. MACNAMARA, ESQ.—SIR,—As the Master of an American vessel visiting this port under peculiar circumstances, I beg to tender to you my warmest thanks for your great kindness towards myself, for the promp and energetic manner in which you always rendered me any assistance which lay in your power; and I earnestly recommend every American captain visiting this port, requiring wharfage, to apply to you, and I do not doubt they will experience the kind attention and liberality you have exercised towards me.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. B. FOLGER,
Master of the American ship Canton.
December 1st, 1854.

BALMAIN REGATTA.—Notice is hereby given that the Prizes won at the above Regatta, on Thursday last, will be presented to the various winners, THIS EVENING, the 2nd instant, at Mr. SMITH'S, Burnbank Hotel, Balmain, at 8 o'clock precisely. By order of the Committee. F. H. AVERY, Honorary Secretary. Balmain, December 2.

ALL CLAIMS against the undersigned must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, noon. PHILIP LEVEY, 115, George-street.

PARRAMATTA.—Wax Flowers, Fruit, and Ornamental Leatherwork.—MISS SANDEMAN, grateful for the patronage she has received, continues giving lessons in these arts, and can supply all the materials requisite. Miss Cartwright's, George-street. 30th November.

COUNTRY FRIENDS, come to Sydney without delay. Call at RUSH'S cheap drapery establishment, 88, Pitt-street; you will find some bargains, and no mistake.

A LETTER has been received from Glasgow for Mr. HAMILTON ANDERSON. This gentleman's address being unknown, he will please make application for the same to JAMES BARR, Pitt-street North.

WOLLONGONG.—GEORGE PROWD LAMBERT, Esq., M.R.C.S., has been appointed Medical Referee for this Society in Wollongong; and from him prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained. ROBERT THOMPSON. Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, November 28.

TO JEMIMA SEWARD, of Devonport, England, arrived in Sydney about the year 1818, governess to Mr. M'Arthur, since married to Mr. Walker. A daughter of your sister Fanny has a letter from her to you. Address, Mr. ALLEN MACEY, Bendigo Post Office, Victoria. Any information from any parties knowing of the above will be thankfully received.

WATSON'S BAY.—The public are respectfully informed that an omnibus will leave the corner of George and Market-streets, for Watson's Bay, on Sunday next, at two o'clock. Fare, 2s. 6d. each way.

MRS. GRIMWOOD, Milliner and Dressmaker, No. 14, Glebe-road. An apprentice wanted.

JOHN HYAMS, practical lapidary, working jeweller, and seal engraver, 6, Park-street.

MR. LEWIS MOSS, music and musical instrument seller. All D'Albert's latest publications beautifully illustrated; rosewood music stools, 35s.; cornet, sax horns, violins, flutinas, &c. The harmonium to be heard, and its various capabilities explained. Instruments for sale or hire, tuned, &c. 6, Park-street.

WILLIAM PURVIS.—Should this meet the eye of the person who called at the Water Police Office about three weeks ago, enquiring for William Purvis, he will hear of his whereabouts by applying to CHARLES JORDON, at the above office. Sydney, December 1.

H. JONASSON, M.D., 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

BATHURST-STREET WHARF (late Miller's).—F. L. SEAGER and CO. beg to inform the public that all goods intended for Shoalhaven can be received and stored by them and shipped by any vessel leaving their wharf.

JOHN CARROLL, Fancy Bread and Biscuit Baker, begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he is now carrying on business on the Surry Hills, in the premises lately occupied by Mr. James M'Crea, where, he trusts, by strict attention to his business, to merit a share of public patronage. All orders strictly attended to.

CABINET DES DENTS.—Monsieur J. EMANUEL, Dentist Brêveté du Roi d' Hollande, 1836, pose des dents minerals. ☞ Chez lui journaliement, 181, George-street, pres de Hunter-street.

DEN HEER J. EMANUEL, Geexamineerd Tairdmeester, 1836. 181, George-street, street, Sydney.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, established 1842. 181, George-street, near Hunter-street.

UNIVERSITY.—A Clergyman of the Church of England reads with young men about to matriculate at the University for two hours daily, either in the afternoon or evening. For terms and address, 40, Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo.

TUITION.—A Gentleman of experience is desirous of a few tuitions in Sydney or the suburbs. Address, S. L. N., *Herald* Office.

S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Importers of Clocks, watches, watch materials and tools, jewellery, electro-plated and tin wares, musical instruments, optics, cutlery, cabinet wares, fancy goods, and every other description of London, Birmingham, Sheffield, and foreign manufactures. 219, late 473, George-street, opposite Wynyard-street, Sydney. Indents executed with promptness and dispatch, at the lowest market prices, from drawings and designs of many of the above-named goods, to be seen on the premises.

A BAY HORSE and PHAETON for SALE, together or separate. Address A. B. C., *Empire* Office.

S. FINCH (late Yard) old established Basket Shop, 42, York-street, three doors south of King-street—patrons, their Excellencies the generous public—where all descriptions of baskets can be made to order.

CARRIAGE SKETCHING executed by Mr. H. G. HODGES, 14, Cole's-buildings, Miller's Point. Specimens may be seen at the National and Industrial Exhibition.

NEWTOWN DISPENSARY and Drug Store.—J. B. MUMMERY, next Mr. Appleton's. Drugs and Chemicals of best description.

FOR the CURE of the most inveterate Cough, try Mummery's Cough Pills. Sold by J. B. MUMMERY, Newtown; and by Mr. ABRAHAM, druggist, near the Royal Hotel.

MUNTZ' PATENT METAL.—On SALE by the undersigned, ex Aldjeno, Muntz's patent sheathing metal, 16 oz., 18 oz., 20 oz., and 22 oz. LAMB, SPRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, Youths' Wellington Boots, at 16s. per pair, warranted. J. MELLY, Bootmaker, No. 6, Jamison-street.

GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Clothing, cheaper than at any other house in Sydney, at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

VERY fine PANAMA HATS, 10s. 6d. each. Leghorn ditto, double brims, 5s. 9d, at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

BLACK Silk Hats, from 8s. 6d, to the best quality imported, 18s. 6d., at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

DRAB French Cachmere Ventilating Hats, very cool wear, 10s. 9d., at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

WHITE Shirts, linen fronts, &c, from 2s. 2d. each; Regatta ditto 1s. 11d., at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-st.

REVERSIBLE Alpaca Paletots, 9s. 6d. each; Holland Blouses, well made, 3s. 9d., at MERRINGTON'S, 128, Pitt-street.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.—C. H. MAY, 28 and 34, Hunter-street, respectfully solicits the attention of gentlemen to his present stock of clothing, made expressly to his own order, and consisting of the following:—Silk coats and paletots, superfine black and coloured lustre coats and paletots, black and drab merino ditto ditto, summer cloth ditto, single and double breasted vests, in cashmere, marcella, grasscloth, alpaca, silk, satin, and cloth; trousers, in west of England, does, tweeds, white, brown, and striped drills, &c., &c.
Please to observe the address—C. H. MAY, general outfitter, &c., 28 and 34, Hunter-street, facing Spring-street.
N.B. Country orders promptly executed.

GENTS' SILK COATS, black and colours. C. H. MAY, 28 and 34, Hunter-street.

INFANTS' ROBES (long and short).—Mrs. MAY just received a few of very superior quality. Observe the address—C. H. MAY, Sydney Baby-linen Establishment, 28, Hunter-street.

LADIES' and Children's Outfits prepared on the shortest notice by Mrs. MAY, 28, Hunter-street.

LADIES' and Children's Underclothing of the best quality always ready at Mrs. MAY'S, Baby Linen Warehouse, 28, Hunter-street. N.B.—Country orders faithfully executed.

BOYS' and Youths' Summer Clothing in great variety. C. H. MAY, 34, Hunter-street.

CHILDREN' Dresses, Pellisses, and Frocks in endless variety, at Mrs. MAY'S, 28, Hunter-street.

SMALL Leaf Fine Panama Hats, wholesale and retail. C. H. MAY, 28 and 34, Hunter-street.

BOYS' CLOTHING! Boys' Clothing!—Every kind, colour, and quality, at half-price, at JAMES BRADY'S, Beehive, Pitt-street.

BONNETS. Bonnets. Bonnets.—The cheapest lot ever offered the public, at JAMES BRADY'S, Beehive, Pitt-street.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY of THE SEASON! A satisfied Linendraper. RUSH is satisfied with the smallest profit of any draper in Sydney.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—RUSH is selling Drapery Goods cheaper than any man in Sydney.

THE GREATEST ATTRACTION in SYDNEY. RUSH'S Cheap Drapery Establishment, situated in Pitt-st.

RUSH'S CONTRIBUTION to the PARIS EXHIBITION.—Patterns of the French silks now selling for 1s. 11½d. per yard, at their establishment, in Pitt-street, Sydney.

FASHIONABLE Summer MILLINERY.—Mrs. SANDY has just received a splendid variety of summer millinery. Show-rooms, 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

EX WATERGEUS.—On Sale, THIS MORNING, and MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY:—
1047 fancy bonnets for the season, 1s. 6d. each
1149 ditto ditto, newest shape, 2s. 6d. each
With a few choice fancies at 4s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.
The greatest bargains of the season.
THE HALL, Opposite the Theatre.

EX WATERGEUS.—The shipment by the above vessel will be ready in the course of the following week, of which due notice will be given.
CHARLES MOORE, Opposite the Theatre.

PEW CUSHIONS, when they become old and uncomfortable, are a source of great annoyance to the preacher, by producing recklessness and inattention on the part of the hearer. An experienced upholsterer now offers his services, either to remake the cushions or supply new ones, at a moderate cost. Address, UPHOLSTERER, *Herald* Office.

KINGSTON HOUSE, 431, Brickfield-hill, a few doors below Wright's brewery.—W. and F. KENSETT have received a fresh supply of silks and drapery goods, suitable for the season, at low prices.
Fashionable muslin dresses, from 1s. 11½d. per dress
Parasols in great variety, very cheap
Rich damask table covers, 5s. each
Cheap prints, fast colours, from 1s. 11½d. the dress
White calico, yard wide, from 2½d. per yard
Grey sheeting calico, from 8½d. per yard
China matting, at 1s. per yard
Carpets, at 6d. per yard
Mens', youths', infants' leghorn hats, from 3s. 9d. each, very fine
Men's, and boys' clothing of every description, at low prices
White and regatta shirts, from 1s 11½d. each
Tents! tents!! good tents!!!
Blankets! blankets!! blankets!!! Those who are seeking a good outfit for the diggings, and value for their money, cannot do better than call at Kingston House, 431, Brickfield-hill.
Country orders promptly executed.
To saddlers—5-4 white serge, 1s. per yard.

TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c., &c.—G. WHITFIELD his on hand the largest and best assortment in the colony of double and single-barrelled guns, double and single-barrelled rifles, also every description of pistol that is made.
LIST OF PRICES:
Double-barreled guns, neat twist-barrels and patent breech, from £3 10s. to £52
Single ditto from £1 8s. to £5
Rifles from £3 10s to £10
Dean, Adams and Dean's revolving rifled guns, £35 each
Pistols from 12s. 6d. per pair to £10
Gunpowder flasks with cords, 8s. per dozen
Address GEORGE WHITFIELD, Gun Maker, 88, King-street, Sydney.
P. S. The above goods are all warranted English manufacture.

THE OLD HOUSE IN PARK-STREET.—(WILEY'S POET, on reading the following criticism on his rhymes):—

"It is the fashion now to puff,
Though I abjure such fulsome stuff,
As oft appears in rhyme or prose;
At which wise men turn up their nose.
I own 'tis not my forte to rhyme
Were I disposed; nor have I time
To indulge in the alluring charm
To WILEY—I resign the palm!"

THE REPLY.
When you find men express their hate
At rhymes they try to imitate,
"At which wise men turn up their nose,"
You'd think they'd advertise in prose.
If you abjure such fulsome stuff,
Why try your skill at rhymes or puff?
If rhyming have proved us a fool,
Our critic longs to join our school.
Fie! fie upon you! Did you jest,
We willingly had done our best
To carry on a paper war,
To feed men's intellectual maw.
But since 'tis envy fires thy breast,
Where it arose, there let it rest.
This time reproof shall be as mild
As though we chid a naughty child
That knows no better; but our next
Shall have a satire for a text,
Which men of sense will only use
When friends their confidence abuse,
As you have ours; but perhaps to-morrow
Will see thy spleen seasoned with sorrow.
As strangers on this sunny shore
We seek a living, nothing more,
And what we have to spare shall go
From whence we came, to ease the woe
Of those we left behind, which thought
Shall steel us 'gainst each mean retort.
We therefore hope the public will
Will be to patronize us still.

WILEY and SON, Basket-makers and Caners, wholesale and retail, 11, Park-street, and 30, George-street Market.

HENRY WOOLLEY, 290, George-street, Painter, Paperhanger, and Decorator.—HENRY WOOLLEY, on commencement of the gold diggings, gave up this department of his business, finding so much difficulty in getting good workmen. He has engaged his old foreman, John Michael, a painter, well-known in Sydney, who worked for H. W. many years in England, and he is now ready to estimate for, or undertake any job in this department, having a well selected stock of lead, oil, &c., which have accumulated since Christmas.
Just opened, 3 cases of decorations, in addition to the previous large stock, consisting of
Borders, pilasters, and centres, in flock, gold, and colours
The full size figures representing the Seasons
Ditto ditto, the Senses
Stag, Boar, and Lion Hunt
The Highland Sportsman, in full costume
Starting, Running, In at Death, &c., in sets of six
Paul and Virginia, Cupid and Psyche, and an endless variety of decorative ornaments
Gold mouldings, from ½ inch to 3 inches
Common English room papers, 12 yards in piece, and 21 inches wide, 6d. per piece; one-third more in each piece than French papers
Flock papers, satins, and gold, equally cheap.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES for ROOFING.—Morewood and Rogers' patent.—These tiles are three feet long by two feet wide, and are laid as slates on rafters and battens.
They are prepared ready for use, and are particularly adapted for the country districts, as they can be laid with great safety by any ordinary workman.
A roof of this metal is very durable, strong, and fire-proof, and at the same time very light.
It weighs only from 90lbs. to 180lbs. per square, while a square of slate weighs from 8 to 10 cwt.
This lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected.
The rafters for carrying the tiles may be 3 feet 7 inches apart from centre to centre, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart.
In a building, say 25 x 20, a saving in timber is thus effected in the roof alone of about 180 feet of rafters and upwards of 1100 feet of battens.
These tiles may, if required, be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.
Each tile made under this patent has six transverse grooves stamped across it to strengthen and stiffen it.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., Ironmongers, George street,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.—The undersigned begs to notify to their numerous customers and public generally that they have completed considerable alterations in their establishment, and now thrown open an extensive suite of Show Rooms, where they are enabled to display one of the largest and best selected stock of furnishing ironmongery in the colony.
As they intend to cultivate this department of their business, they, with confidence invite persons furnishing to select from their stock, and if first-class goods, at moderate prices, with prompt attention in the execution of orders, can give satisfaction, then it certainly will be enjoyed by all those favouring them with their orders.
The following is an abridged list of goods in this department:—
SILVER PLATED WARE of Dixon's, Elkington's, Yate's, and other makers, fiddle and threaded pattern, tea, dessert, table, mustard, egg, salt, and gravy spoons; dessert, table, and pickle forks; soup, sauce, and toddy ladles; side, steak, and venison dishes; dish covers, knife rests, soy, cruet, pickle, egg, and liqueur frames; butter coolers and butter knives, card and cake baskets, waiters, fish carvers, sugar tongs, dessert knives and forks, tea and breakfast services, pocket and table communion services, piano, chamber, and pillar candlesticks, toddy and tea-kettles, on stands; toast racks, inkstands, snuffers and trays, &c., &c.
BRITANNIA METAL WARE.—Dixon's best tea and coffee pots, with silver knobs of every variety of pattern; ditto tea and breakfast services; ditto swing kettles, on stand; muffin, plate, and dish covers, silver handles; steak, vegetable, and side dishes; jugs, wine strainers, goblets; pepper, salt, and mustard; inkstands, snuffer trays, candlesticks; tea, dessert, table, mustard, egg and salt spoons, soup ladles, &c., &c.
PLANISHED BLOCK TINWARE.—Plate and dish covers, with B. M. and silver-plated handles, soup tureens, tea and coffee pots, patty, pudding, and milk pans, cullenders, saucepans, tea-kettles, candlesticks, jelly moulds, flour dredgers, plates, milk skimmers, gravy strainers, &c.
JAPANNED WARE.—Trays, a very large assortment both in papier mache and best iron; toilet services; sponging, hip, shower, reclining, and child's baths; deed boxes, tea and sugar canisters, spice boxes, bread and boat graters, candlesticks, beer cans, coal vases, chamber pails, watering pots, plate racks, &c., &c.
CUTLERY.—Messrs. I. and Co. would call particular attention to their extensive and superior assortment of table cutlery, including, as it does, every description of ivory, balance, buckhorn, w bone, and self-tipped knives and forks.
SUNDRIES.—Register and half register stoves, cottage and trivet grates, fenders and fire-irons of every description, iron bedsteads, hat and umbrella stands, hall, table, reading, nursery, and cabin lamps; a beautiful assortment of covered jugs; papier mache articles; clocks; a handsome assortment of cornice ends and curtain bands; brushware in great variety; dram bottles; brass, copper, and iron kettles; enamelled and tinned hollow-ware; writing desks, work boxes, dressing cases, looking glasses, &c., &c.
Country orders punctually attended to.
IREDALE and CO.,
Iron Merchants and General Ironmongers, George-street, opposite the Market. Established 1830.

COALS! COALS!—For Sale, a small cargo, afloat, 41 tons. Apply to Captain STEWART, at the Vine Tavern, 75, Lower George-street, next door to the *Herald* Office.

STEAM-ENGINE for SALE, 25 horse power, high pressure, direct action, cog fly-wheel, extra strong boiler, with all the latest improvements; London made. For particulars of sale inquire of A. C. BAYLEY, Castlereagh-street.

WHITECHAPEL CARTS or GIGS, strong and roomy, well adapted for the bush; Scotch made. JAMES BARR, Pitt-street North.

TO PAPERHANGERS and others.—Prepared Size for whitewashing, colouring, &c., far cheaper than glue; always on sale at S. SMEDLEY'S, Brickfield-hill.

TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. M. R. COHEN begs to inform gentlemen studying for the pulpit that he is prepared to give lessons in the Hebrew language. 62, Phillip-street, Sydney.

TO CARPENTERS.—Tenders are required for erecting a gallery, &c., at St. Stephen's Church, Camperdown. Plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. EDMUND T. BLACKET, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before TUESDAY, December 12th.

TO THEATRICALS.—Opening of Mr. Wyatt's Splendid New Theatre, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, on the 26th January, 1855.—Notice! Ladies and gentlemen of talent will be treated with for the above establishment, by applying to J. GORDON GRIFFITHS, Manager, Woolloomooloo Bay.

FOUND, on Tuesday, a coat. The owner can have it. Apply at 140, Castlereagh-street.

£1 FOUND, in Messrs. MULLER and ANDERSON'S Haircutting Room, King street. Whoever has lost it there may apply for it at their place till Saturday, the 2nd December, or it will be delivered to the German Association.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from the neighbourhood of Woolloomooloo, on Sunday, the 19th ultimo, a Brindle Cow, branded C over A on the rump. Whoever will cause her to be returned to the undersigned will be rewarded for their trouble; or if stolen, a reward of Ten Pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, by ANDREW LENEHAN.

£42 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, from "Bulligal," Lachlan River, 21 head of Horses, branded as follows, viz.
1. Bay mare, branded IMD over WC near shoulder, RC over 8 off shoulder
2. Bay gelding, branded IMD on neck. RC over 8 near shoulder
3. Bay mare, branded IMD near shoulder, black spot off cheek
4. Grey mare, branded J8 off shoulder RR near shoulder
5. Grey gelding, branded C over CC near shoulder
6. Bay gelding, branded GIL off shoulder, TH near shoulder
7. Bay ditto, branded TH near shoulder
8. Chestnut ditto, branded ∞ over W near shoulder
9. Chestnut mare, branded TB near shoulder
10. Black ditto, branded ED over IMD near shoulder, RC off shoulder
11. Roan mare, branded IL off shoulder
12. Chesnut gelding, branded IMD near shoulder
13. Ditto ditto, branded JO or JD under saddle, P over 21 near shoulder
14. Bay mare, branded MJ near shoulder
15. Chestnut ditto, branded MJ over JH off shoulder
16. Bay gelding, branded M2 over IL near shoulder
17. Chestnut ditto, branded IL, with other brands
18. Brown ditto, branded IL, with ditto
19. Bay mare, branded IL, with ditto
20. Chesnut mare, branded JO near shoulder
21. Bay mare, branded IMD near shoulder

The horses advertised are supposed to have gone to the Liverpool Plains, where they were bred.
NB.—A reward of £2 will be given for the recovery of each of the above horses, on application to Mr. JOHN LANGFORD, West Maitland.

BED and BREAKFAST required by a single gentleman. Terms not to exceed £1 per week. Address TO-DAY, R M, *Herald* Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE wanted, in a respectable private family, not more than ten minutes' walk from the General Post Office, for three gentlemen. Address A. Z., *Herald* Office.

BARQUE ROVER.—Wanted, a Chief Officer, Cook, and Crew for California. Apply on MONDAY, 10 a.m., Fortune of War, George-street.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—Wanted, for Six weeks, by a respectable family, a House with six rooms, furnished, for which a liberal rental will be paid. Possession required on Wednesday next, the 6th instant. Address, VIMEIRA, *Herald* Office.

CARPENTERS wanted. Enquire for W. H., Liverpool Arms, corner of Pitt-street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, for Pitt-street, Redfern, a respectable young woman, as house servant. For address apply at the office of CHATTO and HUGHES, 243, George-street.

LANE COVE.—Wanted to rent or purchase, 5 to 10 acres of good land with water frontage. Address, J.R.S., *Herald* Office.

PARTNERSHIP.—A gentleman possessed of £1000 accompanied with business habits, may meet with a partner doing a safe and thriving business, by applying by letter to L.E.L., *Herald* Office.

SLOP HANDS wanted, at E. JONES'S Clothing Manufactory, 62, Market-street, opposite the Market.

TO CAPTAINS.—Wanted, a Captain to take charge of a vessel of about 300 tons. Apply by letter addressed NAUTICUS, *Herald* Office.

TO LADIES about leaving the colony, wishing for a Dress-maker to execute orders with despatch, will find a person by addressing G. P., Post-office, South Head Road. N.B.—Ladies' materials made at their own residences if required.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, a respectable young Man, of good address, who thoroughly understands his business. Apply to GOLDSMITH and ROW, 244, George-street.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—Wanted, good hands. Apply to W. A. MAPPIN, 21, Hunter-street.

VACANCIES for Apprentices to the millinery and dressmaking. Apply to Miss STOREY, 43, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable middle-aged widow Lady, lately arrived from England, a situation as Housekeeper, or Governess, where the children are young. No objection to the country. Address V. V., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, an Assistant. B. S. HAIGH, Draper and Outfitter, 94, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good General Servant; wages no object. Apply Mrs. NATHAN, 10, Wynyard-terrace.

WANTED, a Boy, to clean boots and knives, and make himself generally useful. 2, Wynyard-terrace.

WANTED,—A Lady a short time in the colony, competent to impart a good English education, wants a situation as Governess in a respectable family; would also assist in house-keeping and needle-work. Address, META, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, by a respectable English couple, situations in some family out of Sydney; the wife a first-rate cook or laundress. Satisfactory references given. Address, M.F., *Herald* Office.

WANTED, for a small family, a respectable young woman as general House Servant, where the washing is put out, and two other servants kept. Apply to Mr. MACKELLAR, argyle-street, opposite the Flag-staff. The party who called from Surry-hills is requested to call again.

WANTED, a good Hammerman. Apply to Mr. JAMES SMITH, Blacksmith, Kent-street North.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged Female, to take charge of a house and two children, and occasionally attend at the bar. Apply at the Leichhardt Hotel, Castlereagh-street South. One accustomed to the business preferred; reference required.

WANTED, a Man as Groom and Coachman; character indispensable. Apply to G. THORNE, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Clothing Assistant. To a clever salesman a liberal salary given. Apply to Mr. SAMUELS, 166, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady active young person, as Nursemaid, Needlewoman, and make herself generally useful. Reference required. Apply to Mrs. J. B. METCALFE, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, by a man of London, and 2 years colonial experience, a situation, as Clicker, or Shopman, in the boot and shoe trade; country not objected to. Address, MELBOURNE, *Herald* Office.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman as Nurse, and to do plain needlework. Apply to Mrs. ARCHIBALD LITTLE, Rosebank, William-street.

WANTED, a Female Servant. Apply to Mrs. S. C. BURT, 155, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two able-bodied Men, for the Wool-washing Establishment of the undersigned, at Bridge End, where apply. J. Y. ARMITAGE and CO.

APARTMENTS, with or without Board, at 3, College-buildings, Jamison-street.

A VACANCY for one Gentleman Boarder, 120, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

DRAWING-ROOM and Bedroom Vacant, near the Legislative Council. Apply at 66, Hunter-street.

PRIVATE Board and Residence, at Mrs. CONSTI'S, 119, Cumberland-street. Terms, 25s.

RESPECTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE at Mrs. O'REILLY'S, 1, Moutry's-buildings, Church-hill.

TO LET, a commodious House in Bligh-street, at present occupied by Mrs. Logan; possession to be given on the 1st of January, 1855. Apply to JAMES TURNER, No. 26, William-street, Riley Estate.

TO LET, House and Workshop. Apply to THOMAS GROGAN, Liverpool Mart, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, cheap, a neat new House, four rooms and kitchen. Apply to JOHN LUCAS, Camperdown.

TO LET, Shop, Parlour, and Kitchen; also, Furnished Rooms. 36, Lower George-street.

TO LET, a convenient Cottage, at Newtown, of 4 rooms and kitchen, with stables, outhouses, excellent well of water, and paddock fenced in. Apply to Mr. GEORGE PUZEY, 25 (late 356), Pitt-street, or Puzey's Wharf, Darling Harbour, next to Flour Company's Wharf.

TO LET, at Darlinghurst, a comfortable Sitting and Bed Room, with use of kitchen and linen. Terms, 30s. per week. For address apply to H. HAYES and CO., 172, George-street.

TO be LET, a four-roomed Cottage, in Pitt-street South. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHNSON, 6, Barrack-street.

TO LET, a large three-storied Stores, in Lower-George-street, 60 x 30, rent 50s. per week. Apply, JOHN SPEEREN, 70, Lower George-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the House and Premises at present occupied by the undersigned, with stabling, coach-house, and every convenience for the residence of a family. It is delightfully situated at the corner of Riley and Burnett streets (a little beyond Lyons-terrace), South Head-road. Can be viewed on application at the premises. Apply to Mr. S. H. COHEN, Stores, 230, George-street.

TO LET, two newly-erected Houses, situated on the Point Piper Road, near Darling Point, each having ten rooms and an acre of garden ground, well of water, &c. The principal rooms are 21 x 16 and 16 x 16, with lofty ceilings. The views are very extensive and beautiful. Omnibuses run to the city from within a short distance of the houses, and, being outside the city boundary, they are exempt from taxes. The two houses could be thrown into one, and a stable and coach-house, &c., could be rented with them, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to G. THORNE and CO., Wynyard-square.

TO SELL or LET, the Estate called Cliffeton, situated at Chouder Bay, consisting of 56 acres of land, on which stands a stone-built cottage, containing a hall and 5 rooms, with cellars underneath, kitchen and servants' room detached; on the beach is a weather-boarded cottage with 2 rooms and small stone store adjacent; an orchard, with a variety of fruit trees, which is fenced in within the general fencing. The property is freehold. And further particulars may be learned from Captain ASHMORE, Kent-street North.

TO DRAPERS, Grocers, and others.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform all in the above trades that he has received instructions to LET that splendid newly built shop and stores, situate in that highly esteemed business locality, viz., Brickfield-hill. The situation is sufficiently approved by an intelligent trading community for it to be unnecessary for Mr. Layard to pass superfluous encomiums thereupon: but the premises themselves require to be seen in order to be properly appreciated. Observation is necessary, and will then immediately convince the most sceptical of the elegance and desirability of the plate-glass front, well finished fixtures, iron stores; in fact, all that is necessary for the well doing of any retail or wholesale merchant.
Terms may be learned, and cards to view the same obtained, on application at Mr. LAYARD'S, 26, Hunter-street.

TO BUTCHERS and OTHERS.—TO LET, a Butcher's Shop, doing a snug trade. Trade utensils and everything included for a nominal sum. Apply to Mr. LAYARD, 26, Hunter-street.

STORES to LET.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to announce that those very commodious stores at present in the occupation of Mr. D. Egan, situated in the best part of George-street, immediately opposite the Police Office, will shortly be vacant, and that the terms and conditions on which they will be re-let, may be learned on application to him, at 26, Hunter-street.

BALMAIN.—For immediate Sale, by private contract, a Cottage, containing five rooms, situated in Cooper-street, Balmain; the cottage is weather-boarded front and sides, and the back has been lately built up with first-rate stone; there is a garden well stocked with vegetables and fruit trees, and a well of water; the ground has thirty-three feet frontage to Cooper-street, with a depth of ninety-two feet six inches, bounded by Mr. Mace's property. Apply to the proprietor, Mr. RICHARD THOMAS, on the premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. GEORGE SMITH, of Pitt-street, has received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, December 5th, at 12 o'clock.
On the premises, corner of Castlereagh and Campbell streets, known as the Nelson Hotel, five horses, two superior town carriages, and harness, about two tons of hay, and valuable household furniture, connected with the hotel.

A choice number of Draught Horses.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed by J. Hind, Esq. to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A few choice draught horses from Richmond: their working capabilities will stand any test, and to draymen and carriers they would be an acquisition. They are as follows—
A brown gelding, 16 hands high, of great power and muscle; will either lead or shaft, and was never known to refuse pulling; he is in excellent condition, and young.
A bay gelding, 15½ hands; will take his trial up Druitt-street with a ton weight; very powerful, and possessing the temper of the best working town horses.
A black entire, 16 hands; subject to any trial which the purchaser may think fit to propose, in reason: as a stallion, he possesses the make and shape, and his immense power cannot be disputed under such a warranty.
A bay pony, very easy to ride on, and an exceedingly fast trotter in a gig. This animal is in good condition, and thoroughly broken to saddle and harness; as a town cob he cannot be surpassed, and as a gig horse his paces are very stylish.
The auctioneer would particularly request parties to inspect them before sale, as they will have an opportunity of procuring good horses.
Terms, cash.

Sale of Carts, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, THIS DAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome new dog-cart, made to order by one of the best London makers. The axles are patent, and in material no fault can be found. It will bear inspection.
1 new and very light chaise cart, made to order, and well finished. With slight alterations, it can be converted into a dog-cart, and would answer all purposes.
2 new Whitechapel carts, on very strong springs, and are considered excellent conveyances for the roads.
A new furniture van, on mail patent axles, capable of carrying 1½ tons of goods.
A new gardener's cart, made by one of the best Sydney makers; thoroughly good and sound in every respect.
Town drays, new.
Box ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Sale of Cart Horses, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 2nd instant, at 11 o'clock,
A choice lot of country horses, well broken to saddle and harness, among them will be found several very large and first-class draught horses and stylish gig and carriage animals.
Heavy draught horses, with Druitt-street trials
Light ditto ditto, with Brickfield-hill trials
Carriage horses
Gig ditto, very superior
Saddle horses
Stock ditto, with saddles and bridles complete. Also,
A number of other useful horses
Horses, drays, and harness complete
Ditto carts, and ditto ditto
A horse, gig, and ditto ditto
Two new Whitechapel carts
One new chaise cart
One 4-spring stanhope gig
One new gardener's cart
Two new town drays
Box drays, new
New furniture van
Second-hand drays and carts
Harness, shaft, and trace
Gig harness
Saddles, bridles, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Windsor Cart Horses.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Two large weighty draught horses, bred in the Windsor district; they both shaft and trace, have been accustomed to pull on heavy roads, and will take first class single trials.
No reserve.

Handsome Saddle Gelding.
MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh-streets, THIS DAY, Saturday, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome chesnut gelding, 15 hands high, 6 years old, bred by James Macarthur, Esq., of Camden Park. He is in splendid condition, perfectly sound, and beautifully broken; has no vice, is accustomed to town, and has a very stylish appearance.
No reserve.

Household Furniture and Effects.
MR. H. A. GRAVES has received instructions from Mr. Smith to sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, at the rear of the Presbyterian Chapel, without reserve,
The whole of the furniture and effects, comprising chairs, tables, sofas, washstands, bedsteads, looking glasses, clocks, pictures, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 5th December.
To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.
Side Saddles
Hogskin Saddles
Whips, Carters' Whips
Cart Harness.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
35 packages, as under—
Sets London-made cart harness, brass mounted
Waggoners' whips, 4 feet
Brass hammer cross hunting whips
Copper powder flasks
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles
Braided handle cross hunting whips
German silver mounted ditto, and Malacca cane
Ladies' embroidered hogskin sidesaddles, quilted, with slipper
Best mounted cross hunting whips
Leather head collars
Malacca cane dog whips
Horse-skin leather floggers
Whip-thongs
German silver mounted bone loaded waggoners' whips, 4, 5, 6, 7 feet
HARDWARE, &c.
Papier mache tea caddies
Ivory pocket knives, 2 and 4 blades
Joseph Gillott's eagle pens
Ditto magnum bonums
Sets 50 pieces ivory table knives and forks
Ditto ditto, black tip, hard bone
Ditto ditto, very superior ivory ditto
Walker's percussion caps
Bronzed and lacquered inkstands
Brass pillar candlesticks, 4½, 5½, 6, 8, and 9 inch
Bronzed belvidere fenders, steel shields
Sets fire irons, bronze fenders
Metal candlesticks, 15-inch
Brass ditto, 9, 10, 10½ inch
Chamber ditto
Magnum bonum pens
Wrought-iron wheelbarrows
Berlin block full registered grates
Terms at sale.

Very Elegant English Furniture.
To Cabinetmakers, Private Purchasers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock precisely
A small shipment of the most superb English furniture ever imported, consisting of
A most superb English inlaid marqueterie table
Mahogany telescope dining tables
Rich rosewood loo ditto
Ditto maple ditto ditto
Ditto walnut ditto ditto
Very handsome console ditto
The Auctioneers, in directing the particular attention of the public to the sale of this really choice shipment of furniture, have only to add that the whole are this day on view, at the Bank Auction Rooms, an inspection of which will but add to their appreciation.

Very superior English Furniture.
To Upholsterers, Cabinet Makers, Private Purchasers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,
A choice selection of elegant and useful furniture, comprising
Book cases, with glass doors
Superior 6¾ octave cottage pianoforte, in elegant walnut case
Carved walnut and rosewood stools
Pearl inlaid japanned chairs
Velvet pile drawing-room carpeting
Tapestry ditto ditto ditto
Superior British plate cheval glasses, 46 x 26, with polished mahogany carved frames and stands
18 modern oil paintings
London-made children's chaise
Eight enclosed office washstands, with tanks and fittings complete, and writing desks
A number of filters.
Terms at sale.

Superior Household Furniture, Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, and effects.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 38, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo, on WEDNESDAY, December 6, at 11 o'clock,
Superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Loo table and cover
Damask-covered sofa and chairs
Book shelves, whatnot, round table
Brussels carpets and rug
Engravings, ornaments, books, &c.
Rosewood cottage pianoforte
Fenders and fire-irons
Dining table, cane-seated chairs
Sofa, press, clocks
Four-post bedstead, hair mattress, palliase, chintz hangings &c
Wardrobes, chest drawers
Washstands and furniture
Iron bedstead and bedding, toilet tables and glasses
Kitchen utensils, and sundry other effects
Terms, cash.

Galvanized Iron Buckets.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 galvanized iron buckets, assorted sizes.
Terms, cash.

Geneva. Rum.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
150 cases geneva
50 ditto rum.
To close an account.
Terms, cash.

Panama Hats.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 serons Panama hats.
Terms at sale.

To Stationers, Grocers, Bookbinders, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
30 reams 18lb. printing demy
20 ditto 70lb. imperial
50 ditto 36lb. royal hand
50 ditto double small hand
50 ditto coloured demy
50 ditto 60lb. imperial
40 ditto 48lb. ditto bag cap
120 ditto 9½lb. W. brown
30 ditto 28lb. double demy
60 ditto 8lb. small hand
200 ditto small brown paper
150 ditto foreign post ditto
Also,
2 cases bookbinders' coloured paper, various, assorted shades, watered, marble, green, glace, morocco, agate, &c., &c.
100 folio copypress letter books
2 cases press ink
2 casks printers' ink
24 Johnston's Improved charts of the world, latest corrected.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY.
CHATTO and HUGHES will sell THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Fancy goods
Cutlery
Pipes
Percussion caps
Iron buckets
And at 12 o'clock,
Byass' ale and porter
Wardell's port and sherry, in quarter-casks
Geneva
Rum
Brandy
Cigars, &c., &c.

Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Pipes.
CHATTO AND HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 cases assorted pocket knives, steel corkscrews
Patent percussion caps
Genuine and imitation meerschaum pipes
Lava and wooden ditto
Fancy clay ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Paper.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sovereign of the Seas, from London.
CHATTO AND HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Room, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
WC
F 121 1 bale, containing 25 reams, 7 lb., double small hand
123 1 ditto, ditto 30 ditto, 10 lb., ditto ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Elegantly-framed Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.
CHATTO AND HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases elegantly-framed oil paintings, in oval and other frames, comprising landscapes, heads, and other subjects
Framed, plain, and coloured engravings, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Menam, N. Andrew, master, from London, damaged by sea water,
WCB, No. 41, trunk—
7 dozen men's kip bluchers, slightly damaged
Package No. 43, containing 2 trunks each,
18 pairs gent's patent wellingtons, ditto
Ditto No. 44, containing 2 trunks, each
15 pairs calf wellingtons, ditto
Ditto No. 45, containing 2 trunks, each
15 pairs calf wellingtons, much ditto
Ditto No. 46, containining 2 trunks, each
9 pairs enamelled hide napoleons, slightly ditto
Ditto No. 48, containing 2 trunks, each
9 pairs deck boots, much ditto
Out of package No. 49, trunk No. 55, trunk
9 pairs men's grain fishing boots, much damaged.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 5th December.
The very fast River Clipper TRIAL, registered 23 tons.
The SYDNEY and MORPETH trader.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, at half-past 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 5th December,
That very fast, compact, strong, and handy little clipper TRIAL, 23 tons register. Is now delivering 38 tons coals, and will carry 45 tons general goods.
She draws only 7 feet 6 inches of water when laden with 15,000 feet of cedar. Has generally been engaged in the conveyance of coals and general merchandise between Sydney and Morpeth; but is also fitted up for the stowage of grain and other dry goods requiring great care and to be kept dry.
The TRIAL has recently had a new bottom and is well coppered. She has a good set of sails, boats, warps, three anchors, and 75 fathoms of chain, fine galley, water casks, stores, &c.—in fact, well found in every respect, and ready for any voyage.
Too well known to require further description, and may be inspected at Campbell's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

THE SYDENHAM SALES.—FRIDAY, 22nd December.—The plan and Lithographs will be out in the middle of next week. Parties can then obtain them at the Turnpikes, Parramatta street, and Newtown.

THE SYDENHAM SALES.—FRIDAY, 22nd December.—From the top of Petersham Hill, overlooking Sydenham Railway Bridge and Station, where two large flags are flying, parties can see the Sydenham Farms, the new Illawarra Road, with other roads now cleared. Red and white flags define some of the boundaries.
Lithograph plans will be out directly.
Go and see the land.

BURWOOD HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
about 7½ miles from Sydney, and adjoining the Burwood and Cheltenham
RAILWAY STATION.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street (on an early date, of which due notice will be given),
That splendid country mansion known as BURWOOD HOUSE, together with the grounds, comprising about SIX ACRES; also about 240 allotments in the flourishing TOWN OF BURWOOD.
Plans are now being prepared, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

MORETON BAY DISTRICT.
ROSE VALE STATION, with 16,127 SHEEP, within 30 Miles of WATER CARRIAGE.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from John Brewster, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855,
The following first-class sheep, warranted sound, and never to have been diseased:—
1619 wethers, 4 and 5 years
2442 ditto, 2 and 3 ditto
1189 ditto, 1 ditto
1307 ewes, 5 years
1613 ditto, 4 ditto
1645 ditto, 3 ditto
1596 ditto, 2 ditto
1192 ditto, 1 ditto
367 ditto, aged
3127 lambs
120 rams

16,127 sheep, more or less
Together with that beautiful station known as ROSE VALE, situate on the Bremer River and Laidley Creek, to the ... of which it has a frontage on both sides of fourteen miles, and the latter a frontage of eight miles, containing about 53,760 ... of unrivalled fattening country.
WATER CARRIAGE is within 30 miles of the station, at the town of Ipswich, where wool is shipped by the river boats, and conveyed direct to the homeward-bound vessels—a most important advantage in the working of a pastoral property.
It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs Mort and Laidley, of Franklyn Vale and Laidley Creek; George Thorn, Esq., of Normandy Plains, and William Kent, Esq., of Fassifern. GRAZING CAPABILITIES—20,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS, which are in first-rate order, comprise a neat Cottage of five rooms, lined and papered throughout, with garden in front well stocked with vines, peach, mulberry trees, &c. Kithen, with two servants' rooms, stores, dairy, coach-house, harness-room, stall stable, fowl-house, and out-buildings, large wool-shed, with battened skilling, yards, &c., complete; horse paddock, cultivation paddock, vegetable garden, paled sheep-yard, large stock-yard, men's huts, &c. The out-stations have all good slab huts, and there are about 800 hurdles on the station. On Laidley Creek there are four capital huts, hurdles, and a large stockyard capable of holding 2000 head of cattle.
☞ Mort and Co., in bringing this splendid pastoral property before the notice of the public, feel confident that too much cannot be said in its favour.
The stock are all of a first-rate character, the greatest care having been paid to their improvement, the rams used for the last 7 years being those of Messrs. Lawson, Campigne, Hope and Ramsay, Walker and Bracker, and the old sheep have been regularly culled and disposed of. There are at present upwards of 4000 wethers fit either for the butchers or the pots.
The whole were shorn in August last, thus the purchaser will have six months' wool before the time of delivery.
The STATION has the great advantage of being but 30 ... from water carriage. The country consists of extensive well-grassed plains, and open undulating ridges, in several ... which there are large lagoons and water holes. Its fattening capabilities are well known, and the sheep may be run ... large numbers: as an instance of which it may be mentioned, that ... flock of 4000 is at present running on the station and do ... The nearest road is 8 miles distant, and no travelling stock ever come through the run. From the proximity of this station to Ipswich and Brisbane, a constant demand and ready sale for fat stock may always be relied on. The main waters on this ... divided by natural boundaries, and the purchaser could with advantage run sheep on one portion and cattle on another.
The IMPROVEMENTS have all been erected by the ... proprietor with a view to his permanent residence, and every requisite for a Gentleman's Family Residence.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, and intending purchasers are earnestly requested to inspect the stock and stations, and judge for themselves.
TERMS.—Half cash, and the residue by approved bills ... and 12 months' date from day of sale, with interest.

ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
An Allotment of Land, having a frontage to the Liverpool Road, near the Railway Station, with the Cottage erected thereon.
MORT and CO. have instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 8th December,
A capital allotment of land, having a frontage of about 50 feet to the Liverpool Road, by a depth of about 137 feet, extending back to the Railway fence, and within a short distance of the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, upon which is erected a LARGE SLAB COTTAGE, roofed with ironbark shingles, and which, with a small outlay for repairs, would readily let for £1 per week.
Terms at sale.

Two Newly-erected Brick Cottages,
Campbell-street, Newtown.
Within a few yards of the Main Road.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December,
Two CAPITAL BRICK COTTAGES, situate in Campbell-street, Newtown, each containing three rooms. The front rooms measure respectively about 15½ feet x 14 feet, and 15½ feet x 12 feet. The back rooms 15½ feet x 9 feet. Together they contain six apartments, and would make a comfortable family house; they stand on a block of land, having about 74 feet frontage to Campbell-street, and 125 feet to Victoria-street, which is enclosed with strong paling fence, a well of excellent water, and as the back ... of the cottages are spouted, and there is a pipe which conveys the water into the well, an amply supply is secured at all times.
☞ These cottages are perfectly new, and have never yet been occupied. A rental of £130 per annum having been refused, the proprietor wishing to sell them untrammelled. They are most substantially built of brick, with slate roofs; the rooms are papered, and the internal fittings very superior. They are divided from the property of Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq., by Campbell-street, are in the immediate neighbourhood of the properties of Mrs. Raby, Messrs. Fanning, Breillat, Josephson, and within a few minutes' walk of the Newtown Passenger Station. They command very beautiful views of the country towards Botany, terminating in the waters of the Bay, and indeed occupy in every respect a most desirable position.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Friday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Before Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Special Jury of twelve.

STEWART v. HAMILTON.

This was an issue under an order of the Court in its Equitable Jurisdiction to determine by the verdict of a Jury, a question whereon the evidence on affidavit was too evenly balanced for their Honors to decide upon it satisfactorily. This question was whether or not the defendant had signed an agreement to re-sell certain property at Double Bay, which he had purchased of the plaintiff.

Messrs. Murray and Broadhurst appeared for the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Stephen for the defendant.

Stewart was the plaintiff in an equity suit for specific performance, and the agreement forming the basis [illegible] t was one said to have been executed by [illegible] in 1850, whereby he contracted to [illegible] Stewart, if the latter should think [illegible] a sum of £480, a property [illegible] Bay, so soon as a lease for three years, then in favour of one Riddlesworth, should have [illegible] While Stewart swore positively that Hamilton signed this agreement, Hamilton as positively [illegible] This was the question for decision, as [illegible] the issue from the equity side of the Court, [illegible] was not only the evidence before the Jury [illegible] parties themselves, but a great deal of collateral [illegible] on either side. In support of Stewart's ac- [illegible] there was evidence that he had shewn this [illegible] to members of his own family and others [illegible] the time he was said to have obtained it; that [Hamil]ton had admitted to a third party the fact of his [having] signed this agreement, and that there had been [illegible] arrangement on the part of Hamilton. On the other hand, besides a distinct contradiction of the plaintiff's account of the signing, and an equally distinct denial of the alleged admission of this to the plaintiff's witness, reliance was placed on the improba[bility of] such an agreement as this having been made. [The de]fendant, it was shown, having expended [illegible]0 upon the property, and having purchased [illegible] of the adjacent land, he had leased the [illegible] Mr. Mort for ten years, with a proviso that [illegible] should have the option of purchasing, at any [time withi]n five years, for £765 14s. 9d. With the know[ledge of] this alleged contract to Stewart, it was [im]probable, it was contended, that Hamilton [would h]ave thus deprived himself of all power of ful[filling it]. Stewart had sworn positively that on hear[ing of th]e arrangement with Mr. Mort he had not only [object]ed to the latter of Hamilton's breach of [agreeme]nt, but had avowed his intention of to enforce [his agre]ement. Mr. Mort, who was examined, re[collect]ed the complaint of Hamilton's breach of [agreeme]nt, but felt sure that there had been no notice [given] by Stewart of an intention to assert his assumed [right], for as he (Mr. Mort) had been treating and [improv]ing the property as one which he had a right to [consid]er as his own, he should certainly have noticed [any w]arning of this kind.

[L]ater enquiries were made as to the time, place, and [circum]stances where and under which this agreement [was s]aid to have been executed, and there was a good [deal o]f evidence on either side as to the comparison of [hand]writing, and the deductions arising from such [comp]arison. The signature of this agreement, averred [to b]e that of Hamilton, was written in a sort of engross[ing] style, differing wholly in several respects from [Ham]ilton's ordinary signature. It was proved by Mr. M[or]t and by the Accountant of the Bank of New [Sou]th Wales (where Hamilton kept an account), that the difference was so great as that no one would take the signature to be that of the defendant. This, however, was relied upon as a proof of *bona fide* on the part of Stewart, as if he had forged the signature or caused it to be forged, he would have been careful to see that it bore a close resemblance to the true one. The disguise was rather assumed, it was contended by Hamilton, so that he might afterwards repudiate the contract if he thought fit. In answer to this latter argument, however, it was contended, that Hamilton could have no purpose to serve by such a mode of signing, particularly as, according to plaintiff's own story, he had immediately afterwards admitted to a third person the fact of having signed it. By a writing master (Mr. Bragg) the signatures were compared, and there was said to be a resemblance in the character of some of the letters between the signature in dispute and those admitted to be genuine.

There were contradictory statements upon minor points of a collateral nature. There was, for instance, an assertion, partially confirmed by other testimony, that defendant had always declined to accede to the requests (frequently made) of the plaintiff to re-sell this property. On the other hand, it appeared that at the time of a tender of the £480 and a conveyance for signature, defendant had rather insisted upon an error in the agreement (the omission of the word "bay") than upon a denial that the signature was genuine.

The case was left to the jury, as one depending upon the view as to which of the two statements was most reliable.

The jury retired at half-past seven. In another hour they returned to court, with an intimation that there was no chance whatever of a verdict, either unanimously or by three-fourths. A question arose as to whether this, being an issue directed by this court, it was competent for counsel on either side to consent to a discharge of the jury without verdict before the lapse of the twelve hours prescribed by law, although they were willing to give this consent. A communication having been forwarded upon this subject to his Honour (who had in the interim left the court) an answer favourable to the course proposed was returned.

Court adjourned, at twenty-five minutes to ten p.m.

Business for to-day.—The full Court will sit, as in Banco, at ten this morning.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Barnabas Hartshorn, a special meeting was held, at which insolvent made an offer of 5s. in the pound, which the creditors present agreed to accept.

In the estate of Thomas W. Johnstone, a third meeting was held. One small claim was proved; the assignee's report was read, and directions were given on the several matters therein mentioned.

In the estate of Henry Patteson, a third meeting was held. The assignee's report was presented and read; after which directions were given for the realization of the book debts and the household furniture—the insolvent to be at liberty to purchase furniture to the amount of £15, and to retain his wearing apparel and tools of trade.

SURRENDERS.

The surrender of the undermentioned estates were accepted to-day:—

Mory Tucker, of George-street, Sydney, boarding-house keeper: liabilities, £1075 8s. 7½d.; assets, value of personal property £329 11s. 8d.; deficiency, £745 16s. 11d.

William Cole, of Queen's-place, Sydney, wine merchant and commission agent: liabilities £978 [illegible]s. 1d.; assets, value of personal property £361 [illegible]s. 1d., outstanding debts £179 1s., assets £540 12s. 1d.; deficiency, £438 4s.

MEETINGS ON MONDAY.

In the estate of Thomas Argent, a special meeting for directions of the assignee, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of Henry M'Gann, a single meeting, at half-past 11 o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. Dowling.

Sixteen persons were convicted of drunkenness, and received the ordinary sentence of 20s. penalty, or 24 hours' incarceration

Ten charges appeared on the general list, four of which were dismissed and one only remanded.

William Smith was charged with stealing one orange, of the value of 2d., from the shop of Morgan Carroll, George-street, fruiterer. The evidence was conclusive of the larceny. Prisoner preferred the summary jurisdiction of this Court to being locked up until the Quarter Sessions, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 5s. or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

Augustus Dickson appeared before the Court to answer a charge of assault preferred by Elizabeth, his wife. Mr. Nichols conducted the prosecution, and Mr. W. Roberts the defence. Mrs. Dickson deposed that on the evening of Thursday, the 22nd November, she went out about 9 o'clock, saying that she would not be very long away; she returned before 12; she had been to see a friend, a Mrs. Whitehouse, residing at Woolloomooloo, and when near St. James's Church, returning home, she was assaulted by one of two men pushing her against the fence, which broke her bonnet; after reaching home defendant was angry with her for having been out so late alone, after hearing of the assault in question, but only a few words passed, nothing like a quarrel took place; he drew and gave her a nobbler of brandy, which was all the drink she had that night; she was busy about the house until about 2 o'clock on Friday morning, when she went up stairs to bed; she heard the street door shut soon afterwards, and supposed that defendant went out; she, however, did not hear him come home, but she was awoke by a violent blow on the left breast, followed by another on her arm, when she perceived that he was in the room; he soon afterwards left the room, and returned with a knife, with which he threatened to stick her; she remained at home all that day (Friday), but in consequence of his violent demeanour she was afraid to sleep in the house, and had not since, though she had attended to the business during the day; defendant had more than once since Friday threatened her with violence, had thrust her out of the house, telling her that she was not wanted there, but might get her own living as other people got it; after a few days the pain on the breast, where she was struck, increased to such a degree that she was compelled to have medical advice. In cross-examination Mrs. Dickson said, that in her own opinion she was a very good tempered woman, when she was pleased, but when she had been assaulted it had been her custom to return the compliment as well as she was able; she had carted some goods away from the house since the assault complained of to a house she had taken for herself. She did not consider her life safe in her husband's house. Another witness was called, but his evidence was not material, as he was not present at the assault, except that, as he slept in the adjoining room, he heard some of the words used by the parties. Mr. Roberts called a witness with the view of showing that if any assault took place at all, it must have been on Saturday, and not Friday morning, and that the complainant was intoxicated; in regard to the latter point, however, he said that if Mrs. Dickson was drunk, she was not so far gone as the husband. Mr. Dowling found defendant guilty, and sentenced him to pay a penalty of £5, with 25s. costs; and besides, to enter into recognizances to keep the peace for three months.

Edward Smith, who on the 23rd ultimo was apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at Mr. Lewis's, at Crown-street — when jewellery of the value of £80, belonging to Miss Macdonald, was stolen—was brought up pursuant to remand, and, there being no direct evidence against him, he was discharged. Mr. Roberts applied that he might be admitted to bail for his appearance to take his trial on the charge of burglary (at Mr. Wilson's) for which he was a few days since committed, but the application was refused.

William Solomons, of Parramatta-street, rope maker, was charged with assaulting one Sarah Winterbottom. Prosecutrix deposed that on Wednesday she and defendant's wife had a few words about one of her children, but nothing abusive or threatening took place; shortly afterward, defendant rushed into her house, where she was washing, and without saying a word gave her a blow on the side of head, which knocked her down, and struck her in other places. Guilty; to pay 40s. with costs, or to be imprisoned for seven days.

Edward Brady, and John his son, were charged with stealing bran of the value of 1s. 9d, the property of Charles Lush, their employer. The elder Brady, it appeared, last evening, put up some bran in a handkerchief, which he gave his son to carry home; Mr. Lush called the boy to know what he had; the boy told him what he had, and where he got it; the father afterwards confirmed the boy's statement; and both were given into custody. Mr. Lush gave both prisoners a good character, except in so far as this transaction was concerned; he gave them into custody, not so much for punishment as for warning, as he had many men about his stables, who would learn that such things were not to be done with impunity. The prisoner chose to be dealt with under the Summary Jurisdiction Act. Mr. Dowling, after lecturing the elder prisoner upon the dangerous course which he was opening up before his child, said that in consequence of the good character given by the prosecutor, he would impose a lenient sentence, which was that he pay a penalty of 20s., or be imprisoned for seven days; and that the boy pay 1s., or be locked up until the rising of the Court.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Friday.

Before Mr. Thornton.

William Murphy, alias W. Brayton, alias W. Bereton, was arraigned on suspicion of being a runaway. He was remanded from yesterday, when he denied that he belonged to any ship, but asserted that he was a blacksmith. It was found that he belonged to the Patrician; he was prosecuted by the Captain of that vessel, and sentenced by his Worship to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve weeks.

Three men belonging to the Challenger, were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 28 days, for having absented themselves without leave from that vessel.

William Thompson, a seaman belonging to the Lancaster, was arraigned for desertion. The ship had left the port; the prisoner was prosecuted by the Shipping Master, and sentenced by his Worship to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 weeks.

AUCTIONEERS' LICENSES.

The annual meeting for granting auctioneers' licenses for the city and district of Sydney, which commenced on Tuesday, and adjourned until yesterday, was concluded.

The following is a list of persons to whom licenses have been granted:—John Isaacs, George-street; Charles A. Layard, Hunter-street; Henry D. Cockburn, Pitt-street; Launcelot E. Threlkeld, Paddington; Thomas W. Bowden, Waverley; Charles Martyn, Pitt-street; Octavius B. Ebsworth, Cleveland-street; Thomas S. Mort, Pitt-street; Ewen W. Cameron, Darling Point; Alexander Moore, Pitt-street; Samuel Payten, Bridge-street; Charles Newton, Pitt-street; James Gordon, Pitt-street; Sydney C. Burt, Pitt-street; Henry Thomas, Sussex-street; David B. Hughes, George-street; Erskine Majoribanks, Kent-street; William G. Lambert, George-street; John Purkis, George-street; Samuel Wooller, George-street; Henry A. Graves, George-street; Robert Rogers, Macquarie-street; Robert Muriel, Glebe; Richard G. Erlam, King-street; Samuel W. Davies, George-street; Hugh M'Caffrey, Kent-street; James Gannon, Park-street; Charles Adrain, King-street; Philip Cohen, George-street; Charles Moore, Pitt-street, Albert J. Ashdown, Parramatta-road; John Smith, Glebe; William Dean, George-street; Francis E. Rishworth, Pitt-street; Jasper H. Beer, Woolloomooloo-street, Edward Salamon, George-street; George Smith, Pitt-street; William G. Burgis, George-street; John Russell, George-street; Sitwell Harris, York-street; William Waterhouse, Church-hill; John Rich, George-street; Charles E. Langley, George-street; J. H. Butchart, George-street; and Joseph Hopkins, York-street.

One application was withdrawn; and three applicants failed to attend, who, if they wish for a renewal of their licenses, will now have to make special application.

SPECIAL APPLICATIONS.

Several applications for Auctioneers' licenses, framed under the 14th section of the Act, which provides that in the event of a material injury of a public nature being occasioned by any delay in the granting of a license, any three magistrates, or a majority of the magistrates resident in the district, may at any time grant an auctioneer's license—have been lodged with the Clerk of Petty Sessions. It has been determined to consider these at noon of Wednesday next.

Miska Hauser's Last Concert.—His Excellency the Governor-General has signified his intention to honour the Royal Victoria Theatre with his presence this evening, on the occasion of what our musical friends will regret to hear, is declared to be Miska Hauser's last appearance in Sydney. The programme is distinguished, as the others have eminently been, by the most classical taste. The performances of M. Hauser will be,—1. Grand fantasia, thema, and variations on airs from Lucrezia Borgia. 2. Adagio cantabile et rondo pastorale, Ole Bull. 3. The dying scene from Lucia de Lammermoor. Of the extraordinary effect of this highly-wrought scene, Miss Catherine Hayes has but lately given a splendid illustration. 5. The Bird on the Tree, the repetition of which capriccio has been generally requested. These are the pieces formally announced in the programme; but when we remember the merciless encores which have been called for on every previous evening, the lovers of native melodies of home may well promise themselves some agreeable additions *con amore*. In the vocal arrangements some original compositions by M. Hauser will be sung by Madame Sarah Flower and Mr. F. Howson. Mrs. H. T. Craven, who has recovered from her late indisposition, will sing the aria from Faust, "The hour is come." The rest of the vocal and instrumental selections are confided to Mrs. Guerin, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Gibbs, and the full orchestra.

Shipping Master's Office.—Mr. Thomas Cooper Turner, who, since the opening of this establishment in January last, has filled the office of Chief Clerk, has been appointed Deputy Shipping Master for the port of Sydney, in lieu of Mr. Wingate, resigned.

The Late Boat Accident.—It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the decease, yesterday, of Mr. Byford, junior. His father, it might be recollected, lost his life in consequence of the upsetting of a boat in the harbour on last Saturday week. The shock upon the young man, upon seeing the corpse of his father, was such, that shortly afterwards he was seized with a fit, from the effects of which he lingered until yesterday morning. Mr. Byford, junior, was only 24 years of age, and we believe deservedly respected by all who had any intercourse with him.

Horse Stealing.—About noon on Thursday, Mr. Lassiter, of the firm of Iredale and Co., having occasion to call at Mr. Woolley's, fastened up his pony opposite the shop. In about a quarter of an hour, having transacted his business, he found that in the interim his horse had been stolen.

Denominational School Board.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed John Dunsmure, Esq., to be a member of the Board for the temporal regulation and management of the respective Denominational Schools of the colony, supported either wholly or in part at the public expense, in the room of George Miller, Esq., resigned.

Act of Council.—His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to be notified that the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has intimated in his Despatch under date the 30th August last, No. 37, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve and confirm the undermentioned Act, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council in the 17th year of Her Majesty's reign, No. 30.—An Act to make provision for the engagement in Great Britain and Ireland of person to serve in the Police Force of New South Wales. 24th October, 1853.

Appointments.—Captain Jenner having resigned the appointment of Inspecting Officer of the New South Wales Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps, His Excellency has appointed Captain Browne to act as Superintending Officer, to whom all reports and communications, &c., &c., are to be made. His Excellency has also made the following promotions and appointments in the 1st Regiment of New South Wales Rifles: Lieutenant J. G. Chapman, to be Captain, *vice* Dillon, resigned; Ensign T. B. Dibbs, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Chapman, promoted; R. Peel Raymond, Esq., to be Ensign, *vice* Dibbs, promoted.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Friday evening, December 1.

This has not been so busy a week as was at the commencement anticipated; yet upon the whole there is, perhaps, nothing to be dissatisfied with. Country orders are now coming pretty freely to hand, and a large business will no doubt be done during the next few months. Meantime, however, from a variety of causes, goods continue to be thrown upon the market, and hence the protracted depression and ruinous sacrifices we have daily to record. Excessive rents, do not, we are satisfied, play the least prominent part in the present depression, and until some material reduction takes place, permanent improvement can scarcely be expected.

No further alteration has taken place in the rates of exchange; there is, however, a want of uniformity with the different banks, some still purchasing at 3 per cent. premium. The rates of discount remain the same, and the greatest liberality on the part of the banks is exhibited.

Exchange:—Bills on London, at 30 days' sight, bank buying rate, 3 premium; selling ditto, 4 premium. New South Wales, buying rate, ½ discount; selling ditto, ½ premium. Victoria, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. South Australia, buying rate, 1½ discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. Van Diemen's Land, buying rate, 1 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium. New Zealand, buying rate, 2 discount; selling ditto, 1 premium.

Discount:—Bills, not having more than three months to run, 6 per cent. per annum; ditto, four months, 7 per cent.; and all above that period, 8 per cent.

Colonial Bank notes, not payable in New South Wales, are subject to a charge of 1 per cent.

Assorted invoices of drapery goods were sold on Wednesday by Messrs. Chatto and Hughes. There was a full attendance of buyers, and some wholesome competition; nevertheless prices showed no improvement on recent sales. A few weeks, it is anticipated, will make a material difference in this description of stock.

Boots and shoes were sold by Messrs. Purkis and Lambert on Wednesday last. The major part of the trade were present, and rather more spirit was, we observed, infused into the biddings; prices, however, still continue unremunerative.

Madras and other furniture was sold by Mr. Newton on Wednesday, at his new rooms. There was an unusually thin attendance of buyers, and for the inferior portion of the stock but little competition. The better description, which was principally confined to the Madras, brought fair prices; indeed, almost better than might have been, under the general depression, anticipated.

Mr. Muriel sold at the Treasury Land Sale-room, on Wednesday, under the instructions of the Commissioners of the Sydney Road Trust, the lease for twelve months of the Sydney toll-gate situate at the entrance to the cutting at Grose Farm, for £1500.

Oilmen's stores, &c., were sold on Wednesday, by Messrs. Cohen and Harbottle. There was not a large attendance of the trade, and very little disposition on the part of those present to purchase. For the portion sold, lower prices had to be accepted; but many of the goods were withdrawn.

Teas, groceries, &c., were sold by Mr. Newton at his rooms, this day. There was a large company present, but very little animation was displayed. A portion only of the tea was sold, and that at apparently low prices; but, quality considered, we are not inclined to think there was any sacrifice.

Forty shares in the Australian Steam Navigation Company were sold by Messrs. Mort, this day, at from £18 10s. to £19 per share.

The arrivals this week have been few. The following are the particulars of the whole, with the exception of our regular traders, viz.—Watergeus, from Liverpool, with assorted cargo; Casper, from Valparaiso, with flour, wheat, bran, barley, and walnuts; Chrishna, from Calcutta, with sugar, rice, rum, rope, gunnies, &c.; and the Gazelle, from Manila, with cigars, cordage, sugar, coffee, &c.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

The receipts per escort this week show a considerable increase. The reports from the gold fields continue generally good, particularly so with reference to the Meroo diggings, where the population is said to be rapidly increasing, and the results of their operations satisfactory. We therefore look to a considerable augmentation in the quantity of gold about Christmas, as many are witholding their parcels until then. Buyers, however, are by no means eager to purchase, even at present reduced rates, and our quotations are the most that can be obtained.

The rate of exchange is 4 per cent.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Ovens	3 18 6	to	3 19 0
Port Phillip	3 17 9	"	3 18 0
Meroo	3 17 3	"	3 17 6
Buckland River	3 16 6	"	3 17 0
Adelong Creek	3 15 9	"	3 16 0
Turon	3 15 0	"	3 15 3
Tambaroora	3 15 0	"	3 15 6
Braidwood	3 14 9	"	3 15 0
Omeo	3 5 6	"	3 6 0

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

Sydney, 1st December, 288, George-street.

There has been more enquiry for gold this week, and the dealers have been anxious to purchase, and the price fully maintained. Only two of the banks having altered the rate of exchange, causes the price to vary, which will continue until the rate is definitely arranged by all the banks.

Price of New South Wales gold ... £3 15 6 to £3 16 0
Ditto Port Phillip ... 3 18 0

Yours obediently,
THOMAS F. MACDONNELL, Bullion Broker.
George-street, Sydney, December 1st, 1854.

PRODUCE CIRCULARS.

Wool.—The supply this week is tolerably good, and prices have been sustained for choice parcels. The market, however, is without animation, and we repeat last week's quotations.

Sheepskins.—Moderate in quantity, and without change in price.

Tallow.—The lots offering are few, but last week's rates are scarcely obtainable.

Hides.—Are still sought after, and prices are fully sustained.

Maize.—Very few transactions have taken place; and although the arrivals are only moderate in extent, the market is in a sluggish state, even at last week's decline.

Hay.—The demand still exceeds the supply, and full prices are paying; but there is no quotable alteration.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Fair clean samples	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to middling	1 1		1 4
Greasy	0 7		0 8
Sheepskins	3 4		0 6

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Mutton, prime	48 0 0	to	52 0 0
Beef	43 10 0		47 10 0
Station	37 0 0		42 10 0
Hides, fair to good	0 8 0		0 14 0

FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Maize, good samples	0 9 0	to	0 9 6
Ditto, cracked	0 9 3		0 9 9
Wheat	0 13 0		0 14 0
Barley	0 6 0		0 9 0
Oats	0 7 0		0 10 0
Hay, per ton	15 0 0		21 0 0
Flour, ditto	30 0 0		32 0 0
Bran	0 3 0		0 3 6
Cheese	0 0 6		0 0 8
Bacon	0 0 6		0 0 10
Butter, fresh	0 1 6		0 2 0
Ditto, Irish	0 1 3		0 1 4
Tobacco	0 0 8		0 0 9

W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers, &c.

Sydney, 1st December, 288, George-street.

The produce sale this week was held on Wednesday, in consequence of Thursday being St. Andrew's Day, and although the attendance was not so large as usual, yet the wools offered were cleared at full rates. The exchange on London has been lowered during the week, and has in a slight measure checked purchasers who would otherwise have remitted in produce.

The tallow market was well supplied, but for the above reason suffered a decline of 1s 6d to 2s per cwt.

Sheepskins and hides were scarce, as may be expected at this season.

Freights to London—Wool 1d. per lb.
Hides, 30s. to 35s. per ton
Tallow, 60s. per ton
Oil, 80s. per tun
Gold, ½ per cent. by sailing vessels, ¾ per steamer.

Exchange on London—Bank drafts, 4 per cent. premium

Private bills (with produce hypothecated), 2 per cent. if drawn against tallow, wool, or gold.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s. d.		s. d.
Superior clips	1 5	to	1 7
Fair to good	1 3		1 5
Low to middling	1 0		1 2
Grease	0 6		0 8½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0 7		0 11
Handwashed	1 0		1 5
Scoured	1 4		1 7

TALLOW.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Beef	46 0 0	to	49 0 0
Mutton	49 0 0		51 0 0
Station tallow	38 0 0		44 0 0
Hides, each	0 6 0		0 18 0
Sheepskins, per pound	0 0 4		0 0 6½

T. S. MORT and CO., Brokers.

Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st December, 1854.

Mort and Co.'s Produce Sale, Wednesday, November 29.—Wool: JE, 7 bales (grease) at 8½d; TR, 4 (ditto) at 7½d; DH, 21 (fleece) at 1s 2½d; YY 10 (ditto) at 1s 3½d; WH, 10 (handwashed) at 1s 4d; LL, 63 (fleece) at 1s 6d; C, 19 (ditto) at 1s 4d; LL, 14 (lambs) at 1s 6d; R in diamond, 22 (fleece), at 1s 4½d; Mango, 14 (ditto) at 1s 5d; LL, 4 (locks) at 1s; AW, 1 (fleece) at 1s 3d; N, 7 (ditto) at 1s 2½d; ALSN, 30 (grease) at 8d; C, 1 (clippings) at 8½d; C, 2 bags (fleece) at 1s. 2 bales skins at 5½d; lot ditto at 6½d. Tallow: 10 casks at £47, 10 at £44 10s, 10 at £48, 6 at £27, 60 at £47, 5 at £48, 30 (mutton) at £51, 3 at £45 10s. Hides: 5 at 7s, 154 at 12s 9d.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

The Mills.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: The market remains in the same state as last reported. No wheat worth mentioning is arriving. Flour is steady at £30 for fine and £28 for second quality. Bran 3s 6d per bushel.—Mr. Breillat: The market remains without alteration. Wheat is nominally at from 12s to 14s per bushel. Fine Flour £30 per ton; seconds, £28. Bran, 3s 6d per bushel.—Messrs. Furlong and Kennedy: There is no alteration to note since last report.—Messrs. Berkelman and Bate: Very little wheat is now offering. The flour market is firm. Our prices are, for pure colonial, £35 for fine, and £32 for second quality, per ton; Chilian flour £30 per ton. Bran 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel.

Bread—8d per 2lb loaf.

Biscuit.—Messrs. Wilkie and Co.'s prices are, for cabin, 42s; pilot, 36s; and ship, 32s per cwt.; meat biscuit, 21s per tin of 20 lbs. Mr. W. Hamilton quotes 42s for cabin, and 32s for ship biscuit, per cwt.

Butchers' Meat.—There is at present no deficiency of either cattle or sheep—nor is the market by any means overstocked. The carcase butchers are still supplying beef of good quality at from 1½d to 2d, and mutton at from 2½d to 3d per lb. Since our last report, Mr. Bagot disposed of 165 bullocks at £5 7s 6d per head to Messrs. Neale, Davis, and Sullivan; Mr. White 100 head, at £4 17s.6d, to Messrs. Dempsey and Yorke; Mr. Single 109 head, at £5 2s, to Messrs. Pitt and Peisley; and Mr. Parnell 30 head, at £6, to Mr. Argent. A lot of 1600 wethers were sold by Mr. Macdonald to Mr. Richards, at 15s per head; 1460 were sold by Mr. Tindal to Mr. Edrop, at 15s; 1200 by Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Peisley, at 12s; 800 by Mr. Gardiner to Messrs. Peisley and Sullivan, at 16s 6d; and a lot of 1200 ewes, at 7s, were sold by Mr. Hamilton to Mr. Sullivan. Calves are worth from 40s to 50s each, if in good condition. Pigs fetch 9d per lb.

Poultry and Dairy Produce.—Fowls, 7s to 8s 6d; ducks, 7s to 9s; geese, 14s to 15s; turkeys, 20s to 25s; pigeons, 2s 6d; wild ducks, 9s per couple. Roasting pigs, 7s to 8s each. Glenlee fresh butter, 2s 6d, salt, 2s.; other dairies 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb; cheese, 9d to 10d; bacon and hams, 9d to 9½d; lard, 9d to 10d per lb.; Eggs, 1s 9d to 2s per dozen.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, 20s to 28s; onions, 45s to 50s per cwt; turnips, 4s to 5s; carrots, 4s to 5s; celery, 5s to 8s; cabbages, 6s to 10s; lettuces, 1s to 2s 6d, leeks 1s to 2s 6d, parsnips 3s 6d to 5s, pumpkins 6s to 14s, vegetable marrow 6s to 9s per dozen or dozen bunches as the case may be, French beans 8s to 11s, broad beans 7s to 8s, green peas 14s to 16s per bushel.

Fruits.—Oranges 1s to 1s 3d, Lisbon lemons 9d to 1s. other lemons 2d to 3d, apples 2s 6d, plums 1d to 1½d, bananas 1s 6d to 2s per dozen. Cherries 1s 3d to 1s 9d per lb, strawberries 2s 6d per quart, apricots 7s to 1s per basket.

Horses.—Mr. Martin reports that the horse market during the past week has been very dull, and prices have fallen from last week's quotations, consequently few sales have been effected. Yet really first-class horses of every description are exceptions, and still realise fair prices. For a few superior carriage pairs a good market presents itself, likewise for hacks, gig, and heavy draught horses, if of first-rate quality. Fair quotations of market prices cannot be given, as no fresh stock has recently arrived.—Mr. S. Wooller reports that with reference to the alterations in price which have so recently drawn the attention of stock-owners it is necessary to add that no restrictions by means of vague reports should hinder the bringing to market a superior description of horses, of which there is at present a good demand. It will completely mislead those who suppose that a general increase in every description of stock is owing to the present reduced rates: it is attributable to inferior animals, with which the market is overstocked. First-class horses, young, in good condition, and thoroughly broken in, are scarce, and command the highest market price. Quotations remain the same as last week.—Mr. George Smith reports the horse market as having a decided tendency upwards. The fact is, the sale-yards are full of miserable animals, bought tight by dealers, placed at high reserves, and few sales effected in that respect; otherwise, my sales this week have even increased upon the last. Carriage pairs, £100; gig horses, £55. Saddle horses have been dull in selling. Good horses always sell well; unbroken stock and scrubbers are of no use whatever.

LABOUR MARKET.

No fresh immigrant vessels have arrived during the last fortnight, and but about 300 steerage passengers by the steamers from our colonial ports.

The supply of labour, however, has been much more plentiful than we have known it for many months past, and the demand for all descriptions, both of skilled and unskilled kinds, has been readily met. Country settlers have availed themselves of the present opportunity to procure hands for agricultural and pastoral purposes to a large extent, which has nearly exhausted the late abundant supply of Government immigrants, although ten or twelve pounds passage money had to be paid for all the male passengers. The Government printed scale or rates for hiring this last week was, for married couples for farm labour, from £50 to £60 with rations; when wife's services were not required, £30 to £35, with rations. Shepherds and hutkeepers, where wife's services were engaged, £45 to £50, with rations; and where wife's services were not engaged, £30 to £35, and rations. Unmarried men the same. Visiting one of the ships and offering single farming men the above rates, they determined not to hire for such wages, and we had to give more, or go without. It is a pleasing circumstance that during the week we have been able to procure for the northern districts a considerable portion of the 100 Eurasians, brought by the ship Palmyra from Madras, and have shipped them off as shepherds, and feel confident that they will prove to be a very superior class for the purpose; speaking the English language so well, and being active, sober, and intelligent, and willing to be taught. There are still about twenty of these Eurasians left, who are suitable for shepherds or as general domestic servants; and we feel assured, if proper notice had been published of the terms for hiring, the whole would have found employers long ago—the passage money having been reduced from £20 to only £10 each. Male and female domestics are now more freely offering to hire at rather lower rates, and mechanics' wages are still gradually falling, as will be seen by the following revised scale this day.

TOWN WAGES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Bookbinders, according to competency, per week, from	3 0 0	to	4 0 0
Printers' work, per week, from	3 0 0		3 12 0
Compositors on the "stab"	4 0 0		
Herald, Morning Paper.—Long primer, brevier, and nonpareil—equalised is 8d per 1000, and 1s 9d per hour overtime. The *Empire's* rates are about the same.			
At these rates men can earn, according to competency, per week, from	5 0 0		8 0 0
Painters ... per day	0 13 0		0 14 0
Plumbers "	0 15 0		
Carpenters "	0 14 0		0 18 0
Coopers "	10 0 0		0 12 0
Joiners "	0 16 0		0 18 0
Plasterers "	1 0 0		1 6 0
Plasterers' labourers "	0 12 0		0 13 0
Bricklayers "	1 0 0		1 6 0
Ditto labourers "	0 12 0		0 15 0
Masons "	1 2 0		1 3 0
Ditto labourers "	0 10 0		0 12 0
Quarrymen "	0 18 0		1 0 0
Blacksmiths "	0 14 0		0 16 0
Carters "	0 8 0		0 10 0
Male servants—(if for town and without rations, £1 per week more)	£40 to		50 per ann., and found
Cooks	52		70 " "
Grooms	40		50 " "
Gardeners	45		55 " "
General work	40		50 " "
General female servants	20		30 " "
Cooks	30		40 " "
Laundresses	24		40 " "
Housemaids	20		25 " "
Nursemaids	18		20 " "

COUNTRY WAGES.

Farm labourers	£35	to	£50 a year, with rations
Ditto married couples	50		70 " "
Hutkeepers	25		30 " "
Shepherds	30		35 " "
Stockmen	40		50 " "
Bullock drivers	40		50 " "

The rations are—flour, 10 lbs. to 12 lbs.; meat, 10 lbs. to 12 lbs.; sugar, 2 lbs.; tea, ¼ lb. weekly.

SEAMENS' WAGES.

Coasting	£6	to	£7 per month
England	0		7 "
Great Britain, by way of India or China	6		7 "
New Zealand	0		7 "
Whalers, A. S.			120th lay
Ditto, O. S.			140th "

W. B. HAIGH, Immigrants' Labour Agent, 197, George-street, Sydney.
December 1st, 1854.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, molasses, fruits, wine, and beer, are sold duty paid.
Spirits, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond.
Imports are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Tea, per lb.	0	0	1½
Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa	0	0	0½
Sugar, raw, per cwt.	0	2	6
Ditto, refined, ditto,	0	3	4
Molasses, ditto, ditto,	0	1	8
Driedfruits, per lb.	0	0	0½
Beer, in wood, per gallon	0	0	1
Ditto, in bottle, ditto	0	0	2
Wine, not more than 25 per cent. alcohol	0	1	0
Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof, ditto	0	9	0
Whiskey, and Rum, ditto	0	6	0
Liqueurs, Cordials, and Brandied Fruits, ditto	0	9	0
Perfumed Spirits, ditto	0	6	0
Colonial, ditto	0	5	8
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	1	0
Ditto, unmanufactured	0	0	8
Cigars and snuff	0	2	0

Drawback on Refined Sugar, 3s. 4d. per cwt.
ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE.

TEA AND COFFEE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Fine Congou tea, per chest	4 10 0	to	5 0 0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0 14 0		0 16 0
Fine Hysonskin, per chest	3 15 0		4 5 0
Ditto, per ten catty box	0 15 0		0 17 0
Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb.	0 2 0		0 3 0
Ditto green ditto, ditto	0 2 0		0 0 0
Manila coffee, per lb.	0 0 6		0 0 7
Java, ditto	0 0 5		0 0 6
DRIED FRUITS, ETC.			
Currants, per lb.	0 1 0		0 1 3
Raisins, Muscatels, ditto	0 0 6		0 0 8
Ditto, Valencia etc. ditto	0 0 4		0 0 5
Figs, ditto	0 0 9		0 0 5
Apples, ditto	0 0 0		0 0 6
Jordan almonds, ditto	0 1 9		0 2 3
Valencia, ditto	0 1 6		0 2 6
Soft shell, ditto	0 0 8		0 0 0
Barcelona nuts, ditto	0 0 7		0 0 9
Walnuts, ditto	0 0 6		0 0 7
SUGAR.			
Manila, Zebu per ton	21 0 0		22 0 0
Taal,	22 0 0		23 0 0
Pampanga,	24 0 0		25 0 0
Clayed,	26 0 0		27 0 0
Java—Brown,	23 0 0		26 0 0
" White	28 10 0		29 10 0
Crystallized	26 0 0		29 0 0
Mauritius—Brown	23 0 0		25 0 0
Bright yellow grainy	26 0 0		27 0 0
Molasses	0 0 0		0 0 0
Sugarhouse treacle	0 0 0		16 10 0
No. 1. pieces	0 0 0		32 10 0
Crystallized	33 0 0		35 0 0
Snow drop	37 0 0		0 0 0
Crushed	37 0 0		0 0 0
Refined loaves	37 0 0		40 0 0
OILMEN'S STORES.			
Pickles, per dozen pints	0 9 0		0 9 6
Ditto, per dozen quarts	0 14 0		0 15 0
Bottled fruits, ditto	0 15 0		0 17 0
Jams and jellies, per lb.	0 1 6		0 1 9
Mustard, ½lbs., per dozen	0 6 0		0 7 0
Ditto, 1lb., ditto	0 11 0		0 12 0
Olive oil, pints, ditto	0 16 0		0 18 0
Vinegar, No. 24, per gallon	0 2 6		0 2 9
Black shot pepper, per lb.	0 0 5		0 0 6
Jamaica ginger, ditto	0 1 0		0 0 0
East India ginger, ditto	0 0 6		0 0 0
Pimento, ditto	0 0 9		0 0 10
Thumbblue, No. 1, per lb	0 1 1		0 1 2
Starch, No. 1, ditto	0 0 0		0 0 5
Soda, per cwt.	0 10 0		0 11 0
Liverpool soap, ditto	1 8 0		1 10 0
Patent sperm candles, per lb.	0 1 3		0 1 4
Stockholm pitch, per barrel	2 10 0		2 15 0
Ditto tar, per barrel	2 5 0		2 10 0
Resin, ditto	1 0 0		0 0 0
Gunpowder, blasting, per lb	0 1 3		0 1 6
Linseed, in drums, per gallon	0 5 6		0 6 0
Turpentine, ditto	0 6 6		0 7 0
PROVISIONS.			
Irish butter, per lb	0 1 0		0 1 6
English cheese, ditto	0 0 9		0 1 0
York hams, ditto	0 1 0		0 1 2
English bacon, ditto	0 0 9		0 0 11
N.S.W. beef, per tierce	4 0 0		4 10 0
Irish pork, per barrel	5 0 0		6 0 0
FISH.			
Red herrings, per barrel	1 10 0		nominal
Ditto, per 2 dozen tins	0 3 0		0 0 0
White ditto, per barrel	2 5 0		nominal
Dried ling and cod, per lb	0 0 3		0 0 4
Fresh salmon, in tins, per lb	0 1 7		0 1 9
Salted ditto, in barrels, per lb	0 0 3		0 0 4
Sardines, per dozen half boxes	0 15 0		0 16 0
Ditto, ditto quarter ditto	0 10 0		0 10 6
BEER, ETC.			
Burton ale, per hogshead	8 0 0		8 10 0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	0 0 0		nominal.
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0 10 6		0 11 0
Ditto, second brands, per dozen	0 8 0		0 9 0
London porter, per hogshead	4 10 0		5 5 0
Ditto, second brands, per hogshead	0 0 0		nominal
Bottled ditto, per dozen	0 10 6		0 11 0
Ditto, second brands, ditto	0 8 0		0 9 0
Ditto, cider ditto	0 17 0		1 0 0
Kent and Sussex hops, per lb.	0 2 0		0 2 6
WINE.			
Fine port, per gallon	0 7 0		0 8 0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 4 6		0 6 0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1 0 0		1 10 0
Fine sherry, per gallon	0 7 0		0 8 0
Ordinary ditto, ditto	0 5 6		0 7 0
London bottled ditto, per dozen	1 0 0		1 8 0
Champagne, per dozen	1 10 0		1 16 0
Claret, per dozen	0 16 0		1 1 0
SPIRITS.			
W.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon	0 5 6		0 6 0
Ditto, 30 ditto	0 6 6		0 7 0
E.I. ditto, 30 ditto	0 3 3		0 4 0
Colonial ditto, 28 ditto (duty paid)	0 12 0		0 12 3
Ditto white spirit, 50 ditto	0 14 0		0 0 0
Martell's brandy, ditto	0 9 0		0 10 0
Hennessy's ditto	0 8 0		0 8 0
Ordinary, ditto	0 0 0		0 0 0
Case ditto, each 1 dozen	0 17 0		1 0 0
Gin, per gallon	0 4 0		0 0 0
Geneva, D.P., per 4 gal. case	0 16 0		0 17 0
Whiskey, per gallon	0 5 6		0 6 0
TOBACCO, ETC.			
Barrett's half-tierces, per lb.	0 2 0		0 2 3
Other brands, ditto	0 1 0		0 1 6
American keg, ditto	0 0 9		0 1 3
Cavendish, ditto	0 0 9		0 1 0
Pipes, per gross	0 0 0		0 3 0
Manila cigars, No. 2, per 1000	2 7 6		2 10 0
Ditto " 3, ditto	1 15 0		2 0 0
GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.			
Wheat, per bushel	0 13 0		0 14 0
Oats, ditto	0 7 6		0 9 0
Barley, ditto	0 7 0		0 8 0
Maize, ditto	0 8 6		0 9 6
Split Peas, ditto	0 14 0		0 15 0
Pearl barley, per cwt.	1 5 0		1 6 0
Rice, per ton	10 0 0		12 0 0
Patna ditto, per bag	1 1 0		1 4 0
W. I. arrowroot, per lb.	0 0 9		0 0 10
E. I. ditto, ditto	0 0 3		0 0 0
Sago, ditto	0 0 3		0 0 0
Scotch oatmeal, per cwt.	1 0 0		1 5 0
Sydney fine flour, per 1000 lbs.	0 0 0		30 0 0
Ditto seconds ditto, ditto	0 0 0		28 0 0
Ditto bran, per bushel	0 3 0		0 3 6
SALT.			
Liverpool, per ton	4 0 0		4 10 0
Rock, ditto	0 0 0		0 0 0
Jars, per dozen	0 6 0		0 7 0
DRUGS, ETC.			
Tartaric acid, per lb.	0 2 3		0 2 9
Sulphuric ditto	0 0 2		0 0 4
Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt.	0 18 0		1 0 0
Cream tartar, per lb.	0 1 0		0 1 3
Liquorice, ditto	0 1 3		0 1 6
Saltpetre, English, per cwt.	0 0 0		dull.
Soda ash, ditto	0 14 0		0 15 0
Castor oil, in bulk, per lb.	0 0 9		0 0 10
Ditto, in quarts, per dozen	0 17 0		0 18 0
CORDAGE.			
Coir, in sizes, per ton	30 0 0		40 0 0
English, ditto	70 0 0		75 0 0
Manila, ditto	75 0 0		80 0 0
Woollashing, ditto	60 0 0		70 0 0
Seaming twine, per lb.	0 0 0		0 1 0
CANVAS, ETC.			
Fine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yards	0 1 0		0 1 4
Three bushel bags, 3lb., per dozen	1 1 0		1 2 0
Gunny, ditto	0 10 0		0 11 0
Woolpacks, 10 lb., each	0 5 3		0 5 6
Woolbagging, per yard	0 0 6		0 0 7
METALS.			
Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton	8 0 0		8 0 0
Iron bars, in sizes, per ton	13 0 0		15 0 0
Ditto plates, per ton	16 0 0		18 0 0
Ditto sheets, ditto	19 0 0		20 0 0
Ditto hoops, ditto	13 0 0		14 0 0
Ditto galvanized, ditto	45 0 0		48 0 0
Copper sheathing plates, per lb.	0 1 5		0 1 7
Sheathing metal, per lb.	0 1 2		0 1 3
Lead pipe, per ton	40 0 0		42 0 0
Sheet lead, ditto	40 0 0		42 0 0
Ditto zinc, ditto	35 0 0		36 0 0
Block tin, per lb	0 1 6		0 1 8
Plates charcoal, assorted, box	2 2 0		2 5 0
BUILDING MATERIALS.			
Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4½, per 1000	6 0 0		7 0 0
Ladies' slates	8 0 0		10 0 0
Countess ditto	12 0 0		15 0 0
Duchess ditto	18 0 0		20 0 0
Deals, Baltic 9 x 3, pr ft. run.	0 0 7		0 0 8
Boards, per foot sup.	0 0 6		0 0 7
Hardwood, per 100 feet sup.	1 10 0		0 0 0
Cement, per barrel	1 5 0		0 0 0
Window glass, per 100 feet	0 15 0		1 0 0

Drapery—Market overstocked.
Ironmongery—Full supplies.
Hardware—Ditto.
Cutlery, superior, saleable.
Stationery—fancy, dull.
Paper—saleable.
Boots and Shoes—Seasonable goods, saleable.
Clothing—Slops very dull.
Saddlery—Rather dull.
Jewellery—Dull.
Fire-arms—Dull.
Perfumery—Well supplied.
Fancy goods—No demand.
Musical instruments—Heavy supply of inferior.
Glassware—Market overstocked.
Earthenware—Market overstocked.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT THE SYDNEY BANKS.

Saturday, December 2, 1854.

	Bills Purchased. Term.	Exchange.	Drafts Issued. Term.	Exchange.
On London	30 days	3 prem	30 days	5 prem
Melbourne	15 days	1 dis	sight.	1 prem
Williamstown	"	1 dis	"	1 prem
Bathurst	"	1 dis	"	1 prem
Goulburn	"	1 dis	"	½ prem
Brisbane	"	1 dis	"	½ prem
Maitland	"	½ dis	"	½ prem
Ipswich	"	½ dis	"	½ prem
Geelong	"	½ dis	"	½ prem
Belfast	"	½ dis	"	1 prem
Portland	"	½ dis	"	1 prem
Adelaide	"	1½ dis	"	1 prem
Hobart Town	"	1 dis	"	1 prem
Launceston	"	1 dis	"	1 prem
Auckland	"	1 dis	3 days	2 prem
Wellington	"	1 dis	"	2 prem
Lyttelton	"	1 dis	"	2 prem
Sandhurst	"	½ dis	sight	½ prem
Castlemaine	"	½ dis	"	½ prem
Ballaarat	"	½ dis	"	1 prem
New York	"	"	30 days	6 prem

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

There is no alteration in the value of securities, and prices are quoted the same as before.

The transactions have been principally in the shares of the Joint Stock Bank and the Railway Company. Although there has not been much enquiry during the past week, prices are fully maintained for the different descriptions of stock generally active in the market. The prices affixed to shares unproductive of interest are nominal.

	Div. per Ann. last declared	Paid up share	Prices
Bank of N. S. Wales	*£10 per cent	£20	£28 to £29.
Commercial Bank	15 "	25	£37 10s. to £38 10s.
Austral. Jt. Sk. Bank	10 "	£8	£8 10s. to £8 12s. 6d.
Bank of Australasia	17½ "	40	None offered.
Union Bank of Aust.	32 "	25 / 2 10s	100 per ct. prem.
Gas Light Company	10 "	£6 & £3	£2 to £3 prem.
A.S. Navigation Co.	10 "	20	par.
Ditto	"	£10	par.
S. & M. S. Pac. Co.	"	£20	par.
Genl. Assurance Co.	20 "	5	£7 10s.
N. S. W. Marine Co.	25 "	2	£3
Sydney Railway Co.	6 per ct. Int.	£5	5 per cent. prem.
Ditto		£2	
Hunter Riv. Rail. Co.	4 per ct. Int.	£1 10s.	par.
Sydney Exchange Co.		£7 10s.	£7 10s.
Bathurst Cop. Min. Co.		5	
Ophir Cop. Mining C.		4 / 5 / 1	par.
Newcastle C. & C. Co.		£12 10	par.
Sydney Fishery Co.		20s.	par.
Syd. Dry Dock Co.		10s.	par.
Turon Golden Ridge		1	
Great Nugget Vein		1 / 10s	par.
Wentworth Gold Co.		£10	£10.
N. S. W. Gov. Deben.	5⅛d. diem In. 2⅜d.		par.
New Zealand ditto	8 p. c. per ann.		10 per cent. prem.
Bank of Victoria	10 per cent	15	£20
Geo. & Mel. Rail. Co.	£5 & 8 p. c. In.	£8	par.
Mel. Mt. Alex. & Mur. River Railway Co.	5 & 8 per ct.	£5	par.
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Ry. Co.		£50	par.

* And Bonus of £3 15s per share, or £18 15s. per cent. in cash or stock. 30th September.

The prices of shares include the dividends from the last payment.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest of from 6 per cent. per annum upwards.

N.B.—The Share List with full particulars may be had upon application to Mr. Barton.

W. BARTON, George-street.
December 1, 1854. Opposite the Bank of N. S. Wales.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Description.	Stock on hand Nov. 24, 1854.	Received during the week.	Delivered for Home Consumption.	Delivered for Exportation.	Stock on hand Dec. 1, 1854.
Rum, the produce of sugar—	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.
West India, B.P.	73,691	2,838	6,669	388	69,472
East India, B. P., and Mauritius	58,781	...	694	50	57,637
Foreign States	17,724	...	67	...	17,657
Arrack, date, and palm tree rum and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated	9,534	...	...	...	9,534
Brandy	429,705	9,029	3,275	1,264	434,195
Geneva	135,165	1,347	886	1,588	134,038
Whiskey	7,915	...	110	31	7,774
Liqueurs	10,392	1,291	...	297	11,386
British spirits	36,808	...	175	...	36,633
Tobacco	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Fig and cavendish	514,387	...	44,186	3,845	466,356
Leaf	11,389	...	...	...	11,389
Cigars	276,975	1,282	2,150	2,078	274,029
Snuff	5,414	...	...	57	5,357

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Friday Evening.

The Western and Southern Escorts delivered, this morning, at the Colonial Treasury, 2968 ozs. 3 dwts. 14 grs. of gold dust, viz.:—From Bathurst, 85 ozs. 19 dwts. Sofala, 597 ozs. Tambaroora, 217 ozs. 12 dwts. 14 grs. Burrendong, 78 ozs. 19 dwts. Avisford (the Meroo), 364 ozs. 8 dwts. Mudgee, 305 ozs. 2 dwts. Total from the Western Districts, 1649 ozs. 14 grs. From Goulburn, 600 ozs. Braidwood, 525 ozs. 7 dwts. Major's Creek, 193 ozs. 16 dwts. Total from Southern Districts, 1319 ozs. 3 dwts. Consignors from the various gold fields are still reluctant to transmit large parcels, preferring to hold in the continued dull state of the gold market.

For wools of the new clip, there is a brisk demand notwithstanding that the reduction of the rate of exchange on London from 5 to 4 per cent., by all the Sydney Banks (with the exception of the Oriental) has not been without its effect on those who would otherwise have remitted more largely in produce. At Messrs. Mort and Co.'s weekly sale the whole of the parcels of wool (excepting two upon which an unusual reserve had been placed) obtained prices equal to former quotations. In tallow, although there was a good supply, the late disposition to purchase freely was not manifested. The reduction of exchanges was alleged as the cause of this slight depression. It is, however, to be observed, that as regards both imported and colonial candles some large transactions have taken place within the last few days, purchases having been made to a considerable extent in anticipation of an early rise in price.

There have been but few public sales of importance during the week. The most prominent were the sales of allotments at Camperdown, Parramatta Road, effected by Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld on Monday last; and a large stock of groceries and Italian goods on Tuesday. In the former sale the frontages to the Camperdown Road, 33 feet each by a depth of 99 feet, realised from £150 to £155. Those fronting the Missenden Road obtained from 21s. to 45s. per foot. The total result of the sale was £3000. The grocery sale on Tuesday attracted much attention, but difficulty was experienced in moving large parcels at paying rates. Java rice sold at from £11 10s. to £12 per ton; Whybrow's pickles, pints, 9s. per dozen, quarts 13s. 9d. ditto; Feast's bottled fruits, 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per dozen; Exhibiton candles, 1s. 4½d. per lb.; half-pound mustards, 6s. per dozen.

In the import markets, the week has generally presented an aspect of dullness. The only signs of inactivity have been in respect to brandies. Some transactions have been effected at 9s. 6d., and inquiries for the best brands are making by the brokers, but the holders do not seem disposed to sell, even at an advance beyond that price.

In the tobacco and cigar markets inactivity must also be reported. No trade sales of any importance have taken place during the week. Some 30 half-tierces, damaged, Kerr's, were disposed of by auction at a loss of at least 30 per cent. A very fine sample of "eagle" brand tobacco has come into the market per the Wings of the Morning, from New York, via Melbourne. This sample is likely to meet a ready sale. The greater part of the cigars by the last arrival from Manila, the Gazelle, were sold, as we understand, some months ago, to arrive.

To-day Messrs. Mort and Co. sold 40 shares in the Australasian Steam Navigation Company; 10 at £19; 30 at £18 10s.

The lease of the finished portion of the semicircular Quay, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1855, has been granted by the Government to Mr. Charles Obee, for £5150. The present lessee paid £6900 for the current year. It is expected that the new portion of the Quay will be completed by the 31st of March ultimo.

The Government having invited tenders for a suitable vessel to proceed to the island of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon Group, to assist in the search already instituted, to ascertain the fate of Mr. Benjamin Boyd; and a number having been sent to the Port Master, they were opened to-day in the presence of the Colonial Secretary. As the majority were deficient in explaining the full capacity of the vessels tendered and other particulars, the decision of the Government has been postponed until Monday next. In the meantime Captain Moriarty will make an inspection of the various vessels. These continued delays are much to be deplored, the more so when a comparison is instituted between our seeming inactivity and the promptitude and earnestness just displayed at Moreton Bay so soon as the ketch Vision arrived there on the 14th ultimo, with the sad intelligence of the murder of a portion of her passengers and crew at the second Percy Island, northward of Moreton Bay. From the evidence taken before the Resident Magistrate of that district, it appeared very doubtful if Mr. Strange, the naturalist, was murdered by the natives; and immediately a volunteer crew of 27 men, well armed and provided, made preparations to sail for the Island by the Vision, on the 27th ultimo. The masters of the numerous traders in that vicinity describe in vivid terms the dangers to which crews and vessels are exposed by reason of the blood-thirsty tribes on the mainland between Moreton and Wide Bay, and who they identify with the natives who infest the nearest islands. Captain Pringle, of the schooner Herculean, who has recently returned from a trading voyage from those *locales*, describes the natives located or wandering along that portion of our coast line as fierce cannibals with the most horrible propensities. They never bury their dead; but so soon as a death occurs, whether of friend or foe, the body is eaten. It was reported to him, that in a large tribe of blacks who were near Wide Bay, the females were decorated with silks and satins, and carrying parasols the whole being evidently the spoil of some ill-fated trader. It is to be hoped that the promise made by the Colonial Secretary a few evenings ago, in his place in Council, that the fate of Mr. Strange and his companions should be inquired into forthwith, will not be suffered to remain in abeyance. Whether one expedition ought to include in its object the search for Mr. B. Boyd, as well as for Mr. Strange, is, we understand, under the consideration of the authorities.

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LIST of DONATIONS by the undermentioned, in Aid of the Fund collecting by the Committee for PRESENTATION to the WIDOW of the late REV. JAMES WALKER, M.A., Incumbent of Liverpool.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A.	Thos. Holt, jun., Esq., J.P.
Samuel North, Esq., W.P.M.	Rev. G. E. Turner, B.A.
T. S. Mort, Esq.	Charles Nathan, Esq.
William Wools, Esq.	Rev. F. Wilkinson, *Treasurer.*

	£	s.	d.
Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, K.C.B.	£5	0	0
Sir Charles Nicholson, M.L.C.	5	0	0
David Johnstone, Esq.	21	0	0
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq., J.P.	21	0	0
J. F. Josephson, Esq.	21	0	0
Thomas S. Mort, Esq.	10	10	0
T. W. Smart, Esq., M.L.C.	20	0	0
J. H. Challis, Esq	10	10	0
A Friend (per W. W.)	20	0	0
A Friend (per W. W.)	20	0	0
M. Metcalfe, Esq	5	5	0
Fred. Vigne, Esq	5	0	0
Ald. Hawley and Co.	5	5	0
Charles Kemp, Esq., J.P.	5	5	0
Charles Nathan, Esq.	5	5	0
Jno. Croft, Esq	5	5	0
J. R. Young, Esq	5	0	0
Rev. G. Vidal	5	0	0
Rev. Wm Stack	5	0	0
William Woolls, Esq.	6	1	0
F. W. Watkins, Esq.	5	5	0
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.L.C.	3	3	0
G. King, Esq	3	3	0
Edward Knox, Esq.	3	3	0
Robt. Campbell, Esq., M.L.C.	15	0	0
Mr. Rich	4	4	0
Mrs. Rich	1	1	0
Mrs. Towns	10	0	0
Mrs. Thomson	3	0	0
T. Icely, Esq., M.L.C.	5	5	0
Mr. O'Brien	5	0	0
Henry Moore, Esq.	5	0	0
S. F. Milford, Esq.	3	3	0
Edward Broadhurst, Esq., M.L.C.	2	2	0
George Allen, Esq., M.L.C.	2	0	0
J. S. Mitchell, Esq.	2	2	0
M. E. Murnin, Esq.	2	2	0
G. Thorne, Esq	3	3	0
Thos. Betteridge Esq.	3	3	0
P. Favenc, Esq.	5	5	0
J. S. Barker, Esq	3	3	0
M. A. Horne	1	1	0
M. Fitz Patrick, Esq.	5	5	0
A. B. Sparke	1	1	0
A. J. Cavans, Esq	1	1	0
Mr. Radford	1	1	0
Thomas Abbott, Esq	1	1	0
Carried forward	£306	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	£306	4	0
Sir Osborne Gibbes	1	1	0
Lady Gibbs	1	1	0
D. T. Kemp, Esq.	1	0	0
W. M. Clarke, Esq.	1	0	0
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.L.C.	2	2	0
Conrad Martin, Esq	2	0	0
William Crossdill, Esq.	4	0	0
Captain D. F. Scott	1	1	0
Rev. Thomas Hassall, M.A.	2	0	0
Miss Macdougall	2	0	0
A. Allerdice, Esq	2	2	0
Mr. Jones	2	0	0
Mr. Bode	1	0	0
Mr. Hall	1	0	0
Mrs. Hall	0	10	0
J. Simpson, Esq.	1	0	0
M. Moriarty, Esq	5	0	0
C. Irving, Esq.	2	2	0
Captain P. P. King, M.L.C.	2	2	0
C. K. Murray, Esq.	1	0	0
Wm. Carter, Esq	1	0	0
By Mr. Reid	1	15	0
By Mrs. Dalgared	2	6	0
Miss Dunn	2	0	0
Captain Neatby	1	1	0
Mrs. Garrett	1	0	0
Thos. Walker, Esq	5	0	0
Mr. Mitchell	1	0	0
Mrs. Futter	1	0	0
Mrs. Parker	2	0	0
Mrs. Lucas	0	10	0
W. G. M'Carthy, Esq.	1	1	0
Herman M'Ilford, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Bunbury, Esq.	0	10	6
R. and H.	1	1	0
D. B. Hutchison, Esq.	0	10	6
J. O'Nill Brenan, Esq.	1	1	0
A. Dick, Esq.	0	10	6
I. N. H. S.	0	10	6
H. C	1	0	0
Mr. Hayes	1	0	0
O. B. Ebsworth, Esq.	1	0	0
J. B. Bettington, Esq.	5	0	0
Samuel North, Esq., W.P.M.	2	2	0
John Foulis, Esq., M.D.	3	3	0
J. Fairfax	10	0	0
Total	£389	8	0

Persons desirous of adding their names can do so at any of the Banks, where Lists are opened, or by forwarding their names and subscriptions to the Treasurer or undersigned.
T. H. B. VENOUR, Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, 23rd November, 1854.

Beware of Counterfeits.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—The following are the regularly appointed Agents, from whom the genuine Medicines may be obtained:—
Melbourne—Mr. J. J. Walsh, Bookseller, 239, Elizabeth-street
Kilmore, Victoria—Mr. J. K. Trainor, Storekeeper
Sydney—Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street East; Mr. Beer, Hairdresser, near *Herald* Office, George-street; Mr. Marshfield, Tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Larter, South Head Road; John Corbett, 92, Clarence-street; G. Baxter, Chemist, 465, George-street South.
Balmain—J. J. Glassop, Schoolmaster
Camperdown—M. Dole, Chemist
Newtown—J. B. Mummery, Chemist
Parramatta—Mr. Joseph Smith, Grocer, Church-street; and Mr. W. Walker, Chemist
Canterbury—Mr. B. Hartshorn, Sugar Works
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Richmond—Mr. W. G. Board, Storekeeper
Castlereagh—Mr. Gorman, Storekeeper
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Hartley—Mr. Finn, Storekeeper, and Mr. Jarvis, Storekeeper
Bowenfells—Mr. John M'Lennan, Storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Joseph Parker, Druggist
Guyong—Mr. Row, Postmaster
Gunning—Mr. H. Sexby, Commercial Stores
Tambaroora Creek—Mr. Long, Storekeeper; and Messrs. Jacobs, Phillips, and Co.
Carcoar—Mr S. Meyer, Storekeeper; and Mr. Emanuel Crabb, Beehive Stores
Orange—Mr. John Woodward
Molong—Mr. Murray, storekeeper
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Storekeepers
Rylston—Mr. Walton, Storekeeper
Ophir—Mr. George Hawke
Turon—Mr. Richard Nugent
Campbelltown—Mr. Fowler, Storekeeper
Wollongong—Messrs. Hewlett and Co.
Kiama—Mr. Pike, Storekeeper
Shoalhaven—Mr. C. Bailey
Camden—Mrs. Pearson, Postmistress
Picton—Mr. Molloy, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. James Powell, Storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. Emanuel, Storekeeper; Mr. Marks, Argyle Stores; Mr. Jacob, and Messrs. Cohen and Solomon
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
Queanbeyan—Mr. Abraham Levy, Goulburn Stores
Maneroo—Messrs. S. and H. Solomon, and Mr. Montague
Bombala—Mr. Solomon
Cowra—Mr. Henry Fulton
Yass—Messrs. Godfrey and Co., and Mr. Moses
Umutbee—Mr. T. H. Mate, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Messrs. Davison and Co., and Mr. Doyle
Tarcutta—Mr. T. H. Mate, Postmaster
Wagga Wagga—Messrs. Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Albury—Messrs. T. H. Mate and Co.
Newcastle—Mr. William Graves, Storekeeper, Hunter-street; and Mr. Joseph Spragg, Storekeeper, Hunter-street
Dungog—Mr. Richard Cook, Storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. W. Corner
Morpeth—Mr. O'Keeffe, Storekeeper
Maitland (West)—Mr. John Pattison; Messrs. Wolfe and Gorrick, Storekeepers; and Mrs. E. Beardmore
Singleton—Mr. W. C. Lesley, Chemist
Cassilis—Mr Robert Byfield, Storekeeper
Scone—Mr. Asser, Postmaster
Murrurundi—Mr. James Juchau, Storekeeper
Armidale—Messrs. Mather and Gilchrist
Grafton—Mr Hawthorn, Shoemaker
Molong—Mr. W. J. Bloomfield
Dubbo—Mr. E. Serisier
Manning River—J. Jewby
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer
Eden—Mr. S. Solomon, Storekeeper
South Brisbane—Mr. William Kent, Drug Store
Gayndah—Mr. William Young
Drayton—Mr. Lord, Storekeeper.
Brisbane Water—Mr. William Beatti, Storekeeper.
SARPY and BIRRELL,
(Acting) Wholesale Agents for New South Wales and Victoria Holloway's Depôt, 47, King-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF DAVID BELL.—The Trustees being determined to bring the above estate to a close, have reduced all that stock of valuable jewellery, cambric handkerchiefs, lace, &c., &c., to the following prices, and will be ready for inspection on MORNING.

	Cost	Price
1st Set.—All to match.		
1 diadem, cost £40, for		£10 10 0
1 brooch	10	2 10 0
1 bracelet	8	2 2 0
1 necklace	15	3 10 6
Earrings	2 5	0 7 6
2nd Set.—All to match		
1 necklace and bracelet, cost £50, for		10 10 0
1 brooch	20	5 5 0
Hair-pins	15	4 4 0
Earrings	5	1 1 0
3rd Set.—All to match.		
Hair-pins, cost £9, for		2 2 0
1 necklace	11	3 10 6
1 bracelet	8	2 7 6
Earrings	2	0 10 6
1 brooch	12 10	3 10 0
1 brooch, cost £10, for		2 10 0
Hair-pins	15	3 5 0
&c., &c., &c.		
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.		
1, cost £10 8 9, for		4 0 0
1	9 14 0	4 0 0
1	9 2 0	3 10 0
2	7 5 0	3 3 0
1	7 3 3	3 3 0
1	6 0 0	2 5 0
1	5 2 6	2 15 0
1	4 14 9	2 2 0
LACE, &c.		
1 set brussels flouncing, cost £15 15, for		5 0 0
Flouncing, cost figd.	1 15 (figd.)	1 0 0
1 dress front	8 5	3 3 0

GEO. REES
A. MITCHELL
CHAS. MOORE.

FOR SALE, a very handsome Britzka, Buchanan's patent, at the White Horse Tavern, George-street. Price, one hundred and forty pounds (£140).

NOTICE TO MY FRIENDS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY.—THOMAS E. RUDD, Watchmaker, No. 5, late 76, King-street, begs leave to announce that he has made arrangements to visit England for a short period by the ship Hannah, in order to procure a supply of first-rate goods, which are not to be obtained in the colony at present.
T. E. Rudd begs to remind his customers that he still retains in his employ his foreman, who has been with him these last four years, and begs to assure them that he will do all in his power to give that satisfaction during his absence that he has done hitherto.
THOMAS E. RUDD.
Sydney, November 18.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—In consequence of THOMAS E. RUDD'S departure to England for a short time by the ship Hannah, he has come to the determination of disposing of his stock of watches, clocks, jewellery, &c., at the lowest possible prices, a list of which is purposely omitted, in order that his friends and customers may come and judge for themselves.

ALL Persons having left watches, jewellery, &c., with the undersigned for any length of time are particularly requested to call for them before the 10th December, in order to prevent mistakes occurring during my absence in England.
THOMAS E. RUDD.

ALL Parties having claims against THOMAS E. RUDD will please present the same for liquidation on or before the 10th of December next, and those parties indebted to T. E. R. will confer an additional favour by settling their accounts forthwith. THOMAS E. RUDD, 5, late 76, King-street.

WATCHES, WATCHES, WATCHES.—By far the largest and best assortment in the Southern Hemisphere.—This branch has for a series of years engaged great attention, and for the purpose of uniting the London manufacturing with the Sydney retail business, the undersigned has made arrangements with one of the largest manufacturing houses in England for a constant supply, and to have two of their best workmen in his employ (who are now in the colony under engagement to D. Davis) who are well used to their work, having had fifteen years' experience in their manufactory; thus the opportunity is afforded for a careful examination of each part of the watch, which is necessary on its arrival: the object in view is to supply a first-class London-made Watch perfectly regulated for immediate use at the lowest possible price.
Purchasers may select from a stock containing upwards of two thousand watches, which are all of the most modern construction. D. DAVIS, 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

DAVID DAVIS and CO., two doors South of Hunter-street, have now on hand an immense stock of Gold and Silver Watches, comprising every description manufactured, and numbering upwards of three thousand, which, in consequence of the depressed state of the market, they are selling at the undermentioned prices. The descriptions are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Silver horizontal watches, jewelled in four holes, sunk seconds, double-backed cases, going barrel to continue going while winding	£2	11	0
Silver double-bottomed hunting watches, four holes jewelled hands to mark the seconds, maintaining power, to continue going while winding	3	15	0
Silver double-bottomed hunting-watches, in extra-strong cases, made water-tight, well adapted for seafaring men, bushmen, and others	2	18	0
Silver patent levers, capped and jewelled, in engine-turned double-backed cases, London-made, with going fusee, maintaining power, hands to mark the seconds; warranted not to vary more than one minute per week	4	10	0
Gold horizontal watches in elegant engine-turned or engraved cases, jewelled in four holes, with gold dials, &c., set hands at back, and all the recent improvements	4	18	0
Gold patent levers, jewelled in ten holes, in double-backed engine turned cases, with maintaining power to continue the action while winding	8	8	0

Take notice.—All watches purchased at our Establishment are warranted to perform correctly, and to be kept in good repair, *free of charge*, for two years
A printed certificate given with each watch to the above effect.

	£	s.	d.
Fine gold chains, London-made, weighing one sovereign	£1	10	0
Ditto ditto, two ditto	2	10	0
Ditto ditto, three ditto	3	10	0
Sterling silver chains, London-made	0	10	6
Australian gold wedding rings	0	10	6
Ditto ditto, richly chased keepers	0	12	6

DAVID DAVIS, and CO., Two doors South of Hunter-street.

HOTEL KEEPERS, BOARDING HOUSES, SCHOOLS, and PRIVATE FAMILIES—Elkington's Electro-Silver Plate.—D. DAVIS has just received a large and splendid stock of the above goods in every variety. The late extensive demand for this description of articles having rendered a constant supply impossible, D. D. takes the opportunity of informing the public that orders to any extent can now be promptly executed. Attention is particularly requested to the following list of prices:

		Price
Tea spoons	per dozen	£1 5 0
Dessert ditto	ditto	1 15 0
Table ditto	ditto	2 10 0
Dessert forks	ditto	1 15 0
Table ditto	ditto	2 10 0
Dessert knives and forks, with pearl or ivory handles, silver ferrules, in mahogany cases, containing 12 of each	the case	5 5 0
Table candlesticks, rich mountings, per pair, from		0 15 0 to 2 10 0
Snuffers and tray to match	from	0 7 6 to 1 10 0
Cruet frames, 4, 6, 8 holes, cut glass bottles		1 1 0 to 5 0 0
Tea and coffee sets, consisting of tea pot, coffee pot, sugar basin, and cream ewer	the set	5 5 0
Children's drinking mugs		0 10 6
Candelabra for 6 lights	per pair	5 5 0
Chamber candlesticks		0 10 6
Toast racks		0 10 6
Fish carvers, in morocco cases	per pair	2 10 0
Egg frames, with 4 and 6 cups	from	1 10 0 to 5 0 0
Cake baskets		1 10 0
Side dishes, salvers, dish covers, branches, &c., &c., at equally low prices.		
A large assortment of large size family tea pots		0 15 0

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.—It is almost needless to say one word in commendation of this excellent invention, its advantages over the old mode of plating being now, after fifteen years' trial, so well understood. Genuine electro-plate is made of a metal called nickel, of silvery whiteness; this, covered with a thick coating of silver, makes it the best substitute for the sterling metal ever discovered, and at one fourth the cost. D. D. would also caution purchasers against the nefarious practice of persons selling other material under the above name, and also against the trash that is being sold in this city as genuine electro plate, it being only thinly plated on a common soft metal, and not on nickel, as described above, which may be had at one half the price.
D. DAVIS, 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Gold Watch and fine Gold Chain, £6 18s. 0d. D. DAVIS has just received for the approaching season a beautiful assortment of these elegant presents; the cases of the watches are of fine gold and most exquisitely engine-turned or engraved; the movements are of the horizontal construction, capped and jewelled in four holes, maintaining power, &c., and all the recent improvements. A written warranty is given, 12 months trial allowed: the chain is London-made, and fine gold. B.B.—These beautiful presents can be forwarded through the Post Office with perfect safety.

GOLD HORIZONTAL WATCHES, £5 5s. 0d. SILVER HORIZONTAL WATCHES, £2 12s. 6d. The horizontal is the flattest construction, consequently will be found very convenient for the waistcoat pocket. They are highly finished in double-backed cases, capped and jewelled in four holes, hands to mark the seconds, maintaining power to continue going while winding, and all the recent improvements. A written warranty given. D. DAVIS, 209, George-street, nearly opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

PATENT LEVER SILVER WATCHES, London made, for £4 10s. 0d. D. DAVIS invites attention to his large stock of the above watches, London made; the description as follows:—Patent lever, detached escapement, maintaining power, capped and jewelled, sunk seconds, and strong double-backed cases, suitable for bush use. A written warranty and 12 months' trial allowed.

TO DRAPERS, HABERDASHERS, &c.—Birmingham and Manchester Wholesale Warehouse, 21, Market-street East, Sydney.—WILLIAM ACHESON and COMPANY, of Manchester and Birmingham, Manufacturers of Buttons, Silks, Trimmings, Haberdashery, &c., and General Warehousemen, beg to inform the trade that they have opened the above house, where they shall keep a stock of goods suited for the Australian market, and solicit an early call. November 27.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT, 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.—GOLDSMITH and ROW have great pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Sydney, who have so kindly patronised this establishment since their commencing business, that they are now enabled to execute all orders in millinery in the most fashionable style, having engaged, in addition to their usual number, two first-class milliners, accustomed to stylish millinery in the west end of London.

430 FRENCH MILLINERY BONNETS. 430 French Millinery Bonnets — GOLDSMITH and ROW are now selling off the whole of their stock in French millinery, at an immense reduction,
Commencing at 5s. 6d., formerly 27s. 6d.
130 at 7s. 6d., formerly 32s. 6d.
100 at 10s. 6d., formerly 42s.
The whole will positively be sold at the above prices.
244, George-street.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE.—Family mourning orders in millinery and dress-making executed with care and promptitude, on the shortest notice, at GOLDSMITH and ROW'S, 244, George-street.
N.B.—A large assortment always on hand.

NEEDLEWORK MUSLIN MANTLES.—Needlework Muslin Mantles.—GOLDSMITH and ROW have just purchased, and are now offering 3 cases of very choice French needlework mantles, a decided bargain. 244, George-street, adjoining the Bank.

FRENCH MUSLINETTES and Brilliants.—Swiss and Organdie Muslins.—GOLDSMITH and ROW have just received a large and well-assorted stock of French muslinettes and brilliants; Swiss and organdie muslins of the best description, selected from the first Paris manufacturers. 244, George-street.

RICE STRAW BONNETS.—Rice Straw Bonnets.—White Chip Bonnets, White Chip Bonnets.—White and Coloured Brilliants, White and Coloured Brilliants.—GOLDSMITH and ROW have just opened, and have now on sale at their premises, nine cases of the above, comprising the most novel and stylish bonnets ever yet seen in Sydney, and at [illegible] lower prices, viz.:—
470 rice straw bonnets, commencing at
550 plain and fancy white chip bonnets, [illegible]ly worth 9s. 6d. to 12s 6d. for style and quality
300 white, grey, and mixed Manila bonnets, from [illegible] d. to 5s. 9d.
Also, a varied assortment of horsehair, brilliant, and crinoline bonnets.
244, George-street.

FRENCH GLACE MANTLES, at 25s.
French glace mantles, at 25s.
French glace mantles, at 25s.
GOLDSMITH and ROW have just opened 2 cases of very rich glace mantles, in all shades of colour, the latest fashion, at 25s., worth 40s. 244, George-street.

FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 244, George-street.—GOLDSMITH and ROW beg most respectfully to announce to ladies and families requiring mourning, that they have now on hand a large and varied assortment of widows' and family mourning, of the latest style and of the very best quality, comprising
Widows' bonnets and caps
Widows' cloaks and mantles
Ladies' plain and fancy drawn crape bonnets
Ditto ditto in lepe and arophane
Ditto ditto in black silk, trimmed with crape
Ditto half mourning, in silk, lepe, and arophane
Ladies' morning wrappers and mantles, &c., &c., &c.

SUMMER DRESS FABRICS AND ELEGANT ROBES.—Fashionable bayadere and flowered jaconet muslin robes, delaine dresses, a choice assortment of barege robes, with broché flounces, flounces with silk designs, flounces lined with white barege, and an endless variety of the most exquisite Parisian novelties, sold much below their cost of production.
PUISSANT AND KRESSER,
195, George-street.—La Ville de Paris.
N.B.—As an instance of the reduction effected in the prices, the above barege robes with broché flounces are now offered at 37s. 6d.; former price three guineas.

FRENCH PAPER-HANGINGS.—Depôt of all the manufactories of Paris. This assortment of paper-hangings has never yet been equalled in the colonies, either in price or beauty of designs.
Paper-hangings from 6d., 8d., and 1s., to 18s. the piece.
N.B.—The best workmen, painters, and paper-hangers are connected with this depôt of paper-hangings, who are ready, if required, to go into the country on the shortest notice. A large reduction made to the trade.
A la Ville de Paris, George-street.
PUISSANT AND KRESSER.

LADIES' MOURNING WEAR.—French Establishment.—La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.
Messrs. PUISSANT and KRESSER have the honour to inform the ladies of Sydney and environs that they have just added to their establishment a new department, exclusively devoted to the various articles of ladies' wear during a season of mourning.
Being direct importers, P. and K. will always keep a large and well-assorted stock, comprising the best description of French goods, and they will convince the most sceptical that price will no more be an objection to the predilection so unanimously professed by ladies in favour of French manufactures.

LADIES.—It is our intention to offer you some very great bargains this day and during the week, consisting of rich fancy silks, at 1s. 11½d. per yard; wool balzorine dresses, 12 yards, at 5s. 6d. the dress; rich French bonnet ribbons, at 9½d. per yard; Paris kid gloves, at 1s. per pair; Hoyle's fast coloured prints, at 4½d. per yard; longcloth, very good, at 8d. per yard. Some beautiful tissue scarf shawls at half the real value. Also a large lot of white counterpanes, toilet covers, carpets, parasols, silk and satin vi-ites, muslin dresses, &c., at prices lower than any house in Sydney. RUSH and CO., 86 and 88, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINE! STEAM ENGINE!! STEAM ENGINE!!!—For sale, a superior London-made 16-horse power grasshopper beam Steam Engine, with boiler, &c., complete. SMITH, CROFT, and CO.

LADIES, Ladies, Ladies.—If you want good and cheap drapery, make your purchases at RUSH'S cheap Drapery Establishment in Pitt-street; there is not another house in Sydney where so many bargains can be obtained.

RICH Black Satinette Dresses, the full length, for 40s. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

RICH Coloured Satinette Dresses, the full length, for 39s. 6d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

RICH Black and Coloured Silk Dresses, the full length, for 27s. 6d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

A CHOICE LOT of French Delaine Dresses, reduced from 35s. to 21s. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.

BAREGE DRESSES, reduced from 13s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 130, Pitt-street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—New Drapery Establishment, The Rialto, 54, King-street.—The ladies of Sydney are respectfully requested to reserve their purchases for a few days, when the above establishment will be opened with a choice assortment of the most WONDERFUL BARGAINS ever offered in any part of the world.
The proprietors of the above establishment, having a large amount of capital at command, have been watching the FEARFUL SACRIFICES of goods in these markets for the past few weeks, and have now secured a complete stock at an average of about 75 per cent. discount off English prices, and which, in order to establish a connection, they intend to sell at COST PRICE. Ladies, reserve your purchases for goods at one-fourth the cost of manufacturing
The RIALTO, 54, King-street.

CUNDLE CUNDLE ESTATE, Manning River.—Notice is hereby given that all cattle or other stock found trespassing on this estate after 1st of January next will be impounded. JOHN CROKER, Superintendent. Cundletown, November 20th, 1855.

TO DRAYMEN, Omnibus Proprietors, Railway Contractors, and others.—Mr. RISHWORTH, Auctioneer (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s Rooms), Pitt-street, has on hand for private sale, in lots to suit purchasers, Five Tons very superior Cart Grease.

WHOLESALE TRIMMING WAREHOUSE.—W. ACHESON and COMPANY, of Manchester and Birmingham, Manufacturers and Importers of Buttons, Silks, Trimmings, Haberdashery, &c., and General Warehousemen, 21, Market-street East, Sydney.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The subscriber having just taken into store another lot of the above desirable articles, would merely ask those who have not seen them and are not aware what a cheap, useful, and economical cooking apparatus they are, to give him a call and satisfy themselves of the above facts; in addition to which he has the pleasure of being able to refer to over four hundred families in Sydney and suburbs who have them in daily use.
F. W. FISHER, Macnamara's Stores, Queen's-place.

AXLE TREE BLOCKS, 4d. per lb.; Carron boxes, 2½d. per lb., at WALTON'S, Wheelwright, Brickfield-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp.

CAPS for the RIFLE CORPS made to order by the undersigned. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 224, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

COLONIAL TWEEDS, in plain and fancy patterns, are for sale by HOW, WALKER, and CO.

CATTLE for SALE.—From 800 to 1,200 head of superior Store Cattle, of equal ages and sexes, deliverable at Bendemere, New England, in one month from this date. Apply to W. DEAN and CO., 288, George-street, Sydney.

DELANY and CO. take leave to inform their customers of the removal of the Ladies' and Children's Shoe Warehouse to 184, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, 21st November. Empty trunks for sale.

FINE FLOUR.—Twelve tons best city-made fine flour for sale, in lots. Apply to CURELL and WOOD, 243 George-street.

FOR SALE, by private contract, Three Allotments of Land, in Macleay-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms liberal. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 4, Fitz Roy-terrace, Redfern.

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON.—40 tons Morewood and Rodgers' Patent Corrugated Galvanized Iron, in cases of about 2¼ cwt. each, for sale by CURELL and WOOD, 243, George-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—An elegant display of really useful articles, suitable for Christmas presents, are now on view at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

SQUATTERS AND OTHERS now obtaining supplies in Sydney should not forget that PETER and WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers, are supplying really good substantial Furniture at a low price; and as regards Packing, no person in the trade devotes more attention to this all-important point than P. and W. Dean.
One visit alone requested.
Please copy the Address—DEAN'S Furniture Wharehouse, City Theatre Market-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—Few houses can offer better inducements in the way of furnishing than that of P. and W. DEAN, City Theatre, Market-street. And as prices are now decidedly in favour of buyers, Messrs. Dean think it an opportunity not to be lost sight of, especially by those now in Sydney purchasing supplies.

SPANISH MAHOGANY HAIR-SEATED CHAIRS.—A beautiful display at DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, and High-street, West Maitland.

SOFAS and COUCHES.—Country buyers should view the stock now on hand at PETER and WILLIAM DEAN'S, cabinetmakers and upholsterers, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, and High-street, West Maitland.

FOR CHRISTMAS.—Messrs. P. and W. DEAN are now preparing a most beautiful assortment of furniture of various descriptions, which may be seen at their warerooms and factory, City Theatre, Market-street, Sydney, and at their branch establishment, High-street, West Maitland; which, for elegance of style, cannot be surpassed.

UP-COUNTRY BUYERS are respectfully requested to pay a visit to DEAN'S Furniture Warehouse, when their wants can be supplied with every article requisite to make their homes comfortable, at prices which, considering quality and style, cannot be competed with. Note the address—DEAN'S Furniture and Bedding Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, and High-street, West Maitland.

SELLING OFF.—W. FAIRFAX, London Cabinet and Furniture Ware-rooms, George-street, in thanking his friends for the liberal patronage he has received, begs to inform them and the general public that he is now selling off his remaining stock at greatly reduced prices, being about to relinquish the cabinet and furniture business. Parties furnishing will do well to inspect his remaining stock, from which they may select articles of the best London make and newest style, at prices hitherto unknown in Sydney.
N.B.—The lease of the premises for disposal.

ON SALE, at Pazey's Wharf, Darling Harbour, every description of hardwood timber, suitable for builders, wheelwrights, and other purposes, at the very lowest market prices. Contracts taken to supply any quantity of the above.

KAURI TIMBER, ex Kestrel, from Manakau.—The entire cargo of the above brig, of a very superior quality and of all sizes, for sale by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

OIL. OIL. OIL.—Colza or carcell oil for moderator lamps, 12s. 6d. per gallon, by J. GRIMM, 95, York street, two doors from King-street.

REDUCTION IN TIMBER AT THE AUSTRALIAN STEAM SAW MILLS.—Builders, Contractors, Shipwrights, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, Soap Boilers, &c., &c.—The above are respectfully informed that a reduction of 20 per cent. will now be made upon every description of cedar boards, turnery, soap and candle boxes, wine, spirit, and beer cases, &c., &c., from this date. JAMES COOK, Australian Steam Saw Mills, November 15.

WHITE PLUMES. WHITE PLUMES. FUNERALS. FUNERALS. FUNERALS.—JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, return their sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received for the last fifteen years, now beg leave to state that they are in a position to conduct funerals on a large scale without the assistance of any other house, having a full supply of every requisite necessary for so doing. In addition to our large stock of black plumes we have received, ex Vimeira, per the kind favour of Captain Neatby, who selected them from one of the first houses in London, a full and only complete set of white ostrich plumes in the colony, for hearse and twelve horses, which they intend using, when required, without any extra charge. N.B.—The trade supplied with every requisite, and funerals conducted as cheap as any house in town.

500 AXLETREE ARMS, linch pins and washers complete, fitted to carron boxes, at 5d. per lb. WALTON, Brickfield-hill, two doors from the Jew's Harp.

WASTE PAPER for SALE.—Apply to Mr. FORD, *Herald* Office.

POWERED TARTARIC ACID.—10 kegs, each 112 lbs., Powered Tartaric Acid, for sale by CURELL and WOOD, 243, George-street.

KAURI TIMBER and BOARDS.—Kauri Timber and Boards, the cargo of the Kestral, just arrived from Manakau, for SALE by F. W. CLARKE and CO., Queen's-place.

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!—Pure Vegetable Oil, at 9s. 6d. per gallon. Warranted the best oil for lamps or steam purposes in the colony; in fact for clearness and brightness this oil is unsurpassed by any in the colony. THOMAS BARNES and CO., 199, George-street, late 480.

VARNISHES.—Pale Carriage, ditto Oak, Cabinet, &c., at low prices, at T. HOBB'S, 156, Parramatta-street.

WHITING.—Fine quality, at 13s. per cwt., in 3 cwt. casks, at T. HOBB'S, 156, Parramatta-street.

WOODEN HOUSE of three rooms, iron supporters, to sell by private contract, situated at Redfern, Botany-road, 18 feet frontage, 60 feet depth. H. D. COCKBURN, auctioneer, Park and Pitt streets.

REAPING and DRESSING MACHINES.—For sale, Four of M'Cormick's improved Reaping Machines, and Three Dressing ditto, all complete. Apply at MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

SHERRY WINES.—The undersigned have for sale, at their Stores, Queen's-place, in hogsheads and quarter casks, the very superior Sherries selected by Edwin Hickey, Esq., from the house of Duff Gordon, of Xeres, expressly for private use in this country. F. W. CLARKE and CO.
Queen's-place, October 11.

TO SETTLERS, and all whom it may concern.
Scotch twill shirts, 19s. 6d. per dozen
Double stitched mole trousers, 69s. per dozen
Black satin vests (first-rate), 6s. 6d. each
Colonial tweed trousers, 12s. 9d. per pair
Regatta shirts (good), 25s. per dozen
Silk handkerchiefs and hosiery, the largest, best, and cheapest stock in Sydney.
H. SELBY and CO., 480, George-street, Sydney.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal support while at the Victoria Wharf, and begs to inform them, that he has removed to his old store, Union Wharf, where he will have constantly on hand hay, corn, potatoes, and all other kinds of colonial produce. All orders will be punctually attended to. SAMUEL PRIESTLEY.

THE AUSTRALIAN HORSE BAZAAR, 119, Swanston-street, Melbourne, Victoria.—Mr. JAMES WRIGHT begs to inform his friends and the public generally in Sydney that he has built an extensive Horse Bazaar, situate as above, after the most approved London model.
To render this establishment the criterion of the Southern Hemisphere, Mr. Wright has secured the services of Mr. James Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon, for many years the proprietor of the Veterinary Repository in Castlereagh-street, Sydney, who will effect all sales by auction and private contract, and under whose immediate management the business of the Bazaar will be conducted.
The stalls are roomy, well paved, and ventilated: the loose boxes for entire, race, and sick horses, spacious. A commodious veterinary forge, with every appliance; large galleries for carriages, ample supply of water, and the ride covered in, together with forage of the best quality, without stint.
Servants of the best character and ability are employed; civility insisted on; and all dealing by them, either directly or indirectly, strictly prohibited.
Liberal advances made upon stock, carriages, &c., sent to this establishment for absolute sale.
Agents in Sydney—
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Sussex-street.
WILLIAM BROWN, ditto ditto.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS.—A few bales three-bushel bags, striped, and best quality, full 2¾lbs. JAMES MORT and CO., Pitt-street.

GEORGE SAMUELS, 106, Pitt-street.—The following are G. SAMUELS' newest designs in Gentlemen's and Youths' Dress, and comprise all the latest improvements in cut and general design.
Neat and elegant dress coats
Neat and elegant frock coats
Neat and elegant oxonians
Neat and elegant paletôts
Neat and elegant lounging coats
Neat and elegant lounging jackets
Neat and elegant trousers
Neat and elegant vests
Neat and elegant children's dress
Neat and elegant boys' dress
Neat and elegant youths' dress.
An important saving attends a purchase of the above articles, owing to the system of economy adopted by the proprietor.

GALVANISED TINNED IRON TILES, for Roofing, Morewood and Roger's Patent.—The undersigned, as agents for the manufacturers, are in receipt of regular shipments of the above, and are prepared to supply any quantity.
The Galvanized Tinned Iron Tiles, as made under the above patent, are distinguished by the peculiar mottled appearance of the metal, and by six transverse grooves stamped across each tile, to stiffen and strengthen it. E. C. WEEKES and CO., George-street, Agents for the Manufacturers.

FOR SALE.—To Shippers and others.—Twelve hundred wethers and six hundred ewes, from one to four years old, warranted sound, deliverable on Emu Plains from 1st to 15th January next. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATTS, and CO.

SLATES.—Now landed, and for Sale by the undersigned, 25,000 duchesses, countesses, and ladies Slates. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO, Counting House, 474, George-street.

SALT BEEF, SALT BEEF.—The undersigned has on hand 20 tierces of salt beef. THOMAS CHADWICK, pork butcher, two doors below the *Herald* Office, George-street.

TO GLASS, China, and Earthenware Dealers.—MASON, BROTHERS, importers. To meet the wishes of all parties, they will sell either from invoice or in single packages. Well assorted goods always on hand, at their store, Circular Quay, next to Messrs. How, Walker, and Co.'s, where samples can be seen. Storage on moderate terms.

FOR SALE.—One of the finest Thorough-bred Stallions ever exported from England to New South Wales, shipped by the Waterloo, daily expected. A Brown Horse, 5 years old, by Bay Middleton, out of Black Agnes, by Velocipede, dam by Walton, out of Young Norsette, by Diomed, (see Stud Book, vol 6, page 384.) This horse was bred by Mr. Foljambe, who sold his stud at Tattersall's, on 10th June, 1850, and was then purchased by the present owner, the Hon. J. T. Leslie Melville. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE F. LESLIE.
Barham, 15th November, 1854.

SHEEP and STATIONS, District of Wellington.—For SALE, in the above district, extensive and healthy Stations, with about 20,000 Sheep. Apply to BROWN and CO., Spring-street.

FOR SALE, twelve-horse Engine and Boiler, very superior quality; price £650. Address JOHN GARSED, Box 80, Post Office.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, QUARRYMEN, &c.—For SALE, and shortly expected to arrive, a stone-cutting machine, with engine of 12-horse power for driving the same, complete in every respect. The stone in and around Sydney is particularly well adapted for the successful working of such a machine. This one is specially made to order, and by the most successful makers of them in Scotland, where they are now working regularly, and is constructed upon the best system with all the latest improvements. A cast-iron self-acting circular saw bench, with beam steam-engine of 16-horse power, for driving the same, complete in every respect, and specially ordered to suite the timber of the colony. This is really a superior bench, and constructed on the best and newest principles. Six double-purchase crab winches, very powerful. For particulars as to plans and specifications apply to WILLIAM MACDONALD, 192, George-street North, opposite the *Empire* Office.

PETERSHAM.
Adjoining the well-known ESTATE OF SYDENHAM.
600 ACRES, comprising beautiful Villa Sites, Market Gardens, small Farms, for Sale in One Block.
The proprietor of this magnificent estate being axious to leave the colony, has decided upon abandoning his original intention of selling under the plan of sub-division, (recently made at great cost), in order that he may be enabled to get away, to accomplish which he is prepared to sell in one lot at GREAT SACRIFICE.
The adjoining town of Sydenham was sold a few weeks ago at an average of upwards of £600 per acre, and upon which prices good profits are being obtained by the purchasers, by re-sale.
The opening of the railway, in May next, will unquestionably show the same results as have taken place in all other parts of the world, that of giving an enormously increased value to all lands in the neighbourhood of the stations; indeed, it can scarcely be supposed that people will be contented with a few feet of land in Sydney when by a few minutes' trip on the rail they may obtain acres for the same money.
Terms—One-third of the purchase money within twelve months as a deposit, with seven years credit for the balance, at the low rate of interest of FIVE PER CENT.
Plan, and all particulars, at the Rooms of MORT AND CO.

PETERSHAM.—To Market Gardeners, Brickmakers, and others.—To be SOLD, in lots of from one to three acres, to suit purchasers, that portion of the Petersham Estate lying nearest to Sydney, and close to the residence of Archibald Mitchell, Esq. The greater part of it is rich alluvial swamp land; and there is also some very good clay land. The contiguity of the estate to Sydney, and the excellent character of the soil, together with the present high prices of all kinds of garden produce, combine to render this a most desirable investment for parties possessing small capitals. Terms, liberal. Apply to ASPINWALL and CHALDER, Bank Court, King-street, Sydney.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—Sale of surplus stock at Tenterfield, New England, deliverable in the month of February, 1855, in lots to suit purchasers, the undermentioned sheep and cattle, namely—
About 11,000 wethers, from 2 to 6 years old
" 4,000 breeding ewes
" 3,000 mixed sheep.
The character of these sheep is well known. The SAD wool in the July sales, 1854, realising from 2s. 5½d. per lb. The breeding and improvement by crossing with pure imported German rams has been carefully attended to, and a complete culling of the flocks having taken place two years ago, the quality of every sheep is excellent.
They are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased.
The attention of buyers both for the Melbourne markets and for the new northern districts of Wide Bay and Port Curtis, is particularly called to this sale, as an excellent opportunity is offered of getting really superior stock.
Also, deliverable at Tenterfield, in February next,
About 1000 head mixed cattle,
to be drafted on in a way to be agreed upon from the herd at Glenlyon.
Application to see the stock to be made to FREDERICK KING, Esq., Tenterfield, New England; and for purchase to STUART A. DONALDSON, 3, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PARRAMATTA ROAD TRUST.—Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, the Commissioners of the Parramatta Road Trust will cause to be put up to auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta, the lease for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1855, of the tolls and dues to be collected at the undermentioned toll-gates, viz.—
Beckett's Bridge
Broken Back Bridge, and
Pitt Row.
Each lessee will be required to enter into a bond in double the amount of rent, with two responsible sureties, for the due observance of the conditions of the lease and the regular payment of the rent by equal monthly instalments before the expiration of seven days after the termination of each month.
Further particulars may be known upon application to E. L. ROWLING, clerk and treasurer.
Road Trust Office, Parramatta, 16th November.

PARRAMATTA MARKET.—The Parramatta market dues will be let by public auction, at the Court-house, Parramatta, on SATURDAY, the 9th December, at noon, immediately after the sale of the Turnpike Gates.
By order of the Market Commissioners,
DAVID FORBES, Chairman.
Parramatta, November 25.

WOOLLER'S HORSE REPOSITORY, George-street, opposite the Police Office. Established 1853—under the new Rules. No charge made at this Repository for putting up horses, &c., for sale by auction. Mr. S. WOOLLER, will sell by public auction every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11 o'clock each day. N.B.—All horses, &c., sold, the owners can have their money immediately after the sale.

To New Zealand Buyers and others.
MR. GEORGE SMITH is instructed by Mr. Langford, of Maitland, to sell by auction, at the Australian Horse Bazaar, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 head of strong useful mares, from 3 to 6 years old. They have been carefully selected, and with the exception of three or four, have all been broken to harness.
N.B.—The above lot has been brought to market for immediate sale, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

In consequence of many parties looking out for Building Allotments at St Mary's, the only available land having frontages to the main road has been, by Mr. Cummings, put into the hands of
CHARLES COTTRELL, for positive unreserved sale, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of December instant, at Noon, on the Ground,
Four Building Allotments, all having extensive frontages to Church-street, which is the principal thoroughfare through the town of St. Mary's.
To comment on the many advantages these allotments possess would be futile on the part of the auctioneer. Intending buyers are respectfully solicited to view the property; and every information can be obtained on application to the auctioneer.
Title guaranteed.
Terms at sale.

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for Sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

To Stationers, Booksellers, and others.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
13 bales paper
12 cases books
Maps, printer's ink, copying ink, &c., &c.
Full particulars of which will be published, prior to the day of sale.

New Zealand Pine, just landed ex Algerine.
To Timber Merchants and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Flour Company's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely, on MONDAY next, December 4, 1854,
11,000 feet New Zealand Pine.
Terms at sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December, 1854.
Clearing Sale of Sundries.—To Dealers and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, in the yard, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 2nd December, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A clearing sale of sundries, &c., comprising
Fire-grates
Water closets
Washing machines
Pairs bellows
Boots and shoes
Maccaroni
Cigar cases
Brass candlesticks
Washing stand
A large quantity of furniture cases, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Deals.
Just landed, ex Estafette, Circular Wharf.
To Builders, Shippers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, December 2nd,
320 deals St. John's pine, 11 x 3 to 6 x 2, 9 to 14 feet long.
Terms at sale.

Countess Slates.
Just landed, in cases, ex Rembrandt Van Rhyn.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, next, December 2nd, at 11 o'clock precisely,
10,000 Countess slates, 20 x 10.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Claudius Civilis, Paterson, Master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY next, December 4, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely.
MG&CO 9 to 14—Six cases marble chimney pieces
2 marble chimney pieces, vein, &c.
2 ditto ditto, ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto
4 ditto ditto, ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto
14 chimney pieces
Terms, cash.

China Matting.
To Upholsterers and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, December 4th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
100 rolls matting.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Bengal, Duval, master, from Bordeaux. Damaged by sea water.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th December, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
GW & Co., 1 & 2
Two cases, each containing
Two handsome winged wardrobes, more or less damaged sea water.
Terms, cash.

Postponed—Goods not being ready.
Positive and Unreserved Sale of Elegant and Useful Furniture, Pianofortes, and Harmoniums.
Mahogany Chests of Drawers
Ditto Card Tables
Ditto Telescope and Loo ditto
Superb Drawing-room Suites
Bedroom Furniture
Dining-room ditto
Mahogany and Rosewood Pianofortes
Ditto ditto Harmoniums.
To Furniture Dealers, Cabinet Makers, Private Families, Shippers and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th December, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A choice selection of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture of the best manufacture, combining elegance and durability, comprising,
Spanish mahogany easy chairs
Ditto ditto couches
Ditto ditto card tables
Ditto ditto dining and loo tables
Mahogany and rosewood cheffoniers, 4 feet and 5 feet
Walnut ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto card tables
Spanish mahogany chests drawers
Ditto ditto toilet glasses
Ditto ditto writing desks
Ditto ditto linen presses
Black cane chairs
Mahogany and rosewood harmoniums
Ditto ditto pianofortes
Rosewood cheffoniers, plate-glass back, and marble tops
80 pieces table baize, 6-4 and 8-4
10 ditto satin haircloth, 16 to 22 inch
Mahogany cloth presses
Ditto footstools
Ditto round jacaranda tables
Ditto wash draw out tables
Gilded cane chairs
Mahogany arm chairs
Ditto couches
Ditto toilet tables
Ditto sideboards, with fixtures
Yellow japanned cane chairs
Mahogany inlaid tables
Green japanned basket carriages
Yellow japanned child's cane chairs, ottomans, and window seats
Windsor chairs, &c., &c.
The above goods have been carefully selected by persons well acquainted with the requirements of the colony, without regard to cost, and as the sale is entirely unreserved it is well worthy of attention.

Extensive Sale of Earthenware, counted and sound.
To Earthenware Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE have received instructions to sell, on the premises, Wynyard-square, on TUESDAY, December the 5th, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One hundred packages earthenware, comprising an extensive and well-assorted stock of every description in
Willow ware, in plates, dishes, and covered dishes
Chamber sets
Dinner ditto
Breakfast ditto
Jugs
Brown stone jugs
Black earthenware tea pots
Lustre jugs
Tea pots, jugs, and creams
Chambers and bowls
Breakfast cups and saucers
Baking and vegetable dishes
Toilets, and desert services
Half-pint mugs and jug covers
White chambers and white ewers and basins
Drab and lilac services
Assorted earthenware.
Terms at sale.

Wellington Boots.
Just Landed.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No, 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
JB, 1268—One case—
100 pairs wellington boots.
Terms cash.

Summer Wellingtons.
Just Landed.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely,
L. S., 1 and 2.
Two cases, containing each 75 pairs summer wellingtons.
Terms, cash.

To Comb-makers and others.
656 Dozen Dressing Combs.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock precisely.
W in diamond, 8 outside, 1661—One case, containing—
72 dozen dressing combs, 6 to 8 inch
74 ditto ditto
186 ditto ditto
72 ditto ditto
216 ditto ditto
36 ditto ditto
656 dozen assorted combs.
Terms at sale.

To Furnishing Ironmongers and others.
Ten Cases of Table Cutlery.
Just Landed.
MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock.
F in diamond, 1 to 10.
Ten cases, containing a large and varied assortment of very superior table cutlery.
Terms at sale.

Leather.
To the trade—Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, Harnessmakers, and others.
MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, 4th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 12 o'clock on MONDAY, 4th December,
110 sides of prime sole leather
100 ditto ditto light kip
90 ditto ditto harness ditto
24 dozen ditto basils
25 ditto ditto white sheepskins
5 ditto ditto kangaroo ditto
Terms at sale.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, and Contractors.
The Cargo of the Helen, from Hobart Town.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mackenzie's Wharf, foot of Druitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
The whole of the cargo of the Helen, from Hobart Town, consisting of a very superior lot of hardwood, cut full, expressly for this market, viz., 4 x 3, 6 x 3, and 9 x 3, full particulars of which will appear in Saturday's issue.

Damaged Boots and Shoes.
Ex Adolph, from Hamburg.
On account of whom it may concern.
MONDAY, 4th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Adolph, from Hamburg, Meyer, master.
B. M. C.
Five cases boots and shoes, more or less damaged by sea water.
No. 12 case contains
216 pairs heavy nailed bluchers, 11, 12, and 13
No. 26 case contains
34 pairs gents' dress boots
9 ditto cachmere ditto, elastic sides
6 ditto buckskin ditto, ditto
29 ditto ditto ditto
16 ditto shoes, elastic tops
10 ditto ditto, laces
10 ditto ditto ditto
5 ditto ditto ditto
30 ditto ladies' cachmere boots, laces
52 ditto ditto, elastic sides
No. 28 case contains
150 pairs bluchers, 11, 12, and 13
66 ditto ditto, 12, 13, and 14
11 ditto sea boots, 12 and 13
No. 31 case contains
50 pairs sea boots, very strong, 12, 13, and 14
50 ditto bluchers, 12, 13, and 14
No. 33 case contains
60 pairs wellingtons, 11, 12, 13
5 ditto gents' cloth boots, elastic sides
4 ditto shoes, laced
5 ditto gents' boots, elastic sides
6 ditto buckskin boots, ditto
3 ditto ditto kid, ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto, cachmere, ditto ditto
2 ditto ditto, ditto
63 ditto ladies' ditto, cotton
12 ditto ditto, silk
8 ditto ditto, laces
19 ditto boys' boots, 86-10
All more or less damaged by sea water; and to be sold on account of whomsoever concerned.
Terms, cash.

BOOTS, SHOES, and LEATHER.
173 Trunks and Cases first-class, seasonable, and large, suitable sizes Boots and Shoes.
And a choice and varied assortment of Leather, English, French, and Colonial.
For Auction Sale, MONDAY, 5th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 5th December,
173 trunks and cases of first-class London and country made boots and shoes, together with an excellent assortment of leather, consisting of
GENTS'
Wellington boots
Ditto ditto, French
Ditto ditto, bevel
Ditto ditto, patent dress
Prince georges
Ditto ditto, patent
Patent alberts
Ditto ditto, elastic
Ditto ditto, coloured tops
Ditto ditto, cloth
Ditto gaiter shoes
Ditto oxford ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, button
Ditto kid boots, elastic
Ditto ditto ditto, button
Calf ditto ditto
Ditto oxfords
Superior morning slippers
MEN'S
Stout wellingtons
Ditto ditto, short
Ditto oxford shoes
Superior calf cossacks, H.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, bradded
Ditto kip ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, stout nailed.
YOUTHS'
Calf cossacks, H. B., 8-4, 10-13, 6-9
Cloth boots, patent goloshed
Stout wellingtons
Calf oxfords
Ditto blucher boots
LADIES'
Cachmere boots, to lace
Ditto ditto, elastic sides
Ditto ditto, coloured
Ditto ditto, patent toes
Ditto ditto, channel soles
Cloth ditto, seal goloshed
Ditto ditto, welts
Adelaide ditto
Patent calf shoes, B.B.
Ditto ditto ditto, channel soles
Ditto seal ditto, spring
Ditto ditto, slippers
Lasting ditto
Venetian ditto, morning
Black silk ditto
Ditto satin ditto
White ditto, and kid ditto
WOMEN'S
Stout leather boots
Ditto ditto shoes
Ditto seal ditto
Cachmere and cloth boots
Ditto ditto ditto, welts
GIRLS' AND CHILDREN'S
Cachmere boots, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Cloth ditto, patent
Coloured cachmere boots
Patent calf straps, 2-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto seal ditto
Ditto cordovan ditto
LEATHER.
French and English calfskins
20 dozen ditto fronts
22 ditto ditto short ditto
15 ditto ditto grafts
60 sides superior kip
20 dozen basils
14 wax skins.
Terms at sale.

Produce Sale.
TUESDAY, 5th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their New Stores, Pitt-street, near the Circular Wharf, on TUESDAY next, 5th December, at 2 o'clock,
Wool
Tallow
Hides
Sheepskins
Flour
Maize
Oats
Barley
New Zealand cheese, very superior
Adelaide fine flour, very prime
Hunter River ditto, ditto
Ditto family ditto, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Very superior fresh made Flour
To Bakers, Flour dealers, Storekeepers, &c.
TUESDAY, 5th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their new Stores, near the Circular Wharf, at 2 o'clock on TUESDAY, 5th December.
10 tons of very prime and fresh Adelaide flour
20 ditto ditto, Hunter River ditto
10 ditto ditto, ditto, family flour
Terms at sale.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
House and Shop, First-class Business Situation, Bourke-street.
TUESDAY, 5th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th December,
That excellent and substantially built DWELLING HOUSE with a double front SHOP, situated in the leading thoroughfare, and rapidly extending locality, of BOURKE-STREET, between William and Woolloomooloo streets, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, and at present occupied by Mr. John Hurry, at £3 10s. per week, who is doing an extensive and lucrative grocery business.
It stands on an allotment having a frontage of 15 feet to Bourke-street, with a depth of 70 feet to Charles-street, and from which there is a back entrance to the premises, near the six fine houses recently erected, and now inhabited by respectable tenants.
The Shop is 15 x 15 feet, with a parlour adjoining: over these are two comfortable rooms, with a spacious and airy attic on the entire. The kitchen is conveniently fitted-up with all the requisites.
In the Yard, which is 42 feet deep, is a WELL OF THE PUREST WATER, in unfailing supply.
It is a very substantially built Brick House and stuccoed, with a Cut Stone Front, and both the front and back are supplied with neat and appropriate BALCONIES, which command extensive and charming views of the varied and delightful scenery with which this favoured situation is so profusely surrounded.
The eligibility of Bourke-street as a place of business is unquestionable, and the numerous buildings now in course of erection, must necessarily soon increase the already dense population of this important neighbourhood.
Plan on view at the Mart.
Title, unexceptionable.
Terms, liberal at sale.

Important Sale of Spirits, &c.
To Spirit Merchants
To Innkeepers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers, &c.
FRIDAY, 8th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 8th December, without the least reserve,
To close sundry shipments
20 quarter-casks Martell's dark brandy
19 hogsheads Rigart's ditto ditto
11 ditto ditto pale ditto ditto
213 cases brandy
193 ditto gin
113 ditto old tom
8 quarter-casks whiskey
179 cases Evans' bottled ale and porter
100 ditto Byass' ditto ditto
50 ditto Allsop's ale, bottled by R. Porter
50 ditto R. Porter's stout
DUTY PAID SPIRITS, &c.
20 hogsheads prime Devonshire cider
150 cases old tom
73 ditto gin
190 ditto brandy
8 hogsheads brandy
10 ditto sherry
9 quarter-casks ditto
6 hogsheads port
4 quarter-casks ditto
171 cases champagne
7 ditto cigars
Terms at sale.

1200 Head of Cattle.
For Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 5th December.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th December,
About 1200 head of superior store cattle, of equal ages and sexes, deliverable at Bendemeer, New England.
Information at auctioneer's office.
Terms at Sale.

National Library of Australia

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Red Pine Deals.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.
Korff's Wharf, 4th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Korff's Wharf, foot of Market-street, on MONDAY, 4th December, at half-past 11 o'clock prompt,
About 500 red pine 3 inch deals, varying in lengths from 16, 18, and 20 feet, lying on Korff's Wharf, foot of Market-street.
Without reserve. Terms at sale.

Adelaide Oaten Hay.
To Corn Dealers, Cabmen, Livery Stable Keepers, and others.
Very superior lot of Oaten Hay, just arrived and in prime condition ex Emily Jane, Albion Wharf.
MONDAY, 4th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and Co. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Albion Wharf, at a quarter past 10 o'clock a.m. prompt, on MONDAY, 4th December,
Ex Emily Jane.
25 tons of very excellent oaten hay, just arrived, and in good condition, from Adelaide.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
The best sample in the market.
Terms at sale.

The RED ROVER.
The very fine first-class and fleet Hobart Town-built Schooner RED ROVER, sixty-five tons register.
TUESDAY, 5th December.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO., have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, at 2 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th December,
The beautiful A1 clipper-built swift-sailing Hobart Town schooner RED ROVER, with all her extensive stores, boats, &c., complete, as she now lies at the Flour Company's Wharf.
The RED ROVER was built in 1849, under inspection, at Hobart Town, expressly for the coasting trade, and is adapted for the conveyance of cattle, merchandise, and passengers.
She has capacities for stowing a large cargo—nearly double the amount of her register, which is sixty-five tons; and being built of the finest timber and other materials procurable in that celebrated ship-timber-growing district, by a first-class builder, may be safely relied upon for security, fast sailing, and most desirable conveyance.
Within the past three months the RED ROVER has undergone a thorough overhaul and repairs, and is all right in every respect. She has a very extensive inventory of stores for a vessel of her size, and is well found in everything, together with a large flat-bottomed boat for the conveying of cattle to and from the vessel when required.
Parties are requested to inspect her previously to the day of sale at the Flour Company's Wharf, and may obtain any information at the Office of the Auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

To Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, Shippers, and others.
WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
The Entire Cargo of the Casper, from Valparaiso, consisting of
Wheat
Flour
Bran
Barley, and
Walnuts

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Captain Eldred, to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 288, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Casper, viz.—
5230 bushels fine white wheat, free from weevil
5093 bushels of large flaky bran—so much admired in the last cargo
1890 bushels of prime bright barley
11,635 lbs. of excellent new walnuts. Also
240 tons of the primest description of best baker's flour, in 190 lb. bags
This flour has been carefully selected from the best manufacturers, and is guaranteed to be of the choicest quality, and most noted brands; expressly intended to remove the difficulty of which our bakers so much complain, of procuring a really first-class article of fresh-made flour; and they are particularly invited to test the quality by using a few bags previously to the day of sale.
Of the Casper's cargo generally, it may be observed, that the whole having been purchased under the immediate superintendence of Captain Eldred, whose long experience and connection with Valparaiso, and the provinces of Conception, Santiago, &c, whence he is now returned, and his acknowledged ability in the selection of their products, sufficiently guarantee the qualities of the various commodities which he has so timely and so judiciously chosen.
Orders for trial samples obtainable at the Auctioneers' Office.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
Superior Household Furniture
Plated Ware, China, Glass
Fine-toned Rosewood Cabinet Pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by Thomas Jackson
2 Patent Fire Annihilators
100 Cases Martell's Brandy, duty paid
100 Cases Prime Gin, duty paid.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. John Williams to sell by auction, at his residence, Macquarie-place, adjoining the American Consul's, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
Horsehair sofas
Loo tables
Horsehair seated mahogany chairs
Chimney glasses, gilt frames
Marble top loo tables
Elegant fine-toned rosewood cabinet pianoforte, 6¾ octaves, by Thomas Jackson
Brussels carpet
Hearthrugs
Oil paintings in gilt frames
Dining table with leaf
Cheffonier with drawers
Bookcase
Chimney ornaments
Marble toilette glasses, chest drawers
Washstands
2 fire annihilators, with apparatus and directions for use
2 cooking apparatuses
China, glass, and plated ware
Silver-mounted liqueur stand
Also, in lots to suit purchasers,
100 cases gin, duty paid
100 cases Martell's brandy, duty paid, a fine sample.
Terms at sale.

Two Days' Important Sale.
Upwards of Two Hundred and Forty Packages of Choice and New Summer Drapery.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY, the 6th of December, at 11 o'clock,
A well-selected assortment of summer goods, comprising
Dresses and robes
Shawls and embroidery
Millinery and baby linen
Prints and shirtings
Slops, assorted, and
General Drapery,
Catalogues of which will be ready in a few days.
Terms at sale.

Very important Sale of First-class Wines, Spirits, and Beer.

MR. C. NEWTON is instructed by Messrs. Bogue and Co. to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned parcel of genuine first-class wines, the importation of Messrs. Bogue and Co., a sufficient guarantee to the trade of their superiority over any parcel in the market.
Ex Nile.
JB.
4 hogsheads brown sherry
11 quarter-casks ditto ditto
AB in diamond.
10 hogsheads pale ditto
19 quarter-casks ditto ditto
10 hogsheads ditto ditto
16 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Ex Duke of Wellington.
AB in diamond, three diamonds under.
10 hogsheads pale sherry
20 quarter-casks ditto ditto
Quadruple diamond.
5 pipes port
7 hogsheads ditto
8 quarter-casks ditto
Ex Kathay.
AB in diamond, three diamonds under.
16 quarter-casks port
Ex Nile.
JB over AB in diamond.
72 cases champagne, 1 dozen
42 ditto ditto 1 ditto
19 ditto ditto 3 ditto
Ex Mencius.
50 ditto ditto 3 ditto
Ex Duke of Wellington.
5 ditto ditto 3 ditto
50 ditto superior old port
75 ditto pale sherry
A.
20 hogsheads Bandon whiskey
10 casks, each 3 dozen, Booth's Old Tom
18 quarter casks brandy
6 ditto whiskey
10 cases gin, each 1 dozen
120 ditto brandy
10 hogsheads arrack
23 ditto Jamaica rum, 30 o.p.
12 ditto ditto ditto, 10 o.p.
10 cases assorted liqueurs
3 ditto, each 2 dozen pints, Sportsman's cordials
3 ditto, each 1 dozen, ginger brandy
1 ditto, 2 cherry ditto
3 ditto, 1 rum shrub
30 casks Byass' bottled ale
50 cases ditto ditto ditto
50 ditto ditto ditto porter
50 hogsheads Truman's ditto
30 barrels Barclay's ditto
30 hogsheads Dublin ditto.
Terms at sale.

Great Unreserved Sale of
2750 tons Sugar
800 tons clayed, Imitation Java, and ration sugar
150 ditto Cossipore sugar
350 ditto Java "
600 ditto Mauritius "
800 ditto Refined "
50 ditto sugar candy
To Grocers and Shippers.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has been instructed by Edward Knox, Esq., to sell by Auction at the Brisbane Store, Parramatta-street, on THURSDAY December 7th, and FRIDAY December 8th, at 11 o'clock each day, without the least reserve, the undermentioned sugars, being the remaining stock belonging to the old Australian sugar company, and which must be cleared off for the purpose of closing the affairs of the company by the 1st of January next.
240 tons zebu sugar
80 ditto taal
350 ditto Pampanga and imitation Java
245 ditto clayed
25 ditto white 1st Manila
35 ditto ditto China
45 ditto East India (Vacumpan)
180 ditto Java white
230 ditto muscavado and bright yellow Java
595 ditto Mauritius sirups, bright yellows and crystal
50 ditto sugar candy
Refined—
140 tons No. 1 pieces
250 ditto crystals, C. C 1, and C 2
100 ditto crushed loaf
150 ditto loaf
50 ditto snow drops
50 Cassipore
Or such portion of the same as may remain on hand at the time of sale.
Terms liberal, and three months store rent allowed free of charge.

Household Furniture and Personal Effects.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211 (late 474), George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
A small assortment of furniture and personal effects, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms at sale.

To Builders, Architects, and Others.
Roman Cement.
Portland ditto.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211 (late 474), George-street, THIS DAY, (Saturday), the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
E 40 barrels Portland cement
H 60 ditto Roman ditto.
Terms at sale.

Eligible Business Premises, South Head Road.
A comfortable, substantial, Two-storied Stone and Brick-built HOUSE, on the South Head Road, situated between Mr. Kidman's Grocery Establishment and Mr Challinor's Shoeing Forge, at the corner of Bourke-street, near the Court House.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211 (late 474), George-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th December, at 11 o'clock,
An excellent Two-storied Stone and Brick-built HOUSE, situated on the South Head Road, adjoining Mr. Kidman's Grocery establishment, and Mr. Challinor's Shoeing Forge. On the ground floor is a shop, back parlour, and kitchen; first floor, two good sized rooms, and one over, the kitchen, with spacious yard. These premises have been erected of the best materials, and finished in a most substantial manner.
As a business premises, a more desirable situation could not be selected in this thriving neighbourhood.
Terms at sale.

Landed Properties
City and Suburban Residences and Shops
Sheep and Cattle Stations, with Stock
Ships and Vessels of a smaller class.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have always in their hands for private sale properties of the above description.
Terms, liberal.
Full particulars given on enquiring at the City Auction Mart, at 211, George-street.

Carangara Copper Company.
5 Lots of 100 Shares each; 30s. paid up.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at 11 o'clock, first lots to be offered.
5 lots of 100 shares each in the Carangara Copper Company, thirty shillings each paid up.
Terms at sale.

BUILDING ALLOTMENT, pleasantly situate in Palmer-street, south of Liverpool-street, being a portion of the well-known Riley Estate.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable building site, centrally situate in Palmer-street, south of Liverpool-street, between Burton and Liverpool streets, on the west side of Palmer-street, having a frontage to the said street of 30 feet, by a depth of 97 feet, fronting a back street.
Terms at sale.

RILEY ESTATE.
Denham-street, between Crown and Bourke streets.
A valuable Building Site, pleasantly situate in one of the most healthy positions of the Riley Estate, commanding a fine view of the harbour, the city, and Woolloomooloo.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable corner allotment in Denham-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, Riley Estate, having a frontage of 23 feet 8 inches to Denham-street, by a depth of 63 feet to a reserved road, with back frontage of 23 feet 8 inches to a lane, being a portion of block 8, letter A, of the celebrated Riley Estate.
The highly important position which property in this favoured locality commands, is of itself a sufficient recommendation to those in search of first-class sites for building upon.
Full particulars may be ascertained at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Schooner Currency Boy.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, on TUESDAY next, 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
The celebrated coasting schooner CURRENCY BOY, as she now lies in the Cove.
This well-known little vessel was built by Mr. Cunningham, in Darling Harbour, the latter end of 1848, registers 42 tons, but will carry a cargo of 60 tons coals, and is of a very light draught of water,—just the description of vessel suitable for harbours. She is coppered and copper fastened, well found in sails, is perfectly tight, staunch, and is really a strong, serviceable little vessel; standing and running gear in good order
Her cabin accommodations are very superior, such as are seldom to be met with in vessels of this class on the coast. She has been very profitably employed in the Wollongong and Newcastle trade ever since she was built.
The vessel may be inspected by intending purchasers, and further particulars ascertained, by applying at the office of the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.
Three Fine Building Allotments
One Allotment, with a Cottage.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at the City Mart, 211 (late 474), George-street, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land situated on the east side of Riley-street, a short distance from William-street, towards the south, having a frontage of eighty feet to Riley-street, by a depth of one hundred feet to Crown-lane, possessing, therefore, a double frontage. The whole is fenced in, and let for a short time to Mr. Whiddon, plasterer, at 30s. per week. For the convenience of purchasers the block will be divided into four lots.
LOT 1
Has a frontage of 26 feet to Riley-street, and to Crown-lane, by 100 feet deep; fronting the latter is a brick-built cottage, of four rooms, neatly finished, and at present in the occupation of Mr. Whiddon. The Riley-street frontage is not built upon. From its size and situation a first-class house might be erected on it. A well of water so situated in the yard that it might serve both houses.
LOT 2
Adjoins Lot 1 on the north side; has 18 feet to Riley-street, by 100 feet towards Crown-lane, and the same frontage to it as to Riley-street.
LOTS 3 and 4
Are on the north side of Lot 2, and are each of the same dimensions as that lot.
This land is good and nearly level. From its contiguity to Hyde Park, the College, and Museum, with other advantages, insuring pure air, a pleasant aspect, easy and ready approach to the centre of the city by either Stanley or William-streets. This block of land is well adapted for a terrace of respectable houses, which would always secure good tenants and a profitable return.
The usual Riley Estate title.
Terms at sale.

SECOND GREAT LAND SALE.
Old South Head Road, just past Paddington.
Unreserved sale on the Ground, on MONDAY next, 4th December, of that valuable Estate known as
ANGLESEY.
As so many properties have been lately, and are still being brought before the public with representations that would induce any stranger to the localities to suppose that each were a perfect paradise, it becomes a very difficult matter when a really valuable and sterling property is being brought to the hammer, for the auctioneers to lay an attempted description of it before the public in such a way as to do it justice and relieve the advertisement from any semblance of misrepresentation, such as have been alluded to. With this view it is designed, in announcing the sale of this magnificent estate, to avoid the fulsome descriptions now so common, and confine remarks to a few strict facts patent to the most unobservant, and the auctioneers wish no better judges to the correctness of their statements than from the purchasers themselves. A truly valuable property, the same as any genuine article, speaks best for itself, and with this view it is urgently entreated that any one, from the highest to the lowest, who seek a spot of land where they can benefit and enjoy themselves, should pay this property a visit before the 4th proximo The expenditure of one hour and one shilling will enable them to do this with little trouble, the Paddington omnibuses running within a very short distance of the estate. A more delightful ride, with enchanting views at every step of the harbour and ocean, is not to be met with.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD announce this sale for MONDAY, the 4th December, at 11 o'clock, on the ground.
The plan is now open to view.
ANGLESEY (as this estate has been named) comprises a large block of land, stretching from the Old South Head Road along the rising ground immediately above the mansion of R. W. Newman, Esq., and commanding the well known and magnificent views of the coast and bays from the lighthouse to Botany. This site was selected many years ago when land was thought of but small value as being then one of the choicest and most desirable positions to be secured in the vicinity of Sydney That opinion must unhesitatingly be confirmed by every one who visits it, and the proprietor now relinquishing his intention of building a villa upon it in consequence of his leaving the colony, has decided upon throwing it open to the public, without reservation.
For the information of intending purchasers, it may be named that the land consists of an oblong square—
Bounded in front by the Old South Head Road;
Bounded in the rear by a government road to Bondi;
Bounded on one side by a reserved road, dividing it from the mansion and grounds of R. W. Newman, Esq., and — Jones Esq.,
Bounded on the other side by a government road, dividing it from the property of Edward Flood, Esq.
Consequently it is surrounded on each side by roads.
The property is divided into 66 Allotments, each of suitable size for a villa and garden, but laid out in such a way that a purchaser so desiring can increase the extent by taking the adjoining lot or lots.
Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 are the South Head Road frontages.
Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 front the reserved road, and opposite Mr. Newman's mansion.
Lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 front the government road to Bondi.
Lots 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66 front the government road leading from South Head Road to Bondi Bay Road.
Particular attention is requested to the plan.
Title unquestionable.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, 25 per cent. at six months, the balance may remain on mortgage for a term
Omnibuses will convey passengers for the sale on the ground, leaving the City Mart at half-past 10 and 11 o'clock.
A luncheon will be provided.

PARRAMATTA-ROAD.
Opposite the Old Bay Horse Inn.
Sale on the Ground 4th December.
SIX EXCELLENT ALLOTMENTS AT PETERSHAM.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, on the ground, on MONDAY, the 4th December, at 12 o'clock,
SIX SPLENDID ALLOTMENTS, portion of the Petersham Estate, situate on the southern side of the Parramatta-road, opposite the Old Bay Horse Inn, on the slope of the hill beyond Sydenham.
Each allotment has 50 feet frontage to the Parramatta-road by a depth of 252 feet; there is a reserve of 50 feet in width, dividing the property into two blocks of three lots each.
Persons desirous of possessing this kind of property would do well to attend the sale, as these are the last allotments with frontages to the Parramatta-road for sale in this locality.
Terms, liberal.
Title, unexceptional.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
NOTE.—Allotments in the neighbourhood with only 80 feet in depth sold a short time ago for £4 per foot frontage, whereas these have a depth of 252 feet, thus allowing space for a garden, &c.

Preliminary Notice.
PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION
VILLAGE OF WARDELLVILLE.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, the 15th December.
Without reserve.
On the Ground.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on FRIDAY, the 15th December, at 12 o'clock,
The village of Wardellville, one of the choicest portions (adjoining the Railway Station) of the celebrated Petersham Estate, situated on the south side of the Parramatta Road, directly opposite the Bald Faced Stag, Mr. Hearn's, and the Woolpack Inn, Mr Oliver's.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement, when the plans and surveys now in progress are complete.
The property will be sold on the ground, so that purchasers may see the land at once.
Refreshments provided.

VILLAGE OF NEWINGTON, near the PARRAMATTA RAILWAY TERMINUS, and eligibly situated on the Parramatta Road and Duck River.
To Capitalists, Mechanics, Retired Tradesmen, and others.

RICH, LANGLEY, AND BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on MONDAY, the 18th December, at 12 o'clock,
THE VILLAGE OF NEWINGTON, on the north side of the Parramatta Road, between Duck River and Haslam's grant, nearly opposite Champion's public house; divided into 3 sections, which are subdivided into allotments of various sizes.
SECTION ONE.
Lot No. 1 contains 1 acre 3 roods, commencing at the culvert through the dam on Duck River, to which it has a large frontage; also a frontage of 99 feet to the Parramatta Road.
Lot No. 2 contains 1 acre 1 rood, with 99 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, and extensive frontage to Duck River.
Lot No 3 contains 3 acres, has 99 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, and considerable frontage to Duck River. On this lot a hut has been erected.
Lot No. 4 contains 2 acres 0 roods 20 perches, with a frontage of 9 feet to the Parramatta Road, also to Duck River.
Lot No. 5 contains 2 acres 3 roods; it has frontage to the Parramatta Road 99 feet, is bounded on the north by Duck River, and on the east by a creek.
SECTION TWO
is divided into 23 allotments of half an acre each, having 66 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, by a depth of about 330 feet respectively.
SECTION THREE
is divided into 40 half-acre allotments, each having frontage to the Parramatta Road of 66 feet by a depth of 330 feet.
Section No. 1 is directly opposite Finegan's public-house; it is bounded on three sides by Duck River and Creek, and on the remaining side by the Parramatta Road. The river is navigable at this place for a 10 ton boat, and forms a boundary to each allotment in the section.
The land in each section is of excellent quality, well adapted for gardening or other agricultural purposes. It is well watered, and on some parts there is an ample supply of excellent timber.
The auctioneers would confidently invite intending purchasers to inspect this valuable property prior to the day of sale, when they will be convinced of the many advantages it possesses over other properties now in the market.
The Parramatta Terminus of the Railway is about two miles from the village, thus affording every facility of transit. In fact, it is accessible by every mode of conveyance.
The stage coaches pass to and from the metropolis almost hourly. The Parramatta steamers land passengers on the estate of Newington, and the road, for those who prefer equestrian exercise or the private vehicle, is known to be the best in the colony.
Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the remainder in 3 and 6 months, with bank interest.
Title unexceptionable.
A plan on view at the rooms.

TOWN OF CHARLEVILLE.
Petersham Railway Station.
Positive and Unreserved Sale.——On the Ground.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, on the Ground, on MONDAY, the 4th December, at 12 o'clock,
The remaining unsold allotments in the town of Charleville, situate on the high land at Petersham, commanding extensive and varied views of the surrounding country. The distance from Sydney is about 3½ miles.
IN SECTION No. 1
3 allotments, having frontages of 60, 70, and 120 feet respectively to Palace-street, dividing the town of Charleville from the Petersham Railway Station, by a depth of about 140 feet; also, 1 allotment, having 50 feet frontage to Sadlier-crescent.
SECTION No. 2
contains 7 lots, 3 having each 60 feet frontage to the New Canterbury Road, dividing them from the town of Norwood, by a depth of about 160 feet; and 4 allotments fronting Sadlier-crescent, each 45 feet by a depth of 160 feet.
IN SECTION No. 3
there remains 5 allotments, 3 having frontages of 50 feet each to Sadlier-crescent, by a depth of 125 to 140 feet, and 2 have each 75 feet frontage to the New Cook's River Road, by a depth of about 100 feet.
IN SECTION No. 4
there are 4 allotments, each having 50 and 80 feet frontages to the New Cook's River Road, by a depth of from 105 to 188 feet.
The Auctioneers have great confidence in bringing this property into the market. From its commanding position and its proximity to the Railway Station, it cannot fail, in a very short time, to become one of the most valuable properties in this flourishing locality.
Terms, liberal.
A plan on view at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained.

Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 7th December, 1854.
CHIPPENDALE.
Four good sized, substantial, stone built-Houses, remarkably well finished.

RICH, LANGLEY and BUTCHART are directed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY the 7th December, 1854, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
Four substantial, stone built houses, finished in a most workmanlike manner: they are situated on the north side of Wattle-street, Chippendale,—a most healthy and desirable neighbourhood.
LOT No. 1
has a front parlour, 14 feet by 11 feet 2 inches; it fronts Wattle-street, and has extensive depth to Smithers-street: the up-stairs room is the same size as the parlour; attached kitchen, 9 feet by 8 feet; nice paled-in yard, offices, &c.
LOT No. 2
has parlour, 14 feet square; same sized room on first floor; attached kitchen, 9 feet by 8 feet; paled yard, offices, &c.
LOTS NOS 3 AND 4
Same as Lot No. 2.
It is very rarely that property of this description comes into the market for public competition. The Auctioneers would strongly recommend parties in search of a comfortable home to attend this sale, as there is no reserve, and the terms are very liberal.
The position is very much in favour with the public. It is adjacent to the Railway Terminus, which, when completed, will enhance the value of property in this locality to a considerable extent The houses are now let to weekly tenants, at £1 per week each.
To clerks, or persons of small means, it offers an opportunity not to be lost.
Terms liberal. Title good.
Plan on view at the rooms.

Fine old Italian Violin, by Franco Napoli
Musical Box.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 12 o'clock,
One fine old violin, by Franco Napoli, 1770, pronounced by some of the first violinists to be the best instrument ever offered for sale in the colony.—N.B. It is in handsome case, complete
One very fine tenor violin
One musical box; without exception the best ever imported; it plays six operas, William Tell, Norma, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
An opportunity such as the present seldom presents itself to the musical portion of the colony, more especially the lovers of the violin. No comment is necessary from the auctioneer, to recommend to the notice of violinists the above instruments; and as to the musical box, it is without exception the best ever imported.

Substantial and Elegant Household Furniture, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), on TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of very substantial household furniture, &c., comprising—
Elegant mahogany state bedstead, damask curtains, hair mattress and bolster, feather pillows, and palliasse, complete
Large sideboard, with drawers, cellaret, &c.
Mahogany cheffonier
Set of pigeon holes
Chinese loo tables
Mahogany dining table, two spare leaves
Library steps
Hair-seated balloon-back chairs
Cane-seated chairs
Mahogany loo table
Morocco covered easy chair
Book case cheffonier
Footstool (invalid)
Patent portable water closet
Chinese coffee tables
Rosewood work tables
Marble stand dressing glasses. Also,
A quantity of office desks, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Iron Water Buckets and Bowls.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
J L over triangle, 317 in centre,
1 1 One crate, 18 dozen, tinned iron water buckets
5 One ditto, 18 ditto, ditto ditto, strong
3 One hogshead, 36 ditto, tinned iron water bowls.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

To China and Glassware Dealers
Chemists and Druggists
Perfumers, Stationers, &c.
Ten Hogsheads very superior Glassware, China, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s) Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
Sir. diamond R 1 Ten hogsheads glassware, &c., comprising
Urinals
Feeders
Nipple shields
Fish globes
Excise inks
Flower pots and saucers
Custard cups
Round pomades
Oval ditto
Octagon ditto
Spirit lamps
Bottle glasses
Cut sugars
Cut tumblers
Fancy dhalia pots
Chemists' measures, assorted
Cut decanters, in plain and coloured glass
Toilets, in great variety
Gum bottles
Graduated measures
Eye glasses
Goblets
Cruets, 3, 4, and 5 holes
Ink stands
Communion jugs
Smellings
Chimney ornaments, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Three-bushel Bags
Cooking stove.

MR. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at his new Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
Twenty dozen three-bushel bags
Also—One large cooking stove, suitable for an hotel.
Terms, cash.

To close sundry consignments.
To Tobacconists, Spirit Merchants, Hotel and Inn Keepers, Country Storekeepers, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
200 cases pale French brandy
5 ditto sparkling hock
3 ditto, each 10,000, No. 3 Manila cigars
3 ditto, each 103 lbs., Havannah cigars
2 ditto, each 325 ditto, ditto
2 ditto, each 187½ ditto, ditto
1 ditto wax vestas
1 ditto Chinese tobacco boxes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The attention of the trade and others is particularly directed to the above sale The goods are for positive unreserved sale, and consequently are worth looking after.

Ladies' Bonnets
Ditto Stays
Ditto hair petticoats.
Without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
JCR 1 1-10—An invoice of
Ladies' bonnets
Ditto stays
Ditto hair petticoats
In every variety of style and quality, and according to the latest fashions. They are from the best manufacturers, and will be sold without reserve.
Terms at sale.

Liverpool Soap—Steele's.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
300 boxes Steele's Liverpool soap.
Terms at sale.
N.B.—In lots to suit purchasers.

Champion's Vinegar
Burton Ale
Herrings (fine dried)
Muscatels
Figs
Colonial Wine
To clear out, and must be sold without any reservation.

MR. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, at his New Stores (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock,
11 octaves Champion's vinegar
9 quarters ditto ditto
10 hogheads Burton ale
17 barrels fine dried herrings
12 cases, each 20 boxes, muscatels
2 ditto figs
40 hogsheads colonial wine, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.
The above must be cleared out at any price, in order to make room for shipments now landing.

Extensive and Positively Unreserved Sale of Pianofortes, Organs, &c., &c., by the most Eminent Makers.
Broadwood and Sons
Collard and Collard
Allison and Allison
Erard
Bevington
In every variety of Shape, Style, and Wood.

MR. RISHWORTH has received positive instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, at his New Rooms (behind Messrs. Mort and Co.'s), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th December, at 12 o'clock,
An invoice of some very superior pianofortes, organs, musical instruments, &c., &c., comprising
Elegant rosewood cottage microcordon pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, check actions, metallic plates, and all latest improvements, by Allison and Allison
Very elegant rosewood and zebrawood microcordon pianofortes, 6¾ octaves, with all latest improvements, and got up in beautiful style, by Ralph Allison
One rosewood cabinet pianoforte, by Erard
Cabinet and Victoria table grand pianofortes, by Broadwood and Sons, very superior instruments
Cottage and piccolo pianofortes, in sycamore and mahogany cases, 6¾ octaves, patent check action, metallic plates, &c., &c., by Collard and Collard
Cottage pianoforte, in mahogany case, 6¾ octaves, a first-class instrument, by Broadwood and Sons
Cottage and semi-cabinet pianofortes, in rosewood, mahogany, zebrawood, and walnut wood, all 6¾ octaves, in a variety of styles, by well-known makers, Cox and Co., Rogers, Drake, Squire, &c., &c.
Organ, by Bryceson, in mahogany case, with 5 barrels, playing 55 popular tunes, 7 stops, &c., &c.
Ditto by Bevington, in mahogany case, with 6 stops, 3 barrels, playing 30 tunes, &c.
Music stools, in rosewood, mahogany, and walnut wood
Fine tone cocoawood flutes, with silver and G. S. keys
Good old violins, in cases complete, with instruction books
Musical boxes
Musical literature
Music, comprising all the latest publications in dance music, songs, duets, &c.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneer has received from the consignees (who are anxious to close accounts) positive instructions to sell, without any reserve whatever; and from the well-known names of the makers, he has no hesitation in saying that an opportunity such as the present, for securing a first-class instrument, has never before presented itself to the musical portion of the colony.

SPLENDID BUILDING SITES, MACARTHUR'S POINT, PYRMONT.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to dispose of by private contract, on leases of 97 years,
Some choice BUILDING SITES, at MACARTHUR'S POINT, PYRMONT, being part of Lot 13, on Wells' City Map, close to the proposed bridge.

UNRESERVED SALE.
CITY OF SYDNEY.
EXTENSIVE RANGES OF VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY AT THE GLEBE.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in Parramatta-street.
BUILDING ALLOTMENTS in Cowper, Christie, Stirling Bay, Market, Brown, Water, and Elger Streets.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th December, the undermentioned Valuable City Properties, held on Ninety-nine Years' Leases from the Crown, commencing from 1st October, 1852.
CHRISTIE-STREET, GLEBE.
That substantial range of Two Story Brick Buildings, extending from Elger to Water streets, and known as Brown's Terrace, comprising 13 comfortable dwelling-houses, as per plan.
SECTION 2.
No. 1, at the corner of Christie and Water streets, contains entrance hall, four rooms and china closet, with kitchen and servants' room in the basement. Cupboards, and register stove in the front parlour, Has 18¾ feet to Christie, by 50 feet to Water-street, which is walled in.
No. 2 contains four rooms and china closet, with cellar and kitchen in the basement. Cupboards, and register stove in front parlour. Has 14 feet to Christie-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
Nos. 3, 4, and 5 each contains four rooms and china closet, with sideboards in front and back parlours; and has 13¾ feet to Christie street, by a depth of 50 feet.
No. 6 contains four rooms and china closet, with kitchen at the rear, fitted with shelves, and sideboard in front parlour. Has 13¾ feet to Christie-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
No. 7.—Entrance hall, four rooms, and china closet, with front balcony, kitchen at the rear, fitted with shelves; register stove and sideboard in front parlour. Has 16¾ feet to Christie-street by a depth of 50 feet.
Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11, each contains four rooms and china closet, with sideboards in both front and back parlours; and stands on an allotment having 14 feet to Christie-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
No. 12 contains four rooms and china closet, with kitchen at the rear, fitted with shelves; register stove and cupboard in front parlour. Has 14 feet to Christie-street, by a depth of 50 feet.
No. 13, at the corner of Christie and Elger Streets, and contains entrance hall, four rooms, and china closet, with a kitchen at the rear. Also a shed, 26¾ feet by 9 feet, roofed with zinc. Front parlour papered, and fitted with register stove. Has 18¾ feet to Christie-street, by 50 feet to Elger-street, which is walled in.
. BROWN'S TERRACE is a fine range of brick buildings, on an elevated site, and commanding an extensive view. They are on stone foundations, with slated roofs, eaves spouted, and Venetian blinds and sine shades to the front windows They are most substantially erected, and well finished, the frontage to the streets, the walls are all cemented. The back yards are all divided and well enclosed with substantial iron bark paling fence. They are bounded at the rear by a reserved lane of 12 feet wide, which gives back entrances to the whole of the houses.
COWPER-STREET, GLEBE.
Four Weatherboard Cottages.
SECTION 1.
Nos. 12 and 13, as per plan. Each contains front verandah and 3 rooms, with kitchen at the rear, and has 20¾ feet to Cowper-street, including the side entrance by a depth of 50 feet,
Nos. 13 and 17, as per plan. Each contains front verandah, and 3 rooms, with a kitchen at the rear, and has 20¾ feet to Cowper-street, including the side entrance, by a depth of 50 feet.
These cottages are substantially built and well finished throughout, with imitation stone fronts and slate roofs; and are now all in good order. They are bounded by a lane at the rear, and the back yards are enclosed with strong ironbark paling fence.
No. 18 is a blacksmith's shop, a slab building, 21 feet x 24 feet, with boarded roof. Stands on an allotment having 24 feet to Cowper-street, by a depth of 50 feet, which is enclosed with strong ironbark paling fence.
ELGER-STREET, GLEBE.
SECTION 9.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, are six weather-boarded cottages, with imitation stone fronts. Each contains front verandah and three rooms, with kitchen at the rear, and stands on an allotment having 22 feet frontage to Elger-street, by a depth of 54 feet. The yards are sub-divided and well-enclosed with ironbark paling fence.
Nos. 7 and 8.—Two two story houses adjoining; each house contains four rooms, and stands on an allotment having 15¾ feet to Elger-street, by a depth of 54 feet.
. These houses are well built of brick, on stone foundations, slate roofs, well finished, and in good order. The back-yards are enclosed with substantial iron-bark paling fence.
BAY-STREET, GLEBE.
SECTION 9
Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12.—Four two-story houses, built of brick on stone foundations, with slate roofs. Each house contains four rooms, and china closet, the front rooms fitted with shelves There are sunshades over the upper front windows Each stands on an allotment having 13½ feet to Bay-street, by a depth of 48 feet, extending to a reserved lane at the rear, four feet wide. The yards are well enclosed with ironbark paling fence.
PARRAMATTA-STREET.
Two Blocks of Ground, adjoining Mr. May's house, having each a frontage of 54 feet to Parramatta-street, by a depth of 130 feet.
COWPER, CHRISTIE, STIRLING, BAY, MARKET, BROWN, WATER, and ELGER STREETS.
SEVERAL CHOICE ALLOTMENTS in these streets, with frontages of 20 feet, and bounded at the back by reserved lanes.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to the sale of these properties, which will be without reserve, as one of the proprietors is about to leave the colony, and they are now in the market to close a partnership.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, very liberal.

KISSING POINT.
Block of Land at the Bedlam Ferry Road.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th December.
All that valuable block of land near KISSING POINT, on the Bedlam ferry road, containing three quarters of an acre, more or less, and having a frontage to the road of 246 feet by a depth of about 115 feet. It is within a short distance of the Steam Boat Inn, and about half a mile from Ryde Church, and is enclosed with a substantial fencing, and the road frontage paled.
This is a splendid site for an orchard or market garden, it is already extensively planted with choice fruit trees in bearing. The attention of any one desirous of locating in this favourite suburb is directed to this choice piece of land.
Terms at sale.

VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the DISTRICT of MANEROO, on the high road from Queanbeyan to Bombala in the immediate vicinity of the stations of W. H. Hamilton and W. Bradley, Esquires, and others, belonging to the Royal Bank, and sold under the direction of the official assignee, and by authority of the Master in Chancery.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents of the official assignee to the estate of the Royal Bank, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855, the undermentioned valuable stock and stations in the Maneroo District, belonging to the estate of the Royal Bank, and which are to be sold without reserve.
LOT 1.
GEENONG, WAG WAG, and BOCO ROCK RUNS (capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep in all seasons), together with about
2895 ewes, 3 years old
1842 ewes, 5 years old
2522 ewes, 13 months old
2811 wethers, 2 years old
1245 wethers, 13 months old
50 rams
11,365, more or less.
About 3400 lambs given in.
LOT 2
WANGELLACK RUN (grazing capabilities 10,000 sheep, in all seasons), together with
2847 wethers, 3 years old
1027 wethers, 13 months old
2466 ewes, 4 years old
3105 ewes, 5 years old
50 rams
9495 more or less.
About 1900 lambs given in.
LOT 3.
The run known as MAFRA, with Baylis' station, in the District of Maneroo, and which will carry in all seasons at least 5000 sheep, with which will be sold the following sheep:—
1699 ewes, 6 years old
1667 ewes, aged
733 ewes, 13 months old
708 wethers, ditto
20 rams
4827, more or less
About 1550 lambs given in.
LOT 4.
BIBBENLUKE, CAMBALONG, BONDI, and MATONG RUNS.
The license for Bibbenluke includes the subsidiary stations of Boggi Creek, Bendock, and Kirkeror.
The license for Cambalong includes the subsidiary stations of Quinburra and Snowy River or Doodle.
The improvements upon these runs comprise huts, stockyards, and the necessary adjuncts for a cattle station in working order.
With them will be sold the right of brand of the whole of the cattle belonging to the estate of the Royal Bank in that district, and of which there ought to be about 5,100 HEAD.
The attention of stockholders and others interested in pastoral pursuits is particularly requested to this sale, without reserve, of some of the MOST VALUABLE STOCK and RUNS in MANEROO DISTRICT, situated as they are on the high road from Cooma to Bombala, they not only command the Southern markets of MELBOURNE and GIPPS LAND, but they are also within a convenient distance of the shipping port at TWOFOLD BAY, WHERE LARGE SHIPMENTS are constantly being made for the adjacent colonies. They therefore possess, apart from their grazing qualities, which are of the first order, a great additional value, as DEPOTS FOR STOCK for the whole of the principal markets.
There are about 45 head of horse stock on the cattle station. which are to be taken by the purchaser at £10 per head; also stores, &c., on the Bibbenluke Station, which must be taken at a valuation.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MORT and CO. beg to announce that the following properties have been placed in their hands for public competition on an early day, to be hereafter named,
The following valuable properties:—
1.—FITZ ROY-TERRACE.
Three allotments on the Parramatta road, adjoining Annandale Bridge, being lots 9, 10, 11 of original plan sold by Mr. Phillips.
2.—NEUTRAL BAY.
Cottage and land, with water frontage.
3.—HASSAN'S WALLS.
A farm of 80 acres, on the Bathurst road, known as the spot where Keenan's Inn used to be.
4.—EMU PLAINS.
Four allotments in the town of Emu, being Nos. 11, 14, 16, and 20 of section 1.
5.—MITTAGONG.
Two farms of 100 acres each, one mile from Cutter's Inn, and 2 miles from the bridge and the Fitz Roy Iron Works.
6.—LAPSTON HILL.
24 acres of land near the Pilgrim Hill, well-known for fresh water, where the coach horses are watered.
N.B. In the meantime, Mort and Co will be open to private offers for all or any part or portion of the said properties as above enumerated.
Plans, abstract of title and conditions of sale, may be inspected, and full particulars obtained at the Rooms.

2500 HEAD OF CATTLE over 2 YEARS,
With STATION, situate about 45 miles from ALBURY, On the River Murray.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to dispose of, by private sale, the undermentioned cattle, with station—
1356 breeders
734 bullocks
410 heifers and steers
2500 more or less
THE STATION, CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 3000 to 4000 HEAD, and one of the most fattening in the Southern Districts, is situate on the
BILLABONG CREEK, about 45 MILES FROM ALBURY.
Also,
About 150 horses, and
500 head of cattle, running at the Tumut.
Deliverable about 1st March, 1855.
The proprietor of this property being desirous to leave the colony, is disposed to deal liberally with a desirable purchaser.

CHOICE HERD OF CATTLE,
Together with BUNNIA STATION.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 19th December, at 11 o'clock,
A CHOICE HERD OF CATTLE, consisting of about 2000 Head, bred chiefly from the A. A. COMPANY'S BULLS, of a fair proportion of sexes, and with a large average of GROWN BULLOCKS; together with
The right to the BUNNIA STATION, situate within the boundaries, adjoining the Company's land, and within a short distance of GLOUCESTER.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon the Station comprise
Two huts
Large stockyard
Paddock for weaners
Horse paddock and
Cultivation paddock, with
About 4 or 5 acres of lucerne.
This is a large average of bullocks in this herd, and as the cattle have been bred from the Company's bulls, that is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of the herd.
Terms at sale.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.
VILLAGE OF RYDE, Kissing Point.
With 10,000 feet Pine Boards
And 2000 Ladies Slates
On the Ground.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th December,
Seven valuable Building Allotments, situate in the VILLAGE OF RYDE, immediately opposite to the Church, each having a frontage to the Parramatta-road of 40 feet 11 inches, by a depth of 100 feet.
After which will be sold the following, which are on the ground:—
10,000 feet one inch pine boards, from 16 feet in length, and varying 9 to 12 inches in width—ploughed and tongued.
And 2000 Ladies Slates, 8 by 16 inches.
The above allotments are situate on the road to Bedlam ferry, near Dowdell's public-house, and from their eligible position, offer a favorable opportunity to small capitalists to secure a desirable location in this beautiful and improving village.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

400 HEAD OF CATTLE, and the Cannonbah Station on Duck Creek, District of Wellington.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December,
400 HEAD OF CATTLE.
A mixed herd, consisting of cows, heifers, bullocks, and steers, none under 12 months of age, deliverable at Wellington. These cattle are quiet and well bred, and have a considerable number of grown steers and bullocks among them; they are ready for delivery, which may be taken at Wellington, or they can be sent to the Bogan, or as far as Mr. Lord's station on the Lachlan; but at the risk of the purchaser after leaving Wellington.
The purchaser of the above will have the option of purchasing the cattle run known as "CANNONBAH," Duck Creek, District of Wellington. It is bounded on the north by Duck Creek, on the east by Yorke's run, on the north by the Macquarie River, and the west is unbounded, having unlimited run over an immense extent of splendid fattening country, open plains, with saltbush and myall, watered by numerous water holes and lagoons. It is estimated to carry and fatten 1200 to 1500 head of cattle.
This sale presents a most favourable opportunity for any industrious man of small means to embark in pastoral pursuits. The cattle are a superior lot, with fair proportion of ages and sexes.
Cannonbah Station lies at the back of Mount Foster, joins the runs of Messrs. Yorke, Hencessy, and Brown, and has great scope of fattening country.
Terms at sale.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
Four capital Allotments, each 33 feet frontage by a depth of about 132 feet, situate in LENNOX-STREET.
Title, grant by purchase from the Crown.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock. on TUESDAY, 5th December.
FOUR CAPITAL ALLOTMENTS, situate in Lennox-street, Parramatta, each having a frontage of about 33 feet to Lennox-street, by a depth of about 132 feet.
The time is not far distant when property in the town of Parramatta will be estimated at a much higher value than any that it has ever yet attained to. No one at all acquainted with the result of railway enterprise in the old countries will entertain any doubt of this. As the opening of the SYDNEY AND PARRAMATTA LINE is fixed for May next, now must be the time to buy. These allotments are in the immediate vicinity of THE GREAT WESTERN ROAD, and are admirably adapted as sites for shops and country stores.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

GUAGONG.
One of the finest fattening Stations in the Lachlan District, together with about 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MORT and CO. have instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1855.
That splendid fattening station, situate in the Lachlan District, and known as GUAGONG, together with about 1000 head of first-class Cattle, bred from the celebrated herds of Thomas Iceley, Esq., and among which are a large number of cows broken into bail.
GUAGONG, allowed to be one of the finest cattle stations in the Lachlan District, is distant about 250 miles from Bathurst.
It is well grassed, has an abundance of water, and the boundaries are well defined. Its fattening qualities are undeniable, and it is worthy of remark that purchasers from Port Phillip have bought stock in this district delivered in the yards at the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
The IMPROVEMENTS on the Station consist of
A large hut,
Dairy,
Milking yard, and
Stock yard
The whole of the requirements for a Cattle Station.
. Full particulars of the Cattle will appear in a future advertisement. Terms at sale.

Byass' Ale and Porter
Dutch Beer

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass' pale ale
15 cases, each 4 dozen, Byass' stout
12 cases, each 4 dozen, Dutch beer.
Terms at sale.

Wines and Spirits.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
5 quarter-casks Wardell's pale sherry
8 quarter-casks Wardell's port
70 cases brandy
85 cases geneva
60 cases rum
6 hogsheads B. P. rum, 33 o. p.
3 ditto Martell's brandy.
Terms at sale.

Cigars.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
20,000 Havannah cigars, out of bond.
Terms at sale.

To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several large and seasonable invoices of drapery goods, &c., &c., comprising
White and coloured barege shawls
Barege and printed cambric dresses
Long shawls and scarves
Gingham dresses
Cambric handkerchiefs
Evening dresses
Silk and satin fancy neckties
Coloured and black albert and beaufort ditto
Albert coats, embroidered braces
Book muslins
White and grey calicoes
Robes, petticoats, flounced and tucked
Muslin polkas and mantles
Collars and habit shirts
Silk and satin parasols
Bleached hollands
White shirts, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

China Matting.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
60 rolls, each 40 yards, China matting, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, white and coloured, Terms at sale.

KING-STREET AUCTION MART.—Sales by public auction and private treaty daily; new and second-hand furniture bought and sold; cash advanced on goods for immediate sale; out sales punctually attended to. J. M. HUGHES, Auctioneer.

Important Country Sale.
At Pye's Farm, Eastern Creek.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD has received instructions to submit to public competition, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December proximo, on the premises,
Household furniture
Crockeryware
Domestic utensils
Carts
Drays and sundries
Also, a valuable collection of horse stock, comprising
Heavy draught stock
Medium ditto
Trace and plough horses
Heavy brood mares
Stylish hackneys
Gig and carriage horses
Blood stock, and
Young stock, of light and heavy breeds. Also,
60 head of fine store bullocks
50 head of dairy cows, some with calves
1 pure bred Durham bull, 4 years old
1 fine bred young bull, 18 months old
In calling the attention of farmers, graziers, horse dealers, Port Phillip and New Zealand buyers, and the public generally, to the above carefully bred and highly valuable stock, the auctioneer is only anxious to avoid (in strict compliance with his instructions) anything that might seem to bear the slightest semblance to exaggeration or puffing, and consequently confines himself to a mere recapitulation of a few facts respecting them, sufficient to satisfy all who are judges as to the value of their nature and character.
The heavy draught stock are descended from the following noted sires, combining all the best blood to be found in the colony, viz.
Hoskisson's imported horse
Seth's imported horse, and
Chaselit's chesnut cart horse,
And are out of first-rate heavy brood mares.
The hackneys, harness horses, and blood stock are by Gohanna, Gratis, Æther, Cantator, St. John, and Cossack.
With reference to the young stock, the Auctioneer would observe that it is particularly worthy of notice, and of the most promising description.
Catalogues are in course of preparation, and will be ready for delivery in a few days.
A luncheon will be provided.

Government House, Parramatta.
Important Sale of 120 select assorted Cattle, 24 tons of Hay, Drays, Carts and Harness, Farming Implements, Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c.
WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

MR. J. F. STAFF has been honoured with instructions from his Excellency the Governor General, to sell by auction, the above-mentioned valuable effects, which may be classed as follows, and the sale to commence at 11 o'clock with the
FURNITURE.
A neat cabinet pianoforte, drawing-room pier glass, toilet glasses; conversation, morocco, and other easy chairs; cabinet writing desk, framed paintings and engravings, chimney ornaments; sundry oil cloths, carpets, and hearth rugs; window drapery, fenders and irons, eight-day clock, chests of drawers, handsome iron and other double and single bedsteads, horsehair and other mattresses and palliasses, washstands and furniture, toilet and side tables, bidets, towel horses, sponging baths, clothes baskets, tubs, buckets, casks, kitchen utensils.
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c.
3 good drays, cart, water cart, barrow, roller
2 ploughs, shaft and other harness, maize mill
2 large corn bins, a quantity of fencing, and dog kennelling
THE HAY.
About 24 tons, in excellent order, mostly from last year's crop,
THE POULTRY.
About 50 choice geese, and 120 fowls and ducks.
THE PIGS.
The pigs, about 10 in number, consist of a boar, sows, and slips, of the celebrated breed of the late Joseph Pye, Esq.
THE CATTLE.—About 120.
The auctioneer finds language inadequate to pourtray the excellent character of the following choice selection of cattle, and will therefore suffice to state that they are from the breed of an imported bull and cow, the property of Thomas Icely, Esq., which cost one thousand guineas. They may be classed as follows:—A handsome bull; 23 milkers, either springing or with calves by their sides; young bulls; heifers, and sundry fine calves; also, 25 fat bullocks.
THE TEAM
is well known, and consists of eight superior working bullocks, which will be sold with their bows, yokes, and chains, complete.
In conclusion, J. F. S. cannot forbear participating in the grateful feeling which must very naturally arise in the hearts of a large portion of the community, from the circumstance that at a time when the great annual festival takes place, and the Port Phillipians have racked our poultry yards even to an unparalleled scarcity, that such consideration should be manifested as to provide us with 25 fat oxen, and such an ample supply of geese, ducks, and fowls, just four days before Christmas Day, namely, the 20th December; and the whole of the above effects will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

LONGFORD HOUSE.
With seventy-four and a half acres of excellent arable land, situated in the suburbs of the extensive township of Longford, Norfolk Plains, within fifteen miles of Launceston, to which coaches daily run.

MR. HENRY HOWE has the honour of announcing that he has been instructed by Major Cotton to sell by auction, at the Victoria Mart, Charles-street, Launceston, on MONDAY, 11th December, at 12 o'clock,
All that noble mansion, domain, and garden situate in the suburbs of Longford, and known as LONGFORD HOUSE.
The edifice is handsome, extensive, and commodious, and in thorough repair, with every accommodation of offices, out-houses, prolific garden, and a well of the purest water.
Of the 74½ acres of land, upwards of 64 are subdivided into paddocks, which are cleared and cultivated
No delineation of the natural beauties of Norfolk Plains could do the district adequate justice. The sinuosities of the Lake River make its waters accessible to every inhabitant, and Norfolk Plains may boast of possessing a large proportion of the oldest, the wealthiest, and most respectable settlers of Tasmania.
A lithographed plan and elevation of the property and buildings may be had on application to the auctioneer.
Terms:—Twenty five per cent. cash deposit, residue by acceptances at 3, 6, and 9 months, with interest at 7 per cent., secured on the property, subject to a mortgage of £1000 at six per cent., which may be paid off at six months' notice.

Campbelltown.

MR. D. O'BRIEN has received instructions from the proprietor, Hamilton Hume, Esq., Rockwood, near Campbelltown, to sell by auction, previous to that gentleman's departure for Yass, on MONDAY, 4th December next, 1854, at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
The whole of his Household Furniture, consisting of dining tables, horsehair chairs (best description), large globe lamp, fenders and fire-irons, splendid telescope chess table, English-made clock, pictures, carpets, hearth-rugs, the whole of the library, also one splendid cottage piano, London made, quite new and in first-rate condition; kitchen utensils, farming implements, consisting of ploughs, harrows, a splendid new roller, wheelbarrows, grindstones, shaft and trace harness, dairy fixtures, hay frames; horses, broken and unbroken, working bullocks, cows and calves, heifers; also several tons of good oaten hay, a quantity of sawn timber, joists, slabs, posts and rails, and also a lot of sundries too numerous to mention.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1502455

THE EYE.—DEFECTIVE VISION RELIEVED. Mr. De LISSA, Sen., Optician, 34, Hunter-street, in connexion with the celebrated firm of Messrs. S. and B. Solomons, of Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, who have received her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for their valuable inventions, and extraordinary improvements in optical lenses, under the patronage of the nobility and the most eminent London oculists, (see London *Times*). The great advantage derived from their improvements is, that the sight is preserved and strengthened; and persons of advanced age, as well as the young, are enabled to read with ease and to discriminate the most minute objects with perfect distinctness, and without suffering those pains in the eye which they are subject to from spectacles now in common use. With these lenses they require a far less magnifying power, without frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Mr. D. has just received a most extensive assortment by the Calcutta, the glasses being slightly tinted by a valuable process which resists the power of the hottest sun, and keeps the eye cool. They are not to be equalled for lightness and durability, in panoptic frames, both in steel and gold, to suit every sight; spring suspenders in tortoishell frames; opera, race, and perspective glasses, of extraordinary power; also, the Sydenham glass the size of a walnut, to discern objects for miles. Observe the address, Mr. DE LISSA, Optician, 34, Hunter-street, between George and Pitt streets. At home from 10 till 6, Saturday excepted.

IMPURITY of the BLOOD, habitual costiveness, piles, indigestion, liver and stomach complaints, bilious attacks, influenza, eruptions of the skin, headache, flatulency, worms, scrofula, boils. Shaw's Aperient Stomachic Vegetable Pills, prepared from a prescription of the renowned Dr. Hunter, is a speedy and certain remedy for the above complaints. As they contain no mercurial, antimonial, or other mineral substance, they can be taken at any time, or under any circumstances, even by the most delicate female. They cause a free circulation through the system, open up obstructed passages, assist digestion, and carry off the impure humours. They cause no pain or griping, and are an efficient and pleasant purgative. Sold wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM SHAW and CO., Medical Depôt, No. 72, Pitt-street, 2 doors north of King-street.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN.—ARCHIBALD THOMSON, for many years foreman with Messrs. RICHARDSON BROTHERS, of Edinburgh, respectfully intimates to wholesale buyers, up-country storekeepers, and the public generally, that he has, at considerable expense, erected very complete machinery for manufacturing every description of fancy CUT TOBACCO; also, SNUFFS, CIGARS, and the celebrated SCOTCH RAPPEES.

A. T. being a thorough-bred, practical Tobacconist, and having had several years' experience in one of the most extensive manufactories in Scotland—his works being now completed—is enabled to turn out everything required by the Trade in first-rate style; and he feels confident that dealers will find it to their advantage to open up a connexion with him.

Every article warranted by A. THOMSON to be manufactured from the finest American leaf.

Orders, addressed to ARCHIBALD THOMSON, Newtown Snuff Works, Sydney, N. S. W., will be promptly attended to; and, to responsible parties wishing to undertake Agencies in the settled districts, a liberal commission will be given.

HIGHLY FASHIONABLE PARIS NOVELTIES.—The Ladies of Sydney and environs have, from the opening, acknowledged, and kindly proclaimed the superior taste, elegancy, and quality, of the goods imported by the proprietors of La Ville de Paris, the only French Drapery Establishment in Sydney.

The proprietors, in thanking most respectfully the ladies of Sydney for the efficient support they have awarded to their endeavours, trust that they will appreciate the intelligence that the stock of La Ville de Paris will henceforth so much the more surpass any other goods ever offered by the trade, insomuch that a considerable reduction has been effected on the whole of it.

Ladies will surely avail themselves of such an opportunity that is afforded them of getting the best description of French goods, the highest novelties of the Elegance Parisienne, at extraordinary low prices, unparalleled even by the common goods so wildly forced upon the market.

PUISSANT AND KRESSER.

La Ville de Paris, 195, George-street.

CHOICE batch of Wines and Spirits received by the undersigned, ex *Graaf Van Nassau*, and *Sovereign of the Seas*.
Wardell's sherry, in quarters, pale and golden
Wardell's port and sherry, in 3 dozen cases
A beautiful parcel of still hock, "Rudesheimer," "Hockheimer, Dorne Dechaney," and "Johanesberg"
Demerara rum
Martell's brandy, vintage 1850
Key brand gin
A large assortment of bottled wines
Crushed loaf sugar, in convenient packages.
FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

DUTY-PAID SPIRITS.—BEAMES and KEELE will sell geneva, in 2 and 4 gallon cases, key and JDKZ brands
Old tom, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases, Booths', Lowndes' and Nicholson's
Brandy, in 1 dozen cases, Martell's and Clozeau's (proof)
B.P. rum, 10 and 30 o.p.
On liberal terms, to avoid storing. Hunter-street, November 17

DUBLIN PORTER AND ALE STORES.—
Guinness's extra stout, in pints and quarts
Cairns's Drogheda ale, in pints and quarts
Ditto, in hogsheads
Gilbert and son's champagne cider, in pints and quarts.
On sale at J. DELANY and CO.'S, 322, George street.

INFORMATION.—J. B. SMITHERS deems it necessary to inform those kind friends who have been misinformed as to his whereabouts (and who have left Sydney ignorant of the fact), that his establishment is in King-street East (No. 21), nearly opposite the Melbourne Hotel, and that he is not in any way connected, directly or indirectly, with any other tailoring establishment in the city. JOHN B. SMITHERS, tailor, habit and trouser maker, 21, King-street, Sydney.

A. TORNING and SON, Plumbers, Painters, and Glaziers, Oil and Colourmen, Lower George-street, opposite Campbell's Wharf, and Macquarie-place, Sydney. Force, lift, bilge, and main pumps made and repaired water-closets for ships and private houses supplied and fitted; ships supplied with oil, turps, white lead, and colours, on moderate terms. Old fittings purchased. Licensed Plumbers to the City Corporation.

AMERICAN COOKING STOVES.—The comfort and economy of this article is now established, further comment would be superfluous except to inform intending purchasers that the best assortment from the best makers in the United States, is to be chosen from at F. R. ROBINSON'S, 319, George-street, opposite the market.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, bottled by Frederick Friend and Co., in casks of 3½ dozen each, on sale by the undersigned. LYALL, SCOTT, and CO.

COAL.—The Undersigned, Agent for the Burwood, Newcastle, and Morpeth Mines, is prepared to make contracts for the sale and delivery of superior Household, and Steam Coal, by the cargo, deliverable in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, Launceston, New Zealand, or any other safe port in the Pacific, in cargoes from 130 to 600 tons. The above can be delivered at the rate of 250 tons per day, fresh from the mine, and quality warranted.
JAMES MALCOLM, Exchange Buildings.

COALS! Firewood! Billet Wood! of the best quality, can be had in any quantity, at moderate prices. JOHN DUGUID and CO., Flood's Wharf, Miller's Point. Orders punctually attended to.

COALS, best Newcastle, for household, factory, or smith's use, in any quantity. Orders by post punctually attended to. STEPHEN NUTTER, Jaques Wharf, Sussex-street.

GRAM. GRAM. GRAM.—Just landed, for Sale at the stores. FERRIS and ARKINS, Pitt-street.

JUST LANDED, ex Challenger and Berhampore, a splendid lot of light summer Hats, from the following celebrated makers, viz., Messrs. White and Son, Fuller and Son, Bennett and Field, and Daniels and Co. B. MOUNTCASTLE, 234, George-street, and 48, Market-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned—10 lbs. Woolpacks. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

ON SALE by the undersigned—A small lot of superior Chicory. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.

B. P. RUM, ex Vimeira,—
10 puncheons, 31 to 39 o.p.
15 hogsheads, ditto ditto
For Sale, by BEAMES and KEELE.

CYDER.—Best Devonshire Cyder, in prime condition in pipes and hogsheads, in quantities to suit purchasers, at ADOLPH, FEEZ and CO.'S.

EWBANK'S Patent Wrought Nails, from 1¼ to 6 inch, either by the invoice, or in quantities and assortments to suit purchasers, at ADOLPH, FEEZ and CO.'S.

ROOFING.—Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet 4, 24 gauge. Also ditto ditto ditto tiles, 4 feet x 1 foot 9, 26 gauge, in quantities to suit purchasers, at ADOLPH, FEEZ and CO.'S.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON ROOFING TILES.—These tiles, now generally used, have proved themselves to be preferred to any other kind of roofing in cost as well as in durability. They may be had on order at manufacturing prices in any quantity at ZOLLNER and HENRY'S, 102, Lower George-street.

GALVANIZED IRON for ROOFING; also Saw Mill Machinery, comprising vertical and circular saw frames, spindles, saws, straps, &c., all fitted complete; Muntz's patent sheathing metal and copper, all sizes.
Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPOWNERS.—The undersigned has for sale small round spars, from 25 feet to 40 feet, suitable for lower and topmast studding-sail booms—JOSIAH WEST, mast maker, Darling Harbour.

WINCHES AND SMALL COPPERS.—Now landing, ex Royal Lily, double and single action winches and cooks' coppers, for coasters. MITCHELL and CO.

LUCERNE and Oaten Hay, for sale in any quantities, at the stores of the undersigned. JOHN B. CRISP Margaret-place.

FINE FLOUR! Fine Flour!!—To Settlers and others—The undersigned has made arrangements for a regular weekly supply of the above from the country. Warranted sound and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. JOHN B. CRISP, Produce Stores, Margaret-place.

SHERRIES.—Duff, Gordon, and Co.'s, direct from Cadiz, from low to very good. CRAWLEY and SMITH, 286, George-street.

YOU will find no change in me.—Don't you believe it—Furniture is not as it used to was. Furniture is now 20 per cent discount. Furniture next week may be riz. Go to J. W. HUGHE'S, King-street Auction Mart, the cheapest house in the colony.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS.—Invoices printed from copperplate or type, and ruled to any pattern, by C. GODDARD, practical engraver and printer, 46, Castlereagh-street North. Business cards and address plates, door plates, office seals.

JUST LANDED, for Christmas, (1000) one thousand volumes Prize Books.—To Clergymen, Schoolmasters, Parents, and Guardians—A large and extensive assortment of books, for prizes and presents, suitable for all classes, at JOHN COOKE'S, bookseller and stationer, opposite New Cathedral, George-street, Sydney.

SHEET LEAD.—On Sale by the undersigned, 23 tons at £37, or in single rolls at £38 per ton, cash payment. E and W. PAUL, Macquarie-place.

SLATES.—Now landed, and for Sale by the undersigned, 25,000 princesses, duchesses, marchionesses, countesses, and viscountesses slates. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 474, George-street.

CAB PHAETON, built by Kearsley, of York, Ripon, and Manchester, for London use. It may be drawn by either one or a pair of horses, and is of very superior style and workmanship. C. R. ROBINSON and CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—E. BECKMANN, chronometer, watch, and clock maker, 193, George-street, begs to draw the attention of those who are desirous of obtaining GOOD, GENUINE, and SERVICEABLE WATCHES to his present large and splendid assortment. Having been made expressly to his own order, by the first English and Foreign makers, he can, as a thorough PRACTICAL MAN, promise to give every satisfaction to the public generally.

Those in the BUSH, and to whom a good watch is invaluable, would do well to examine his present stock.

As a guarantee of his abilities as a practical watchmaker, he begs to subjoin the annexed TESTIMONIAL from Mr. E. DENT, watch maker to H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

London, 61, Strand, Sept. 29th, 1852.

I certify that Mr. BECKMANN has been in my establishment for eight years, during which period he has conducted himself to my satisfaction; and I have further to state that as a WATCH MAKER he is a person of superior talent, and deserving of every support.

ED. J. DENT.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL HOTEL, 102, York-street (lately the City Town Hall.)—At the instance of many of the members of lodges meeting in the Masonic Hall, the proprietor (having completed the necessary arrangements) proposes to open the establishment by a Dinner, to take place on or about the 12th December next. Further notice with particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

SALUTATION INN, GOULBURN. — LEWIS JONES, of the above well-known hostelrie, in coming before the public to return them his cordial thanks for their liberal patronage of the last twelve months (in which time they have proved for themselves the fact of the Salutation Inn being second to no house in the country for comfort, economy, and attention), would beg to impress upon the minds of residents in and travellers through the district of Goulburn, that he is determined to spare neither trouble nor expense in order to maintain for the Salutation the name of the first hotel in New South Wales.

To Travellers by Coach.—L. J. would beg to observe that, although the contract for the mails has fallen into other hands this year, Elliott and Company's coaches will start as usual from the Salutation, horsed in the good old style, and under the navigation of the very best whips in the colony, and from the experience of the last twelve months (a year unparalleled in colonial coaching) undoubtedly R. Elliott and Co.'s "turn-out" will still be the favourite for regularity and safety, and from the fact of the same coaches running through from Sydney to Albury, passengers and parcels can still be booked to any part of the road—either up or down. Gentlemen travelling with horses will find the stabling accommodation first-rate, the yard being under the superintendence of perhaps the best groom in the country; and from the fact of having laid in a heavy stock of both hay and corn, previous to the rise in fodder, L. S. is enabled to promise both horse and rider that the Salutation shall show no sign of there being

"A famine in the land."

In conclusion, L. J. can observe that, if travellers desire to see perfection in its fullest extent in an hotel—if they desire to find a "Home on the road"—it is to be found at the Salutation.

Wines, spirits, cordials, English ale, brown stout, &c., &c., of the very finest quality.

ELLIOTT'S FAMILY HOTEL, Wollongong.—This establishment, which affords extensive and superior accommodation, is patronised by the most respectable families. Visitors per steamer should not give heed to vague rumours (industriously if not maliciously circulated) that "there is no room." They are requested to proceed direct to the hotel.

Victoria Bazaar.
Ladies!!! Ladies!!! Ladies!!!

THE undersigned has much pleasure in being enabled to inform his friends, that in consequence of his determination to make his Bazaar and Saloon a general resort for parties in quest of fancy and useful articles, he has considerably reduced his prices, and he now fearlessly asserts that the largest and most varied assortment of goods in Sydney is now on view in his premises. At the same time, he begs to say he feels proud in being enabled to state that for the future the Bazaar and Saloon will be under the personal superintendence of Mrs. George and Mrs. William Crouch.

Mr. and Mrs. W. CROUCH have just arrived in Sydney, per ship Coromandel, from London, and having for some time been buying for the undersigned, he feels assured that the wants of the visitors to his Bazaar will be most readily suited, and civility and attention ensured.

Now on Sale—
3000 bunches steel beads, 6d. per bunch
1000 ditto gold ditto, 1s. ditto
1000 ditto silver ditto, 1s. ditto
500 sets of purse furniture, from 9d. the set
500 dozen of purse silk, all shades, 3s. the dozen
100 clocks, brass works, warranted to keep correct time 18s. each
400 carpet reticules, from 2s.
100 boys' leather school bags, from 3s. each
300 bohemian glass vases, from 1s. 6d. each
80 real china vases, 2s. each
50 mahogany cases of table cutlery, 52 pieces, 38s.
200 ladies' leather pocket reticules, fitted complete, from 5s 6d.
130 dozen of Coward's lavender water, six bottles for 7s.
120 dozen of cologne, six bottles for 4s.
50 dozen of the very best, warranted, six bottles for 8s. 6d.
500 reams note paper from 3s. 9d. the ream
160 lbs. of the best old brown windsor soap, 1s. 6d. the pound
300 rosewood workboxes, large size, 5s. each
700 pieces of MUSIC, the newest airs, 6d. each.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH, Importer.
377 (late 336), George-street, opposite the Old Burial Ground.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY. — BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., clothiers, woollen drapers, tailors, and general outfitters, 60, King-street, Sydney.

The proprietors return their sincere thanks to their many friends who have patronised, more than once, the above first-class establishment of every description of CLOTHING ready for immediate use; and, in so doing, they beg to remind them of their extensive arrangements, which will enable them to supply the citizens and colonists of this great country, continually, on terms both liberal and advantageous, and 30 per cent. less than all others.

The specially manufactured consignments of goods which they are constantly receiving from their own first-rate makers and home agents, both in London and Paris, enable them, by small profits and quantity, to carry out the above principle in truth and reality; thereby rendering the "COMOPELIAN," at 60, King-street, verily the best throughout the continent of Australia.

Every article in this establishment has the price marked in plain figures on it, from which no abatement can be made, thereby SECURITY of quality is given to all purchasers. The stock consists of those articles which are suitable to all classes, and are made by GOOD TAILORS, of the best and well-seasoned materials, and embracing in style all that is elegant, rich, useful, and costly, thus offering advantages under which the proprietors have no fear of their share of the public patronage.

The following list of prices is a criterion of the character:—

COATS.	£ s. d.	BOYS and YOUTHS' COATS and JACKETS.	£ s. d.
Dress coats ... from	£0 18 6	Blouses ... from	£0 3 6
Frock coats ... "	1 1 0	Coats, gambroon "	0 5 6
Shooting coats ... "	0 8 6	Ditto tweed "	0 6 6
Walking coats ... "	0 10 6	Fine cloth jackets "	0 10 6
WAISTCOATS.		WAISTCOATS.	
Toilinette waistcoats, from ...	0 3 6	Toilinette waistcoats, from ...	0 1 9
Marseilles waistcoats	0 3 9	Quilting waistcoats ...	0 1 9
Cachmere waistcoats	0 4 6	Cloth waistcoats	0 2 6
Black satin waistcoats	0 5 6	Satin waistcoats...	0 2 9
Black cloth waistcoats	0 4 9		
TROUSERS.		TROUSERS.	
Moleskin trousers from	0 3 6	Gambroon trousers, from ...	0 3 6
Gambroon trousers "	0 4 6	Tweed trousers ...	0 4 6
Cantoon trousers "	0 3 6	Doeskin trousers	0 5 6
Doeskin trouserers "	0 7 6	Black cloth trousers ...	0 6 6
Black cloth trousers "	0 7 9		

Observe: The Comopelian is closed from sunset Friday till sunset Saturday, after which, it is re-opened till 11 o'clock.

BENJAMIN LAZARUS and CO., Clothiers, 60, Kingstreet.

WATERLOO PLACE.—T. COOK and Company, in making their grateful acknowledgments to their friends throughout the colony, for the liberal patronage conferred upon the above establishment during the past year (having opened the same November 14th, 1853), have the honour to announce that, in order to meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing trade, they are making great additions to their stock, and have to offer an assortment of goods unsurpassed in quality or variety by any house in Sydney.

Each department will be found replete with every novelty for the present season, and containing, in addition to their own importation, a large quantity of goods bought at a considerable discount off manufacturers' prices, which will be offered at such prices as must give satisfaction.

MANTLES.

The unparalleled success which has attended this department of their business has induced them to enter more largely into their manufacture and importation; the present stock will be found to contain the richest goods imported, endless in variety, elegant in design, and extremely low in price.

SHAWLS AND SCARVES.

The stock contains the most elegant designs of tissue, grenadine, and barege, from the manufactories of Paris, Lyons, Vienna, and Norwich.

DRESSES.

The stock of these is admitted to be the largest in the colony, and to combine elegance with economy. Their French barege robes are also admitted to be the most elegant imported, and totally distinct from any others; and they would invite particular attention to a large stock of the most elegant real French muslins, bareges, balzorines, &c., &c. Those who like cheap dresses are informed of a lot of
500 printed muslins, at 3s. 9d. the full dress—cost 5s. 9d. in London
1000 balzorines, at 5s. 9d. to 8s. 9d.—cost 7s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. in London.

WORKED MUSLINS.

In the department of habit shirts, chemisettes, and sleeves will be found the most exquisite specimens of needlework yet produced; particularly of the cambric muslin, now so much in vogue; also every description of real thread and imitation laces, very fine infants' long robes, frocks, frock bodies, &c., &c.

BONNETS AND HATS.

Dunstable, rice straw, chip, tuscan, and leghorn bonnets and hats, of the newest shapes.

FANCY GOODS.

In the ribbon and fancy departments will be found a complete assortment of everything required for the season.
Household and family drapery.
Perfumery, brushes, combs, &c.
The New Buildings, 216, George-street.

DOMESTIC UTILITY.—Advance Australia!—A variety of the newly invented domestic safes at low prices, so that every family may test their durability and neatness of manufacture, now for sale at No. 571, George-street South.—BENNETT and SON, Makers of the Patent Metallic Atmospheric Churns, and Imperial Standard Iron Bushel Measures.

BUTTER IN A FEW MINUTES.—Dairykeepers and private families are respectfully apprised that the undersigned have much pleasure in introducing to these colonies the celebrated Metallic Atmospheric Churn, now so generally used in England and America. They are warranted to make butter in quarter the time, with considerably less labour than those heretofore used; are far more cleanly; and being provided with a simple contrivance for regulating the temperature of the cream, butter can be produced both in hot and cold weather with equal rapidity and ease. They require only inspection to satisfy parties of their vast superiority over every other description heretofore adopted.

The Metallic Atmospheric Churn is made of various sizes, suitable for domestic and farming purposes, and can be made to make from 2 lbs. to 30 lbs. of butter at a churning. M. BENNETT and SON, 571 George-street South.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—
Guinness's genuine Dublin stout, quarts and pints
Marzetti's champagne cider, ditto ditto
Bass', Salt's, and Worthington's and Robinson's Burton ale
Taylor's and Hoare's brown stout
Byass's, Dunbar's, Marzetti's, and Bryant and Davis's bottled beers
Port wines, in wood and bottle
Sherries, ditto ditto
Burgundy, in one dozen cases
Martell's and Hennessy's brandies.
THOMAS MARTIN, 1, Church-hill.

FIRE PROOF IRON STORE.—A very strongly constructed Galvanised Iron Store, 63 feet x 31 feet, 12 feet high, with railway girder roof. These stores are now being extensively used on railway works at home, and are particularly adapted to colonial requirements. C. R. ROBINSON, and CO., 35, Hunter-street.

IRON HOUSES.—Two, four, and six roomed Houses, well built, and lined throughout with wood and paper, are now on SALE at reduced rates. C. R. ROBINSON and CO.

GENUINE WEST INDIA RUM SHRUB.—Five hundred, 1 dozen cases, of this most superior cordial, imported direct, now on SALE. C. R. ROBINSON and CO.

BRASS CORNICE POLES, Ends, and Rings.—Just opened, a case of each, Poles, Ends, Rings, and Brackets, of a very superior quality, at the Stores of HENRY WOOLLEY, Cabinetmaker, 499 (late 419), George-street, nearly opposite Royal Hotel.

JUST OPENED, a large assortment of beautifully-painted transparent Window Blinds, ditto painted dwarf wire gauze blinds, at the Stores of HENRY WOOLLEY, 290 (late 419), George-street.

HENRY WOOLLEY, Cabinetmaker, 290, George-street, late Bond-street, London.
Just finished, very fine 5-6 pedestal writing-table, fitted with 14 drawers, with ledger closet, best lock and Bramah's patent, with complete pigeon holes full length of table
A ditto ditto on round legs, ditto ditto
Two enclosed ditto ditto, very complete
Office chairs, and 6-4 India matting, 1s. 6d. per yard.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. — Boots and Shoes.—GEORGE JAMES, boot and shoe manufacturer and importer, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has just received by particular order, the best lot of boots and shoes ever offered to the inhabitants of this colony, consisting of the following, viz.,
Gents' long enamelled riding boots, very superior
Ditto top boots, for hunting or racing, prime
Ditto patent dress wellingtons, very superior
Ditto prince george, a splendid article
Ditto calf wellingtons, prime
Ditto short calf wellingtons
Ditto oxford laced shoes, well adapted for this season
Ditto light cossacks, a very superior quality
Ditto slippers, of various sorts and sizes
Ladies' cachmere boots, elastic sides, beautiful
Ditto best cachmere boots to lace
Ditto patent leather shoes, elastic sandals
Ditto cachmere boots, patent goloshed, superior
Ditto fancy slippers, very neat
Boys' button boots, prime
Ditto cossacks, superior
Ditto wellingtons, very neat
Together with a large assortment of girls' and children's boots and shoes, which the advertiser warrants to give general satisfaction.

N.B.—G. J. begs most particularly to state to all parties having large or tender feet, that they can be satisfactorily supplied at his establishment, as he has got goods manufactured expressly to suit such parties.

Country buyers will find this a most desirable opportunity to supply themselves with goods which they will find it impossible to equal elsewhere.

G. JAMES, practical boot and shoe manufacturer, No. 3, King-street, two doors from George-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Perrier's champagne
Clouset's ditto
Sherry wines in hogsheads, quarters, and octaves
Lowndes's old tom
Brandy (Benassit Martell's), in 1 dozen cases
Colyer's bottled ale and porter
Fullwood's anatto
Carb. soda
Tart. acid
Negrohead tobacco, in half tierces
Mace, cloves, and nutmegs
Black pepper
Manila arrowroot
Ditto coffee
Sardines, in quarter and half tins
Currants
Imperial French plums
I. N. E. matches
Wine and beer corks
Canvas tents
Tent duck
American tomahawks
Ditto pickaxes
Slates
Invoices of earthenware, glassware, paper-hangings, hearth rugs, black Paris hats, Louis Braun's hats and caps, drapery goods, haberdashery, white and coloured shirts, slops, clothing, &c.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Counting-house, 474, George-street.

PETERSHAM RAILWAY STATION. — For SALE, Quarter and Half Acre Allotments, immediately adjoining Norwood, having extensive frontages to Addison road and New Cook's River road. Apply to the owner, on the ground, or W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place.

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS.—Desirable Investment.—Mr. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to submit that the following is a really desirable investment:—Three acres of good land, completely fenced on three sides with a substantial three-rail fence, house and garden, for £350, within a mile and a half of Blue's Point Ferry, amidst the luxuriant verdure and romantic scenery of the North Shore. Apply 26, Hunter-street.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!—Great Reduction.—The best household and blacksmiths' Coals are delivered from H. R. WHITTELL'S Wharf, Bathurst-street, at prices which will be found fully as cheap as wood. P.S.—Orders by post promptly executed. Shipping supplied at wholesale prices. Wharf, bottom of Bathurst-street. Right hand side.

FOR SALE, a superior assortment of
The very best old Islay aqua, in case
Bouleven's fine old cognac brandy, in case
Planet and Co.'s and De Lawrie's ditto, 1851, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Hunt's double diamond port and sherry, very fine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
JAMES BARR, Pitt-street.

STEAM ENGINES for SALE.—High pressure Steam Engines and Boilers, manufactured by Messrs. John Musgrave and Son, of Bolton.
One eight-horse power engine, with flue boiler
One six ditto ditto, ditto
One four ditto ditto, ditto
The above engines are constructed on Fairburn's direction principle, are of superior finish, and will work up to much beyond their nominal power. C. R. ROBINSON and CO, 35, Hunter-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, at his Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
30 cases porter, 50 bags rice, 1¼ ton Manilla ropes, 18 cwt. colonial soaps, in ½ cwt. boxes, pictures, chairs, tables, bedsteads, workboxes, dressing cases, writing-desks, saddles, boots, shoes, accordeons, flutinas, Colt's revolvers, double-barrel guns, gold and silver English and Geneva watches, gold and silver guards, alberts, rings, earrings, brooches, &c., coats, trousers, vests, shirts, stockings, socks, blankets, counterpanes, umbrellas, and a variety of other goods too numerous to insert.
N.B.—All goods sent in for sale must be without reserve, otherwise they will not be attended to.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Bengal, Duval, Master, from Bordeaux.
Damaged by Sea Water.
COHEN and HARBOTTLE will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1854, at 11 o'clock precisely,
GW & Co., 1 & 2
Two cases, each containing
2 handsome winged wardrobes, more or less damaged by sea water
Terms, cash.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.
MIDSUMMER DAY, 22ND DECEMBER.
Three Days before Christmas-Day.
SYDENHAM FARMS—PETERSHAM.
SYDENHAM RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS.
SYDENHAM PARRAMATTA ROAD ALLOTMENTS.
SALE ON THE GROUND—SYDENHAM BRIDGE, opposite Bald Face Stag, Parramatta Road.

The Whole of the Remaining Allotments fronting the RAILWAY STATION and the PARRAMATTA ROAD at SYDENHAM, and also the SYDENHAM FARMS and VILLA SITES, comprising upwards of 500 ACRES close to NEWTOWN and Parramatta Road.

The Sydenham Railway Station Lots, and the Allotments on the Parramatta Road are well known.

The SYDENHAM FARMS and VILLA SITES are situate on the land which lies on the other side of the hill in front of the Baldface Stag, Parramatta Road, known as Petersham Hill. The land lies between the New Cook's River road, which is a chain wide, well cleared and stumped, and the Swamp-road, Petersham Estate, also a chain wide, well cleared and stumped.

The NEW ILLAWARRA ROAD, which runs through this land down to Cook's River, is also a chain wide, and well cleared and stumped. Any part of the land may be reached from the Newtown and Enmore Roads, leading to the Swamp Road, or from the Parramatta Road, near Sydenham Station, leading from the high ground at Petersham or Norwood Hill to the Swamp Road.

A BRANCH RAILWAY LINE from Newtown Station to Cook's River has been surveyed; it passes over the property now advertised, and is generally considered as a line that will be comparatively inexpensive, and certain to afford a large profit.

The New Illawarra Road passes through the property of P. A Tompson, Esq., on the other side of Cook's River, and runs into Sir T. L. Mitchell's new line of road, which brings WOLLONGONG WITHIN 40 MILES OF SYDNEY.

The Government Surveyors are now laying out a township midway between Bulli and Cook's River, across which a bridge is now in course of erection, under a recently passed Act of Council.

OBSERVE! that these farms and Villa Sites are now offered for sale for THE FIRST TIME.

The land has a considerable frontage to Cook's River, and some of the high land there is unequalled for beauty of situation. The low back lands near the celebrated Market Gardens and Orchards of Mr. Meek, and along the Swamp Road, will suit the Market Gardener, Brickmaker, and Small Farmer; and the land between the New Illawarra Road and the Swamp Road, is suitable for any purpose. The area of the land is UPWARDS OF 500 ACRES, and the frontages of the several main roads, viz.—the Swamp Road, the New Illawarra Road, and the New Cook's River Road, extend UPWARDS OF TWO MILES EACH.

The Railway Station at Newtown may be reached from the Swamp Road in about five minutes, and the Railway station at Sydenham in about three minutes. A man living on one of these sites will be in a rural district, and have the double advantage of reaching the City either BY RAIL IN TEN MINUTES, or ON FOOT IN THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR.

THE SURVEY of the Farms is completed. Roads will be well denoted on the ground by finger-posts.

TERMS;
One-fourth cash
One-fourth six months.
Residue credit of seven years, at 6 per cent. per annum,
Discount of 6 per cent. to cash buyers.
REFRESHMENTS ON THE GROUND.

MONDAY next, 4th December, is the day appointed for the SECOND GREAT LAND SALE of that valuable estate known as ANGLESEY, delightfully situate on the old South Head Road, just beyond PADDINGTON, the whole of which will be for positive unreserved sale on the ground.

Especial attention as directed to the sale of this property as being one of the most desirable sites that could be possibly selected. The healthiness of its position, and enchanting scenery, commanding an uninterrupted view of the South Pacific Ocean, cannot be equalled by any of the suburban properties now in the market. It possesses also the all important advantage of being within easy access to the metropolis. Omnibuses are running daily to and from Sydney to within a few yards of the spot.

The terms are within the reach of every man's means, being a small deposit, and long credit for the balance.

Omnibuses will leave the auction mart at half-past 10 o'clock, and convey passengers free to the sale on the ground. A lunch will be provided. A plan is now on view at the City Mart.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD, Auctioneers.

THE SALE OF THE SEASON.—
MIDSUMMER DAY, 22nd DECEMBER.
Three Days before Christmas-Day.
SYDENHAM FARMS—PETERSHAM.
SYDENHAM RAILWAY ALLOTMENTS.
SYDENHAM PARRAMATTA ROAD ALLOTMENTS.
Sale on the Ground.

The whole of the remaining Allotments fronting the RAILWAY STATION and the PARRAMATTA ROAD at SYDENHAM, and also the SYDENHAM FARMS and VILLA SITES, comprising upwards 500 ACRES close to NEWTOWN and Parramatta Road.

The Sydenham Railway Station Lots, and the Allotments on the Parramatta Road are well known.

The SYDENHAM FARMS and VILLA SITES are situate on the land which lies on the other side of the hill in front of the Baldfaced Stag, Parramtta Road, known as Petersham Hill. The land lies between the New Cook's River road, which is a chain wide, well cleared and stumped, and the Swamp road, Petersham Estate, also a chain wide, well cleared and stumped.

Starch.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex William Stewart.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211 (late 474) George-street, THIS DAY, December 2, at 11 o'clock,
(On account of whom it may concern—ex William Stewart, damaged by sea water.)
OJ in diamond 8 outside
1-20 15 cases Orlando, Jones, and Co.'s patent rice starch, each 56 lbs.
21-25 5 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, in packets of 1, 1½, and ½ lbs., each case 2 qrs. 4 lbs. net
26-30 2 ditto ditto, ditto, in 1 lb. packets, each case 2 qrs. 4 lbs. net
31-35 3 ditto ditto, ditto, in ½ lbs., each case 2 qrs. 4 lbs. net
Terms at sale.

Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company.
Unreserved Sale of Seven Shares in the above Company.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Seven shares in the Sydney and Melbourne Steam Packet Company, eighteen pounds paid up.
The arrival of that magnificent new steamboat PACIFIC, now daily expected, must add greatly to the value of shares in this company.
Terms at sale.

Lachlan Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from G. Willmer, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 151, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 4th instant at 11 o'clock,
The first 8 of a large draft of very superior horses, in excellent condition, from the Lachlan district, comprising
Three very superior bay mares, 6 years, stand 15 hands 3 inches high, broken to saddle, exceedingly quiet, and up to any weight.
Bay gelding, 5 years, stands 15 hands 2 inches, broken to saddle; would make an excellent gentleman's hack or charger.
Black gelding, 5 years, stands 15 hands 2 inches, broken to saddle, an excellent roadster.
Chesnut mare, 5 years, 15 hands, broken to saddle.
A handsome pair of dark bay galloways, 4 years, well suited for a small phaeton.

To Poulterers, Livery Stable-keepers, and others.

MR. S. WOOLLER has been instructed to sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, opposite the Police Office, THIS DAY, the 2nd December, at 11 o'clock,
200 bags of bran, in lots more or less, to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY'S Horse Sale.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual number of horses, comprising
Hackneys, gig horses
Heavy and light draught journey and other horses
Also,
4 town drays
2 box carts
3 gigs
1 dog cart, &c.

Draught Colts.
At Fullagar's Inn, on MONDAY next.

MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at Fullagar's Inn, Western Road, 2 miles from Parramatta, on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
About 40 large powerful draught colts, bred by D. H. Thorn, Esq., Goulburn. They are in splendid condition, and are all suited for heavy draught and coaching purposes.
These are a very excellent lot of young horses, and the breed has been long noted for their good harness qualities, and as being extremely docile and easy to break. They are also good ages, and have never been culled.
They will be at Fullagar's one day previous to sale.

Windsor Team.
Six Splendid Horses with Dray and Harness.

MR. BURT is instructed to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 12 o'clock,
A very splendid team of draught horses, belonging to Mr. John Ridge, of Windsor, consisting of
Six large powerful horses, all thoroughly stanch in shafts or traces. They are the pick of the district, and have been long noted as unequalled pullers
A large double-shaft dray, and
Six sets harness.
The whole of which will be on view at the Bazaar one day previous to sale, in order that intending purchasers may have every opportunity of inspecting the horses, which are really a very first class lot.

Cab Phaetons, Stanhope ditto, Dog Carts, Gigs, &c.
Now landing.

MR. BURT has been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Spry, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of really choice and elegant vehicles, now landing, and consisting of
3 cab phaetons
1 stanhope ditto
4 dog carts
1 sociable ditto
3 dennett gigs
The whole of which are finished in the very best style, and are fully complete with every requisite. They are now on view.

Starey's Cottage Dog Carts.

MR. BURT is favoured with instructions from the importer, B. C. Rodd, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on WEDNESDAY, December 6th, at 11 o'clock,
Two of Starey's celebrated cottage dog carts.
"This improved road carriage, built by Starey, of Nottingham, is hung upon the improved fulcrum principle, by which the trotting motion of the horse is wholly absorbed, and knee action avoided. The carriage weighs about 4 cwt., or the usual weight of a gig. It can be used as a stanhope for business purposes, as a dog cart for sporting, and as a headed carriage for domestic use. In the latter case, by an instant change, the vehicle becomes a headed carriage, with apron and curtains complete, exceedingly safe for ladies' use, and more commodious than the ordinary run of headed phaetons, as the rider sits back to the wind. By a very simple contrivance, the carriage is perfectly balanced in all its forms."—From the *Illustrated London News* of May 28th, 1853, with engravings. See also the *Art-Journal* for February, 1854.
These conveyance, ought to command universal attention. They are without doubt the most highly finished vehicles ever imported into this colony, and for simplicity, elegance, and comfort, are certainly unsurpassed. They are now on view.

The thoroughbred Entire Colt Camden.

MR. BURT has been favoured with instructions from John Rose Holden, Esq., previous to that gentleman's departure from the colony, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, on SATURDAY, December 9,
The thoroughbred entire colt Camden.
Camden is a rich bay, with black points, was bred by James Macarthur, Esq., of Camden Park, and foaled on the 26th October, 1851. Sire, the imported horse Calendar; dam, the noted thoroughbred mare Cassandra. Calendar by Canteen, out of Hambletonia—vide General Stud Book, 4th vol., page 193. Cassandra by Tros, dam Alice Grey, grandam imported mare Gulnare, grandsire Old Emigrant.
Camden is, undoubtedly the finest colonial thoroughbred that has ever appeared on the turf. He possesses immense power, combided with almost matchless symmetry; and, although only three years old, stands 15 hands three inches high. He is now in splendid condition, and ready for immediate work, and is entered for the Maiden Plate at the Homebush Metropolitan Meeting, 1855, and it must be borne in mind that he can run as a three-year old throughout the whole of the next year.
Reiterated offers have been made for his purchase, but Mr. Holden thinks it the fairest plan to submit him to public competition, so that every one may have a chance to become his possessor.
He will be on view at the Bazaar one day previous to sale.

His Excellency the Governor-General's Stud.

MR. BURT has been honoured with instructions to announce that he will sell by auction, at the Government House Stables, in the Inner Domain, on THURSDAY, the 4th January next, prior to the departure of his Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, K. C. B., from the colony,
The whole of his Excellency's well-known valuable horse stock, selected at various periods, regardless of cost, from the best studs in the colony, and comprising
His Excellency's own hackneys (weight carriers)—
Sam Weller
Mystery
Calico
Brutus
Ophir
3 pairs of carriage horses
Several cart horses
A yearling colt foal by Cossack
About 40 brood mares, fillies, and geldings, got by Bookworm, Gratis, Baron, Greysteel, Gil Blas, Operator, and other celebrated stallions, amongst which are a great many very useful hackneys and harness horses
Mr. George Fitz Roy's well-known horses—
Waverley
Judy
Kitestring
Black Prince, and
First Chance. Also,
Carriages, harness, saddlery, &c.
The buffaloes and emus running in the Inner Domain, some sheep, and a few very excellent milch cows.

Superior Engravings in Gilt and Maple Frames.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 cases superior engravings, consisting of the following subjects, viz:—
Threading the Needle, Viscount Hardinge, Soldier's Dream, John Knox, John Wesley, Morn of the Chase, Haddon Hall, Feeding the Horse, Coronation, Slave Market, First Reformers, Village Festival, Meet of the Vine Hounds, Baltic Fleet, White and Red Rose, Family Devotion, Ali Pacha, Cromwell Dissolving Long Parliament, Julian's Heads, Highland Hospitality, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Elegant Chimney Glasses.

COHEN and CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two very elegant chimney glasses in superior carved and gilt frames, 44 x 56.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale of first-class British Manufactures.
Just landed, ex Berhampore from London.
For Positive and Unreserved Sale.
Splendid assortment of English clocks
Timepieces, Bracket ditto, Dutch Clocks, &c.
2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 10-tune Musical Boxes
Accordions and Flutinas
Ditto ditto Instructors
Silver Watches
Assorted Jewellery
Electro-plated Ware
German Silver ditto
Engravings and Oil Paintings, &c., &c., &c.

COHEN and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, at their Rooms, 199, George-street, commencing at half-past ten o'clock sharp, without the slightest reserve,
WC in diamond—Forty-seven cases and six casks, containing the following superior assortment of English manufactures, viz.,
Flutinas and accordions, 10½ to 14½ note
Ditto ditto instructors
8-day rosewood striking clocks
8-day semicircular ditto ditto
8-day lever timepieces
8-day pendulum, 9-inch face
8-day bevil dial clocks
Ditto rosewood and mahogany plain drop ditto
Ditto ditto landscape dial
Ditto alarum timepieces
Octagon walnut and rosewood 15-day ditto
Gothic and ionic ditto ditto
Superb porcelain clocks, under large glass shades
Ditto bronze and gilt figure ditto, very handsome
Black ebony and pearl inlaid timepieces
15-day French dials, long drops
Elegant show clocks, 21 days
Dutch clocks of every description
Bracket timepieces ditto ditto
Superior skeleton clocks, under shades
Six cases superior paintings and engravings
Four ditto, assorted china figures
One box, containing 200 silver watches
One ditto superior musical boxes
Two ditto electro-plated goods
With a large quantity of other goods too numerous for an advertisement.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Assortment of Choice Drapery and Fancy Goods.
For positive Sale on account of the Shippers.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, December 5th, at 11 o'clock,
A great variety of made-up muslin and other dresses
Cachmere scarves and cloaks
Assorted hosiery
Book muslins
Ladies' mourning habits and collars
French cambric handkerchiefs
Fine table linen
Printed linen shirts
Fine linen and longcloth shirts
Assorted linens
Linen brown drill
Gentlemen's summer clothing
Children's clothing
Infants' robes and dresses
Sewed muslin capes, vests, collarets, &c.
Ladies' and gentlemen's silk kerchiefs
Fancy straw and silk bonnets
Silk and satin visites
Dress caps and head dresses
Plain and coloured silk neckties
Assorted ribbons
Japan and waterproof black felt hats, and various other drapery and fancy goods.
Terms at sale.

Weetaliba
Premier
Gutta Rock
Bonana, and about
14,000 splendid Sheep, Horses, Cattle, &c.,
being the well-known and unrivalled stations and stock of the late Nelson Lawson, Esq.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THURSDAY, December 21st, at eleven o'clock,
Those unrivalled stations and fattening runs, all of which are in good working order, and known as
Weetaliba
Premier
Gutta Rock
Bonana,
situated at Bowens and Liverpool Plains and Coolah, district of Bligh; also about
12,500 splendid sheep, and
1,900 lambs given in.
The ages and sexes of the sheep will appear in a future advertisement, or at time of sale, but their character is too well established and appreciated to require the slightest comment. It will be sufficient to observe that the wool has always commanded the highest prices in the London market, and which was maintained in the last year's clip, as will be seen by the account sales at the time of sale.
. The stations will be given with the sheep, as also will
A team of working bullocks, dray, harness, &c.
A horse team, dray, and harness
Hurdles, farming implements, &c.
The horses comprise
21 geldings
8 mares and 2 foals
4 hacks
33 head, more or less.
The cattle consist of
5 bulls
36 bullocks
20 cows and
13 calves
74 head, more or less.
The stores and furniture to be taken at a valuation.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application to the auctioneer, and at time of sale.
Terms at sale.

To Daguerreotype Artists, and others.
Daguerreotype Apparatus complete.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 243, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 half-size daguerreotype apparatus, complete, of best quality
3 quarter-size ditto ditto, of best quality
Each apparatus (suited to respective sizes) consists of lens camera, coating boxes, mercury bath, chemicals, plates in box, gilding stand, buffs and large box. In the bottles, bromide of lime, iodine, mercury, spirits of wine, tripoly, gilding, &c., &c.
Also, 36 daguerreotype frames.
The whole in excellent condition, and complete as above.
Terms at sale.

ALLOTMENTS OF LAND.
Bourke Town.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to announce that he has been favoured with instructions by the proprietor, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock punctually, on THURSDAY next, the 7th instant,
Ten valuable Allotments, situated at Bourke Town, and immediately contiguous to the residence of Ryan Brennan, Esq.
It would be quite superfluous for the auctioneer to dilate upon the merits of the situation of Bourke Town, and he has therefore only to inform the public that his instructions are peremptorily to sell the above property for whatever it may fetch. This announcement is the more necessary from the prevalence of the habit among some parties, of putting up property for sale with some ridiculous reserve upon it, which precludes the possibility of a sale being effected. In the present instance, therefore, Mr. Layard begs to reiterate the announcement, that there is no reserve.
A plan of the property may be seen at the rooms of the auctioneer, on or after Tuesday, the 5th instant.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Allotment, Tarban Creek.

MR. ALBEMARLE LAYARD begs to inform his friends and the public that he has received instructions to offer for unreserved competition, at his Rooms, in Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, immediately after the sale of the Bourke Town allotments,
A most delightfully situated Allotment of Land, on the picturesque banks of the Parramatta River. The very spot for the retired merchant whereon to build a villa.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
Portland Cement
Roman Cement

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 casks Portland cement
50 ditto Roman ditto
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 5th December.
Furniture
Pier Glasses
Cheval ditto
Engravings
Oil Paintings
Pianos, &c., &c., &c.
For positive unreserved Sale, to close accounts.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART have received instructions to sell by auction (without the slightest reserve) the whole of the furniture in their spacious Upper Room, on TUESDAY the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely. It consists of
DINING-ROOM.
Spanish mahogany sofas, in hair cloth, spring-seated
Ditto chairs, various patterns and qualities
Ditto couches, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, in morocco leather
Rosewood sofas, ditto
Mahogany telescope dining tables, 4 and 6 leaves
Ditto sideboards, fitted complete
Ditto cheffoniers, ditto
Ditto loo tables, pillar and plinth
Ditto card tables
Ditto fancy tables
Ditto work tables
Ditto folding tables.
DRAWING-ROOM.
Complete sets of drawing-room furniture, rosewood, in silk damask, consisting of
Couches
Lounges
Easy chairs
Cabriole ditto
Foot ottomans
Loo tables
Card tables
Sofa tables
Work tables, inlaid
Fancy ditto, painted
Ditto ditto, inlaid
Bookshelves
French timepieces
Pier glasses, in gilt frames, all sizes, &c., &c.
BEDROOM FURNITURE.
Chests of drawers
Ditto ditto, with secretary
Four-post bedsteads
Very handsome cheval glasses
Dressing glasses
Dressing tables
Ditto, with glass and chests of drawers
Washstands, fitted complete
Cane bottom chairs
Towel horses
Rocking chairs, &c., &c., &c.
Various pianos, by different makers.
Terms at sale.
The Auctioneers would call particular attention to the above extensive sale of really good furniture, the whole of which will positively be sold to the highest bidder.

WEDNESDAY, 6th December.
Bottled Beer.

RICH, LANGLEY, and BUTCHART will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 178, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
15 cases, each 4 dozen, bottled ale
5 ditto, ditto, ditto porter.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY, 3rd December.
To Carpenters, Saddlers, Coach Proprietors, and others.
Saddlery
Silver-mounted Carriage Harness
Gig Harness, Cart Harness
Whips, Plated Ware
Fine Assortment of Carpenters' Tools
Stationery, Hardware, &c.
30 Packages, just landed.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
The following superior assortment—
1 case—
Plated tea and coffee services
1 case—
Ditto ditto ditto superior
1 case—
Stationery
Inkstands, wafers and sand boxes, metal office inkstands
Bronze inkstands, patent glass inkstands
Tilted watch boxes, brass letter clips
Cedar wood desk trays
Transparent school slates
Metallic books, patent pencils
Knives, pens, office seals
1 case—
Best London-made riding whips, silver-mounts
Chased handled mounts
Gig whips, electro-plated mounts
Hunting whips, carved handles
1 case—
White chamber candlesticks, spittoons
Boxes brass snuffers, razor strops
White pillar candlesticks
Imitation bracelets, ladies' companions
Gents' and ladies' saddles
1 case—
Plain saddles
Ditto with rolled fronts
1 case—
Full hogskin saddles, best quality, London-made
Ditto ditto ditto, superior
Ditto ditto ditto, *middle ditto*
Weymouth pelham snaffle bridles
Martingales
1 case—
Sets brass-mounted cart harness
Ditto ditto polished harness, brass
Ditto ditto turned furniture
1 case—
Sets pair-horse harness, brass mounts
Elegant set of silver-mounted harness, for pair horses
Sets gig harness, brass furniture
Sets ditto, silver ditto ditto
Sets ditto, plated ditto ditto
1 case—
Silver-mounted waiters, cake baskets
Butter coolers, toast racks, cruet frames
1 case—
Bread baskets, cruet frames, pickle frames
Toast and egg stands, swing kettles, tea urns
Bottle stands, card baskets
Sugar baskets, salt cellars
CARPENTERS' TOOLS.
7 cases containing—
Double smoothing-planes, jack and try planes
Plough planes, sets of bead planes
Sets of grooving planes, skew and rabbit planes
Ogees, cast steel plane irons
Gouges, mortice chisels, socket
Square rabbit irons, rasps
Sets of cabinet rasps, spokeshaves
Tower pincers, turnscrews, compasses
Saw sets, marking and cutting gauges
Drawing knives, carpenters' adzes
Braces and bits, steel handsaws, brass-back saws
Hone stones
1 case—
Horse brushes, curry combs.
Terms at sale.

VIRGINIA WATER.
With frontage to the CANTERBURY-ROAD, to the RAILWAY, at the AQUEDUCT, at Gambling Creek, close to the town of Norwood and Sydenham, and about Four Miles from SYDNEY.

MORT and CO. beg to announce that the Sale of lands at VIRGINIA WATER, already announced for WEDNESDAY, 13th December, has been POSTPONED, in accordance with the wishes of many intending purchasers, with whose request that it should TAKE PLACE ON THE GROUND, the proprietors are desirous of complying.
Arrangements are now being made, and full particulars will be published in a day or two.
The sale will be without reserve.

Village of Mount Druitt.
On the Great Western Road, and about midway between the NEPEAN and PARRAMATTA.
Splendid Agricultural Farms, cleared and stumped, with abundance of PURE WATER.
MARKET GARDENS, only 12 miles from the Railway Station, Parramatta.
The HOMESTEAD FARM of Mount Druitt.
VILLAGE ALLOTMENTS, with frontage to the Great Western Road.
THE PARK VILLA SITE of 167 acres.
TERMS, liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor for the positive sale by public auction, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 8th January, 1855, ON THE GROUND, at Mount Druitt, on the Western Road, the under-mentioned properties in that beautiful roadside village—
50 VILLAGE ALLOTMENTS, varying in extent from 1 rood to 1 acre.
These allotments are laid out on the lawn in front of Mount Druitt House, great care being had in their arrangement to suit the views of every class of purchasers, and they form one of the prettiest country villages in the colony. In the centre of them is the well-known MOUNT DRUITT WATERHOLES, affording a never failing supply in the driest seasons, and which have been reserved for the use of the village. A reserve has also been made to provide for the erection of public buildings.
15 small FARMS or market gardens, containing from 2 to 5 acres each.
Five of these farms have frontages to Rope's Creek, and are particularly adapted for market gardens. The remaining ten immediately adjoin the village allotments, and will no doubt eventually form a portion of the village.
15 FARMS, from 25 to 60 acres each.
These farms occupy the pick of Mount Druitt estate, known as Simpson's Hill. Each farm has a frontage to Rope's Creek, which is cleared, and affords an ample supply of water in all seasons.
. Finer land than this for growing wheat cannot be found in the county of Cumberland.
THE HOMESTEAD FARM of Mount Druitt, containing about 100 acres of rich agricultural and meadow land, the improvements upon which comprise
A capital farm house and out-offices, occupied at present by the proprietor.
A large barn, stables, coach house, labourers' cottage, blacksmith's shop, stores.
The land is subdivided into convenient-sized cultivation and grass paddocks.
Comment upon the homestead farm is deemed neither desirable nor necessary. Parties desirous of purchasing it are invited to inspect it and judge for themselves, and the proprietor will give them every assistance in doing so.
The PARK VILLA SITE, comprising about 167 acres, with quarter of a mile frontage to the Western Road, and embracing the lodge entrance and carriage drive up to one of the most enchanting sites for a mansion; with English park and village scenery in front, the wild Australian bush in the rear, and the fine outline of the Blue Mountains in the distance. A reserved road through the estate bounds this land, and it has access by another road to the best waterhole in the creek.
This is a splendid position for the erection of an Inn, as it would not only command the traffic of the Western road, but by opening up Rooty Hill it might be made the great rendezvous for fat stock, with the finest yards for the sale of cattle and sheep in the colony of New South Wales.
A LARGE PADDOCK of about 130 acres, consisting of well timbered land, with access to the water by reserved roads.
. The purchaser of the Homestead Farm would find this a most desirable addition to it. It is good grass land and there are some fine ironbark and other valuable timber upon it.
Title, unexceptionable.
PLAN on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, Pitt-street.
LITHOGRAPH PLANS may also be obtained at the Rooms, from the Proprietor at Mount Druitt, or at the principal Hotels in the neighbourhood.
Lunch provided. Christmas cheer!

Important Sale at PENRITH, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December instant, of SIX very Valuable BUILDING SITES.

CHARLES COTTRELL has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of December instant, on the ground, at 1 o'clock p.m.,
All those SIX VERY VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each having a frontage of 66 feet by a depth of 193 feet or thereabouts.
LOTS 1, 2, and 3, have frontages to High-street, or the Great Western Road, and are without exception the very best sites for business purposes, as they are just in the vicinity of the Court House, Post Office, and the principal inns of the town; therefore, parties buying these allotments, erecting premises thereon, suitable for and entering into business, may with the greatest certainty calculate upon realizing in a few years a handsome fortune, as every vehicle or person having business in town, and the whole of the traffic to the western interior and the principal gold fields of the colony, must pass and repass this property.
LOTS 4, 5, and 6, have frontages to Henry-street, and are well suited for erecting cottage dwellings thereon, as they are out of the bustle, and daily increasing traffic to and through the town of Penrith, and for which a very liberal rent would be obtained.
Terms at sale.—Title guaranteed.

BOGGABRY STATION,
Liverpool Plains District.

MR. A DODDS has received instructions from John Panton, Esq., executor in estate of Mr. Robert Williams, to lease by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock,
The splendid Station known as BOGGABRY, in the Liverpool Plains District, together with 1000 to 1100 head of cattle, to be leased for five years at per annum.
Rent payable quarterly, and at the expiration of the term the same number of cattle to be returned with the station, as near the ages as delivered.
Security to be given for the due fulfilment of the agreement, to be approved of by the vendor.
The stock, horses, and rations, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
For Sale, 150 to 200 Fat Bullocks, more or less, to be sold at once, now deliverable at the station

PARRAMATTA.
Genteel Household Furniture, at the residence of F. O. Darvall, Esq., near the Protestant Orphan School.
On TUESDAY, 12th December.

MR. J. F. STAFF has received instructions to sell by auction, as above, the whole of the household furniture, consisting of the usual assortment for the drawing-room, parlour, bedrooms, &c.; also, kitchen and laundry utensils, with numerous other lots. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Two lines ... ... One shilling.
Four ditto ... ... Two shillings.
Six ditto ... ... Three shillings.
Eight ditto ... ... Four shillings.
SUBSCRIPTION: £4 per annum in advance.
. All Advertisements under six lines will be charged 2s., if booked to Advertiser's account.

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